

The Numismatist.

[Colorado Springs, etc. : American Numismatic Association]

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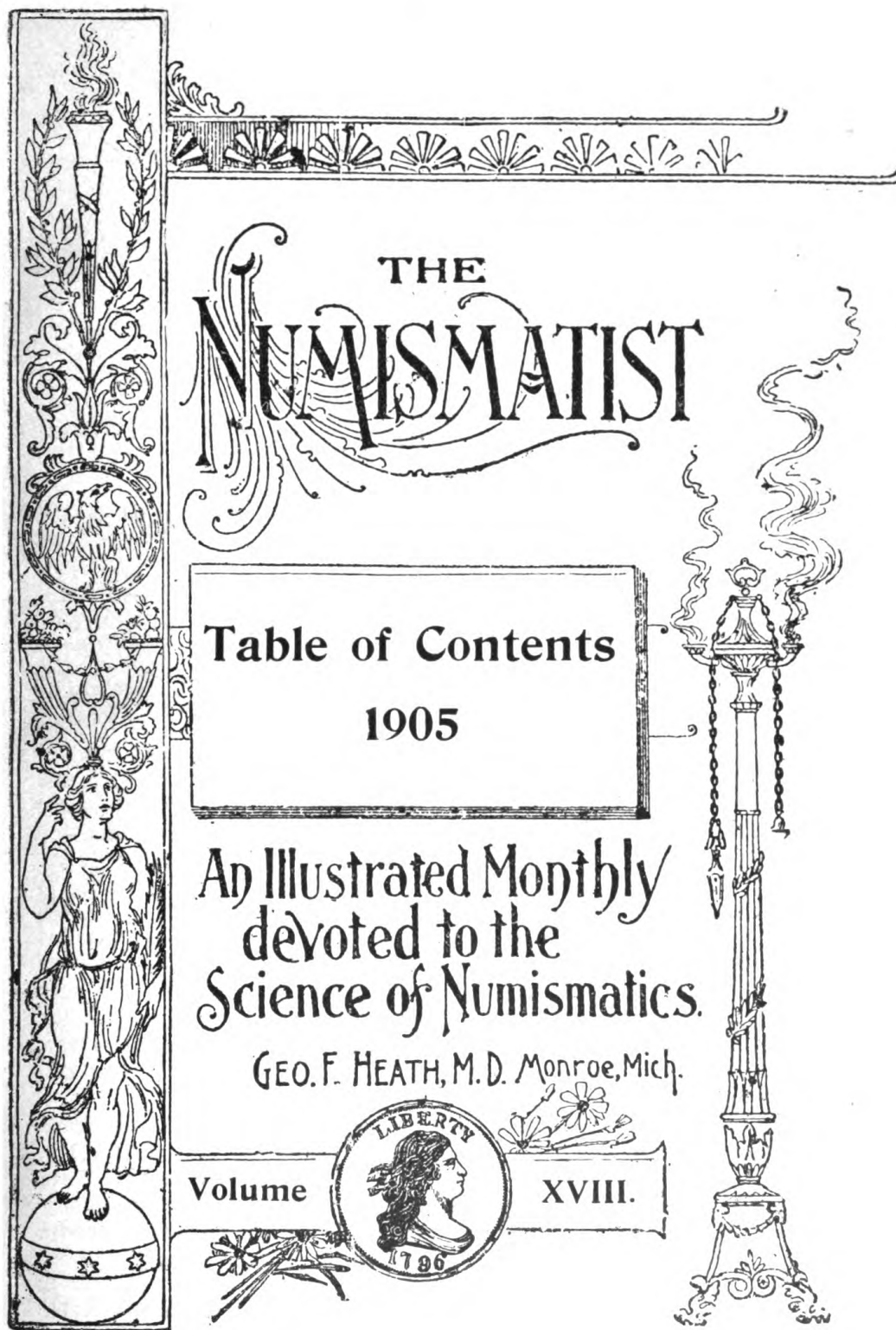
FROM THE BEQUEST OF

MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER

OF BOSTON

WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER

(Class of 1817)



Are 1313.4



Sever

Contributors to Volume XVIII.

R. M. Bateman.	Augustus G. Heaton.
Virgil M. Brand.	William E. Hidden.
William P. Brown.	Alleyn Ireland, F. R. G. S.
Henri E. Buck.	Gustave Kobbe.
Guillermo Carrasco.	H. O. Mann.
B. H. Collins.	Adoloh Hess Nachfolger.
Henry Clay Ezekiel.	Paul E. Pieris.
A. R. Frey, F. R. N. S.	Clinton Scollard.
Jeremiah Gibbs.	G. W. Tracy.
Ben G. Green.	Howland Wood.
Sterling P. Groves.	B. P. Wright, M. D.
Geo. F. Heath, M. D.	Farran Zerbe.

INDEX.

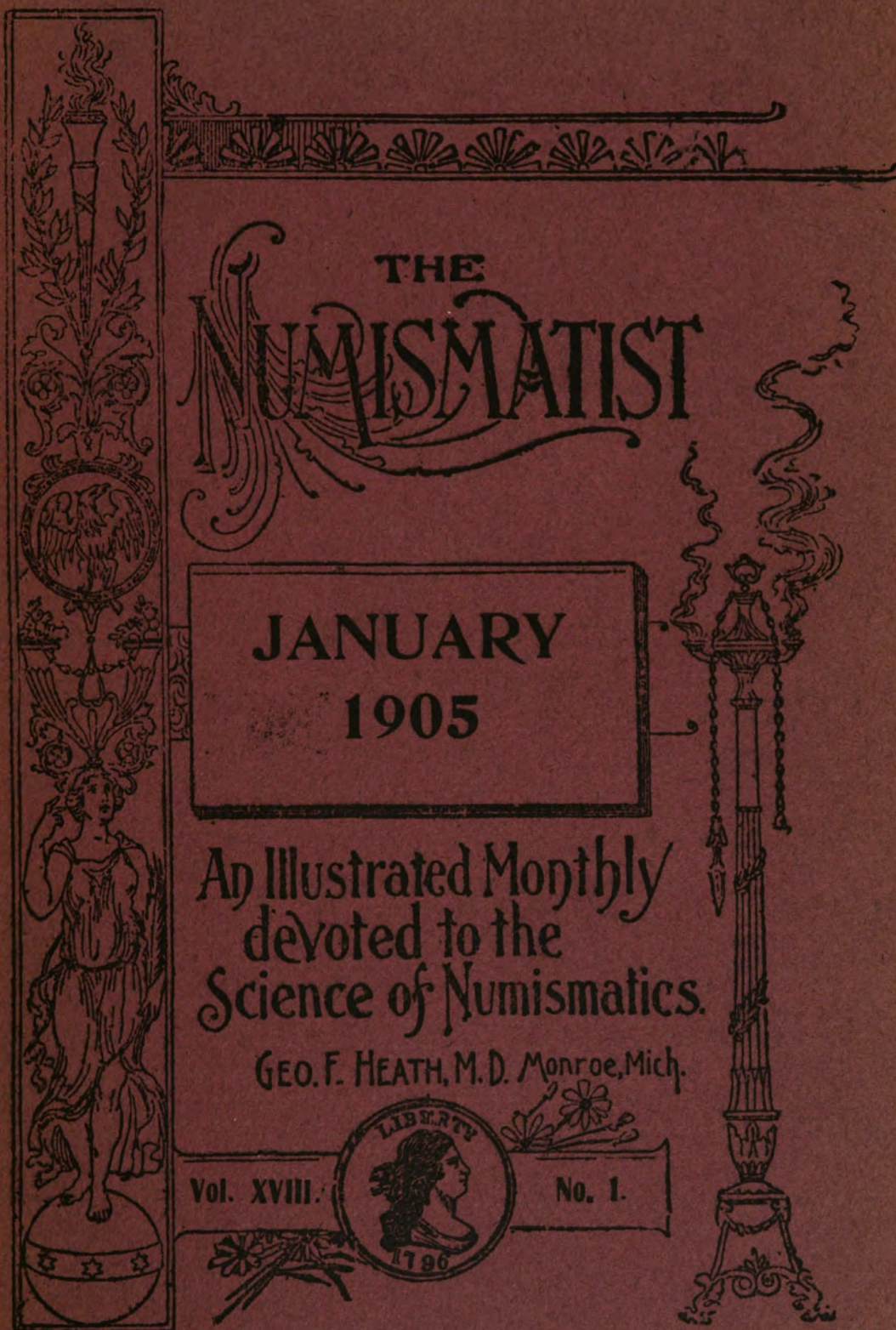
A Coin.....	103
A Remarkable Coin.....	55
An Alluring Offer.....	245
American Numismatic Association,.....	24, 50, 87, 120, 153, 178, 215, 243, 277, 312, 343, 372.
Roll of Membership.....	295, 344
Bank Note Literature.....	102
Beware of Christodulo.....	246
Biography, *J. C. Lighthouse.....	28
*Bougi Coin.....	378
*Cards from Widely Distant Points.....	74
Cent is not Small.	369
Chicago Numismatic Society. .	29, 58, 121, 154, 179, 217, 244, 279, 314, 347, 375
*Ceylon, Coins of.....	263
Chinese Money.....	253
*Chinese Currency, The debasement of its Silver Coins.....	71
*Coins of Bible Places, Tarsus 19 Tyre 42, Samos 82, Tob 173, Cos 237. Theasalonica 83, Pergamum 116, Paphos 117, Philippi 118, Cos 237; Rhodes 238, Smyrna 270.	
*Coins of Republican Rome, Semphronia 107, Sentia 107, Sepulia 108, Servilia 109, Sestia 110, Sicinia 111, Silia 111, Sosia 112, Spurilia 112, Statia 112, Sulpicia 112, Tarquitia 113, Terentia 114, Thoria 114, Titia 115, Tituria 115, Trebania 115, Tullia 115, Valeria 327, Vargunteia 328, Ventidia 328, Vettia 330, Veturia 330, Vibia 330, Vinicia 331, Voconia 332, Volteia 333.	
Coins of Russian Empire.....	12
Coin Collecting, Objects of.....	145
Coin Collecting, Romance of.....	151

*Coins, Various Types of.....	168
*Coin that is not a Coin.....	47
Communications.....	59, 91, 155, 156, 157, 176, 177, 212
Curious Chinese Prejudice.....	185
Derilects on the Numismatic Sea.....	84
*Die Differences in Reverses of Breton's.....	676, 682, 685, 686, 167, 213
Discoveries at Delos.....	274
*Dollar, The passing of the.....	76
Dollar, The.....	341
Dollar of 1804.....	52
Dug up Old Coins.....	382
Exchanges.....	31, 30, 91, 124, 157, 189, 223, 254, 287, 316, 348, 382
Granddaddy Dollars.....	180
Half Pennies of the Georges.....	286
Hidden Money.....	371
Hoodoo Coins (Januscheks).....	58
Imprisoned Pennies.....	286
Library of Am. Numismatic Ass'n.....	88
*Lighthouse, J. C. (Biography).....	28
*Louisiana Purchase Exposition Medal.....	49
Making of Coins, The.....	381
Money Making Plant (Birmingham).....	370
Muled Coppers, None made at Vermont Mints.....	182
*Necessity Money of the U. S.....	307
New Metals for Coins.....	379
Nickel in Coinage.....	370
Notes en Route.....	151
Obituary, Henry Cook 124, *Edward Groh 29, William Thurston.....	124
Odd things about Gold.....	187
Old and New Coins.....	57
Old Coins (U. S.) in Retirement.....	276
*Pahang, Two additional coins of.....	15
Panamas Minature iCoin.....	242
*Presidential Medals.....	333, 365
Private Mint (Rutherford).....	371
Problems of the Christ Picture.....	185
Reform Monetary System of Mexico.....	119
Romance of Coin Collecting.....	151
*Sarawak, Coins of.....	268
*Satirical Medals, A Group of.....	135
Scarce Silver Dollar.....	380
Ships that pass in the Night.....	184
Size of the Dollar.....	187
Tarsus, May be a Coin of.....	60
*The Toughra as found on Coins.....	199
Theft of Coins.....	90

Tireless Welegrams.....	315
The Guinea	236
Treasures of the Tiber.....	73
Treasures in Abandoned Houses.....	51
To Halifax... ..	218, 248, 280
*Tokens and Medals of Numismatists and Coin Dealers; Samuel Putnam Avery 7, Farran Zerbe 8, John F. W. Dorman 8, A. N. A. 10, W. A. Shaw 11, Jos. H. Merriman 39, S. M. Thomson 42, Edward B. Foest 141, Ed. Frossard 142. E. A. Cardinal 143, D. A. Woods 144, Arnold Numis- matic Co. 174, Alvin B. Chandler 174, W. H. Banfield 231, Charles E. Atthon 234, Broughton Stamp & Stencil Co. 234, Daniel Parrish Jr. 359, Samuel Henry Hamer 361, Charles K. Warner 363, Howland Wood 365.	
Uncle Peter and Lizzie, (A story).....	16
U. S. Coinage for 1904.....	56
Value of the Collecting Instinct.....	186
Victoria Cross.....	265
Vermont issued no Muled Coppers... ..	182
War Medals, The most complete Collection in Canada.....	273
We are all like Fish.....	22
*Where One Dollar is worth Two.....	238
*Wismar and some of its Minor Coins... ..	45
*Illustrated.	

15
36
73
51
80
m
A.
1,
s-
E.
r.
od

16
56
86
85
82
73
22
38
45



The Numismatist.

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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	7-12
The Coins of The Russian Empire. G. W. Tracy.....	12-15
Two Additional Coins of Pahang. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated</i>) ..	15-16
Uncle Pete and Lizzie.....	16-18
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	19-21
We Are All Like Fish.....	22-24
American Numismatic Association.....	24-27
Obituary.....	29
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	29-30
Wants and Exchanges.....	31-32
Advertisements.....	33-38

The Numismatist

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MONROE, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1905.

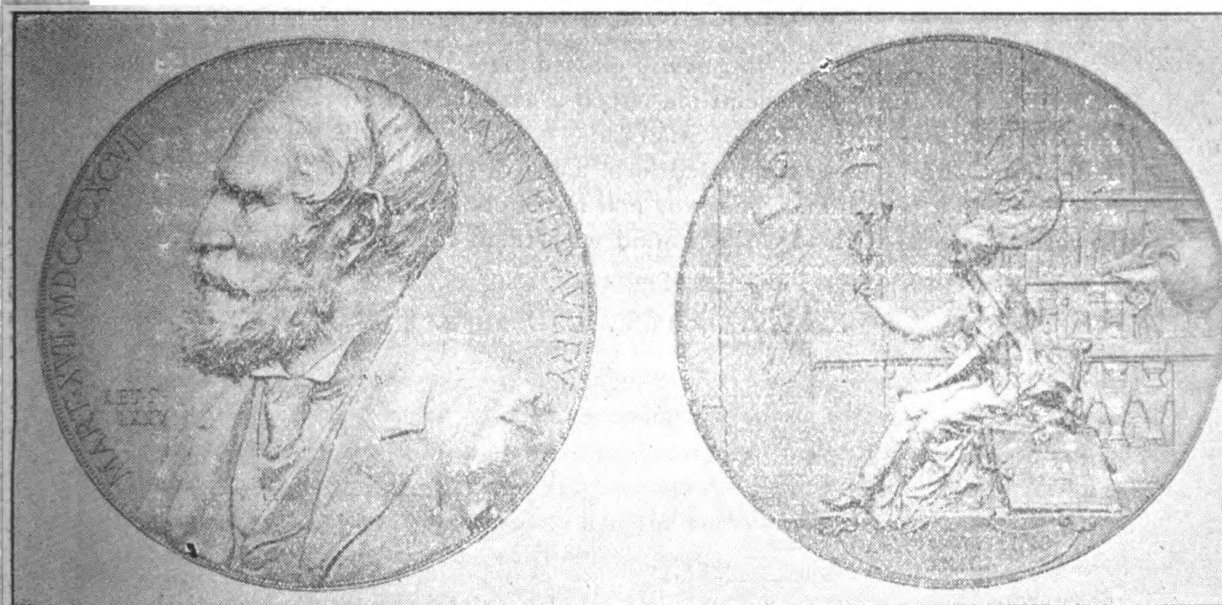
NO. 1.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XXXI. SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY.



An extended biographical notice of Mr. Avery is superfluous at this place, as he was one of the best known figures in New York art circles; suffice it to say that he was born in New York City, March 12, 1822, and became an engraver on copper and wood before he had reached manhood. He knew personally most of the American artists of his day, and aban-

doned engraving to become a dealer in works of art. In 1867 he was appointed American commissioner to the World's Fair at Paris, and in 1885 he retired from business. Since that time he devoted himself entirely to forming various art collections, which he donated to his native city, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art owes many of its treasures to him. He died August 11, 1904, aged eighty-three years.

In 1896, upon the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, a committee consisting of Henry G. Marquand, Chairman; Charles Stewart Smith, Treasurer; S. Oettinger, Secretary; and Messrs. James A. Garland, William E. Dodge, John Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, Charles D. Cook, Henry O. Havemeyer, and Dr. F. A. Castle, presented Mr. Avery with a beautiful portrait medallion in gold, which was designed by the late Anton Scharff at Vienna. A copy of this medal is pictured above.

XXXII. FARRAN ZERBE.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, the newly elected 1st Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association, issued a card last summer and it has had an extensive sale at the St. Louis Exposition. The token is of Aluminum and gives in condensed form a list of such United States coins as command a premium. The idea is a novel one and commends itself to collectors who wish to carry around with them continually a reference list which will take up but little space.

XXXIII. JOHN F. W. DORMAN.



Information concerning the above tokens has been kindly supplied by Mr. F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md., who I believe makes a specialty of the cards issued by numismatists of that city.

Mr. John F. W. Dorman was the President and principal stockholder of both the Stencil and Stamp Works and United States Manufacturing Company. He was born in Warsaw, Ky., in 1836, but later removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in various occupations. Before the Civil War he was an actor, and was associated with Thomas

Duff, the manager, and with Mr. Crisp, the father of ex-speaker Crisp. During the war he was a sutler, and for a time he was confined in Libby prison.

In 1866, with J. S. Thomas, he opened a small establishment in Baltimore, at 97 West Lombard street, where he cut stencils and manufactured rubber stamps. Mr. Dorman was the inventor and patentee of many appliances used in the business, including some for making celluloid plates. In 1869 Mr. Thomas withdrew from the firm and Wm. F. Sutz became a partner. The name United States Manufacturing Company was adopted in the following year and was continued until 1879, when Mr. Dorman began the manufacture of printing presses. In 1874 he erected a large five story building at No. 19 German street, which was the home of his enterprises up to the time of his death, which occurred on March 26, 1893.

After his death the business was conducted by a stock company in the Equitable Building, 121 East Fayette street, which was destroyed in the fire of last February.

The first of the above illustrated tokens occurs only in brass so far as is known. It is number 267 in Dr. Wright's list and in the Burleigh catalogue, (January 1885, No. 664), two dies are mentioned. It was issued when the new building at 19 German street was first occupied in 1875.

The token of the United States Manufacturing Company, occurs in nickel only and is No. 1172 in Dr. Wright's list. It was struck for the twenty-fifth annual exhibit of the "Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts," which Association was founded in 1847. The annual exhibitions of this institution are very attractive, and consist of displays of the handiwork of persons from all parts of the state of Maryland. The institute was located in the Central Market Building and was also destroyed in the fire of February, 1904.

A third card was issued by the concern between 1882 and 1888, but no specimen is readily obtainable for purposes of illustration. It is brass, size 15, and reads:

Obv. "J. F. W. Dorman | Manf'r of | Printing | Presses | 21 German St. | Baltimore."

Rev. "Dorman's Stencil and Stamp works | Baltimore," completing a circle. In the center a large figure "25."

XXXIV. THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Before the present Board of Officers of the American Numismatic Association retire, it is but proper to give a brief history at this place of what has been done toward securing a medal or token representative of our cause and labors.

The first design for a medal was proposed by Mr. Joseph Hooper and was described in detail in the Numismatist, (Vol. IV. p. 58)

On the obverse a vol. of ancient history lies beneath the student's lamp, meaning that the science takes the first place as an historical record and that its accuracy is above written history. The rays of light emanating from the flame shed their light upon Ancient History, and a hand pours oil from an ancient vial into the lamp, indicative of Education's assistance,

On the reverse is a helmeted head of Pheidon, King of Argos, under whose reign (B. C. 895) coins are said to have first come into use.

Subsequently Mr. Hooper slightly altered this design, the principal change being the addition of a pile of coins near the book.

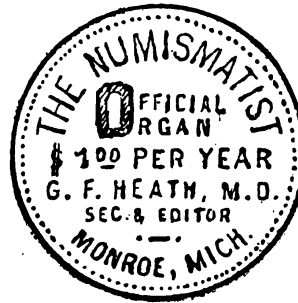
This was in 1892, and the question of a medal was not brought up again until November 1894, when a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Griffith and Rode, published a report showing the cost of having one hundred medals struck and offered suggestions as to how the issue should be regulated. (Vol. VII p. 258.)

In the following year, Mr. Hooper, the Chairman of the Committee, made an appeal to the members and invited subscriptions (Vol. VIII p. 46) The subjoined design was also proposed.



This evoked replies from Messrs. Gruhlke and Harlowe (Vol. VIII. pp. 90-91) in which further changes of design were proposed. A certain number of members did subscribe, but there were not enough to warrant its production.

Owing to the lack of interest displayed no further efforts were made and the matter was dropped until September 1902, when President Wright made further investigations and published new estimates (Vol. XV. p. 277.)



In the same year two hundred brass cards were issued as illustrated above, and these, representing as they do on the obverse and reverse the officers and the official publication are the only tokens which the Association has put forth thus far. The dies were made by Cranston of Galt, Ont., and he has muled these with his own cards; these will be noticed in a subsequent number.

XXXV. W. A. SHAW.



Mr. W. A. Shaw makes a specialty of Canadian coins and his collection includes most of the rarities such as the "side-views," the "Sheaf

of Wheat, "Luzon," etc. He is also a collector of antique fire-arms. Of the above 102 were issued, and the medals used were brass aluminum, and German silver, (34 of each metal.)

THE COINS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

**Read Before The Chicago Numismatic Society by
G. W. Tracy.**

The coins of the Russian Empire, and those issued by the Russian mint for the different portions of the Empire, are as varied, as interesting, and as difficult to procure in anything like complete sets as perhaps any coinage in the world.

They are less understood, and less intelligently handled here than are the Chinese—if possible.

The difficulty lies not so much in the language. We do not all speak German, French, Spanish, etc., yet we collect more or less intelligently these coins.

It is not entirely in the use of Russian letters, as they can be learned as easily as Greek, but the great reason, in my mind, is the lack of any adequate literature or catalogue on this subject in the English language.

I have never seen catalogues so definite, so easily understood, nor so complete and well illustrated, as the Russian Coin Catalogues, a few of which are submitted for your inspection this evening.

Of course, they are in Russian—and even the Japs would confirm my assertion that the Russian language is a tougher proposition than the Russian navy.

I will try to give a short sketch of some of the main facts known to me regarding Russian coins, and shall hope to put enough pointers in

it to make it an apology for taking up the time of the members who do not collect "Russians."

The present Empire of Russia was fathered by Peter I, who reigned from 1689 to 1725, but the first coinage of Russia proper was issued in 1700. The first 25 years of this 18th century were more prolific of variations of type, mint marks, edges, etc., than any other similar period.

No less than 27 various mint marks and 102 varieties of milled and lettered edges appear in this 25 years. Many die varieties also occur in the same types. 141 different polushkas ($\frac{1}{4}$ kopecks) and 428 varieties of the 1 kopeck piece help to drive the the Russian collectors hair into his brain. These are the listed and acknowledged varieties, not die variations, alterations, or mint overprints, and the profusion of varieties crop out more or less noticeably up to about 1850.

The coinage of Russia comprises Gold, Platinum, Silver, Nickel and Copper, and in the later years the so-called silver in denominations of 20 Kop. and under has been mostly base metal silvered over.

In 1897 the coinage was put on a gold basis, by reducing the size and value of the gold coinage—a most ingenious method where about 90 per cent of the population can not read anything but figures, and one which resulted in the pawning off on the ignorant monnik a quantity of gold at 50 per cent over its value.

The gold consists of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 15, 20 and 25 Roubles, the last two being rare.

The silver comprises the following denominations: 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 and 75 Kops., 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 Roubles, last rare.

For Livonia and Estland a special coinage of silver in 2, 4, 24, 48 and 96 Kopecks were issued in 1756-7.

The copper consists of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 Kopecks and a large Rouble weighing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., a specimen of which you have seen this evening—latter very rare.

A square plate money issued in 1725-6-7 is also rare, and consists of 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 Kopecks and 1 Rouble. A sample of the 10 Kop., or Grevenik is shown you.

The platinum coins were in 3, 6 and 12 Rouble denominations and coined in years from 1828 to 1845—a set of these is shown you to-night. Only a few of these years are valuable from a collector's standpoint.

The nickel consists of 2 Kopecks 1863, 10 Kop. 1871 and 3 Ko-

pecks 1882. I have none of these and have seen only the specimens in the National Museum at St. Petersburg.

The coinage for the provinces and dependencies is as follows:

Gold, Silver and Copper for Poland.

Silver and Copper for Siberia.

Gold, Silver and Copper for Finland.

Silver and Copper for Caucasus and Tfflis,

Silver for the Crimea,

Silver and Copper for Moldavia and Wallachia.

Silver for Livonia and Estland.

Silver for Prussia under Elizabeth.

Samples of all these coinages except for the Crimea are shown you to-night. The Crimean pieces I do not possess and have never seen.

There are, of course, many medals—Gold, Silver and Bronze struck in commemoration of corporations, births, deaths, etc., mostly common; also Roubles struck to celebrate coronations; of these none are very rare, in many instances the ordinary Roubles of same date outranking them in rarity and value.

One of the rarest and most interesting of occasional coins is the $1\frac{1}{2}$ R, shown to-night with bust of Nicholas I, on obverse and the busts of each of his family assembled on reverse in a circle, surrounding the bust of the Empress.

This was struck after the suppression of the Polish revolution and struck for Poland—forcing not only the Emperor on the poor Poles, but his entire family.

The other specimens shown to-night are simply examples of Russian Mint work—some common—some valuable.

The great thing in Russian coins is the mint mark or type.

There are very few dates which cannot be acquired at a small premium, but there are very few dates of which some one coin does not command a premium and often several pieces are rare.

In answer to an offer the other day I mentioned a coin quoted me as “common” and received a reply saying “if it is common Scott lies.” (I did not tell Scott).

The fact is the coin in question is listed at 10c, but the same date and denomination, different type, is listed at \$175.00.

The Roubles of 1802, for example, vary from \$1.25 to \$200.

Roubles of 1845 from 75c to \$175, and scores of similar instances

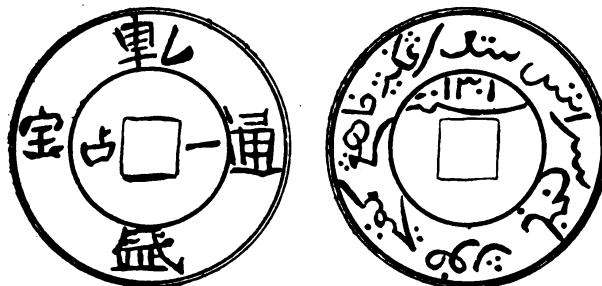
occur.

The large coppers, and especially the Siberian sets, are held at higher prices here than their profusion warrants, and often sold without mentioning the date, while the mint mark is never given. On any Russian coin you are purchasing, presuming you are not a Russian scholar, it is wise to give what you consider the piece worth as a show piece, or to complete your set of dates or types, but never pay any larger premium, as there are thousands of common Russians floating around to one rarity, as in the U. S. coins. A set of 4 or 5 coppers, about 1840, "fine," was offered me not long ago for \$5.00 by an Eastern dealer. They were worth 60 or 70 cents. Such prices are simply ridiculous and anyone buying at such prices is being exploited. The ordinary copper $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 3 Kop. of last 80 years are worth 5 and 10 cents each. The larger 5 and 10 Kop. from 20 to 60 cents, any price above these simply illustrates the ease with which the old proverb asserts some people and their money are parted.

The common Rouble, for the last 60 years, is dear enough at 80c to \$1.00. The smaller silver at a slightly greater per cent premium. The gold has no standard and some of the later pieces are rare and obtain high premiums.

Two Additional Coins of Pahang.

HOWLAND WOOD.



I gave an account of the money resembling hats issued in Pahang. I now wish to call attention to two later pieces. As is shown in the il-

Illustration these are a radical departure from the older forms, but are more in accordance with prevailing types used on the Malay Peninsula. The first specimen described I have seen, the second one is given by Van der Chys in his catalogue of the Batavia Museum Collection. They are as follows:

1. Obv. Chinese inscription. Around edge, KAU SHING TUNG PAO; to right and left of hole, within inner circle, YI CHIM, or one cent.

Rev. Malay inscription around edge, BELANCHA SARATUS SAKU (?) RINGGIT PAHANG COMPANY PUNYA; above hole, SENET 1301, which may be translated as follows: Current for the hundredth part of dollar of the Pahang Company, year 1884. Tin, weight 10.35 grammes. Size 33 m. m.

2. Obv. Chinese inscription. KAN SHING TUNG PAO.

Rev. Malay inscription. Above and below hole, PAHANG COMPANY, to right and left of hole, 1. C. Tin.

Not having seen this piece I am unable to give either the size or weight. Van der Chys mentions only the latter piece and says it was made by Archen & Co. of Batavia in 1884. A noticeable point about these two coins is, the Pahang and the Company are spelled differently on the two pieces.

Uncle Peter and Lizzie.

Mattison's uncle's hobby was numismatics. He had one of the most beautiful collections of rare and antique coins ever known, and he wanted Mattison to devote his young life to its augmentation. Mattison said as far as coins of current issue were concerned he had no objection to acquiring a few, but they must be such as would be legal tender for all public and private debts. His idea of acquiring them was by the practice of medicine, which hardly argues an oratorical turn of mind. The fact of the matter was that Mattison had an overdose of numismatics. Ever since his uncle took charge of him at the tender age of 10 he had been forced to read up works on that interesting subject when his soul craved and entirely different sort of literature. He read them, but he promptly forgot them. He was a disappointment to Uncle Peter.

The end came at last. Mattison said he was tired of running about the country to auctions and nosing in disreputable pawn and curio shops

for battered old copper and silver and gold that couldn't be spent when a fellow got it. "I want a serious object in life," he said.

Uncle Peter gasped. "What more serious object could you have in life than the completion of the finest private collection in this country—or any other?" he demanded, wrinkling his forehead.

"The trouble is it's never likely to be completed," grumbled Mattison. "If I could hope it would be within a week or two I might stand it. I want to study medicine."

Uncle Peter settled his glasses on his nose. "You are an unappreciative young idiot," he said sternly. "You shall study medicine since you desire to fall to that level. I will pay your tuition and make you a small allowance until you graduate. After that you can shift for yourself, and you needn't expect anything more from me. I'll leave my collection to the nation and my money to an asylum for victims of medical science."

"That's decent of you," said Mattison. "It's all I could ask."

Mattison found a boarding house and a hospital and began his grind. His new quarters were not by any means as luxurious as his old ones with Uncle Peter. Uncle Peter kept a good cook, which was more than they did at the boarding house. Moreover, the allowance was decidedly small. Mattison found it hard sometimes to make it stretch over the month. Still, he worked hard and was not unhappy. In the course of a year, and notwithstanding the fact, that the breach between him and his uncle was unrepaired, he became almost perfectly happy. That was because the most charming girl that ever existed owned to a certain weakness for him.

Shortly after the admission was made Mattison told her all about himself as young men will. He confessed that he had nothing to offer but a faithful heart and a strong, right arm—which latter qualification he immediately demonstrated—that he had chosen the thorny path of independence in preference to the bounty of a relation, who was a dear old man though a crank on the subject of coins.

"Of what?" asked the girl.

"Coins," replied Mattison, "old coins. He collects them, you know—clear daffy on them. We had a row because he wanted me to be deputy collector for the rest of my life."

"Oh!" said the girl. Then she was thoroughly silent. When Mattison asked her what she was thinking of she said she thought it was his

duty to tell his uncle of his engagement. Accordingly Mattison wrote. His uncle was usually out when he called. Uncle Peter replied promptly that he considered Mattison had afforded him fresh proof of his mental incapacity. That was not encouraging, Mattison felt. He said so to the girl.

"It's no more than you deserve," she said. "I think you treated the dear old gentleman very badly."

"Why, Lizzie!" said Mattison.

"I don't care," she said. "There are worse occupations than collecting coins. And now I want you to take me to see Uncle Peter."

Uncle Peter was taken by surprise, but, having once admitted the pair, he was the sort of man to be polite, if frosty. The girl had a way of dispelling frostiness in any male between ten and eighty, however, and uncle Peter thawed visibly until she asked to see the collection. Then he congealed a little again. "I am afraid it would bore you," he said.

"Oh, please," said the girl. And then to Mattison: "You stay where you are."

So the old man took her to his cabinets alone, and as one by one he opened them and displayed their tarnished contents he saw that her expressions of surprise and delight were genuine.

"Here's a gold bonnet piece of James V.," she exclaimed, her eyes sparkling as she took up a smoothly worn coin from its velvet bed.

"How did you know that?" asked Uncle Peter in amazement.

"Just as I know this is a silver teaspoon," she answered, smilingly. "And this is a darga of the fourteenth century and this a Jewish shekel, with the pot of manna on the obverse. Where did you get it? And here's an Augustan sestertius. Oh, I never saw anything like this! Look at the commemorative Hadrian."

"Are you a collector?" asked Uncle Peter joyfully.

"Just a little bit of a one," admitted the girl, modestly. "I have a small collection."

A hollow groan sounded behind her, and they both jumped. It was Mattison, who had followed them in.—Chicago News.

One man who never did anything by halves has been arrested for making counterfeit dollars.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE SIXTEENTH.

TARSUS.

Tarsus an important capital city of Cilicia, was situated on the river Cydnus. The city was very ancient and was a great city in the time of the Greek Kings. It is first mentioned in history by Xenophen who says it was a great and wealthy city. It was conquered by Alexander; later it was governed from Antioch and by the Ptolemies. Caesar changed its name to Julio-polis, and Augustus made it a free city. Under the first Roman emperors it became celebrated as a seat of learning and Strabo compares it in this respect to Athens and Alexandria. Paul was born in Tarsus and here received his knowledge of history and science. The city though mainly a heap of ruins at the present time, still exists in the name of Tarsous.

Coins were first struck in Tarsus by the satraps of Cilicia in the beginning of the fifth century B. C.

The mint of Tarsus was kept busy, not only striking coins for its own city and territory, but in issuing coins for Baana, Tiribazus, Orontas, Pharnabazus, Tarcamus, Mazaeus, and anonymous coins down to the time of Alexander. Under the Seleucid kings Antiochus VII to Antiochus IX, Tarsus was one of the Royal Syrian mints and struck tetradrachms. Autonomous bronze were also issued which extended down to Roman and Imperial times, Augustus to Salonina.



Obv. Baaltars enthroned. Phoenician inscription.

Rev. Lion devouring a stag. Phoenician inscription.

This silver stater was struck under the satrap Mazaeus during the period 362-328 B. C.



Obv. The head of Antiochus VII to right.

Rev. A shrine, within which is the Greek goddess Hera standing on a lion. Legend in Greek. (Of King Antiochus the Benefactor.)

This tetradrachm was struck between 138-129 B. C. Hera is styled "Queen of Heaven," in Jeremiah (VII. 18: XLIV. 17.) She was called the "Goddess of Syria," and in Daniel XI. 38 mention is made of a great statue in her honor at Hieropolis. She is also called Astarte, Ashtoroth, Mylitta, and Alitta. In Rome she was worshipped under the name of Juno.



Obv. A female head turreted. (Emblem of the city.)
 Rev. An idol shrine. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ (Of Tarsus.)



The reverses of two interesting medals of Tarsus are here given.

Obv. Minerva erect. In her left hand she holds an arrow and a shield rests on her arm. On her extended right hand a Victory turning from the goddess extends a garland. Legend translated: Tarsus the Metropolis.

Minerva, as the goddess of the arts and sciences, was worshipped in Tarsus.

Rev. Two circles of seven heads, the outer containing seven male and the inner seven female heads, the latter divided by spokes like those of a wheel. The upper head of the outer circle is crowned with laurel, on either side of which is a Victory extending or offering a crown with one hand the other holding a palm branch. Legend same as last. The added letters: A. M. K. G. B. are supposed to mean Autocrater Marcus Caesar; the second year.

Under the present regime it is more important than most of our members appreciate that their dues of one dollar a year are paid to the Association at once. This of course applies only to those who have not yet paid their dues or subscription to the treasurer. Kindly attend to this at once and save both yourselves and Association inconvenience.

Secretary Wood is particularly anxious to hear from all members of the Association for two reasons: (1) He proposes soon as convenient to have a correct list of the members in good standing published, and (2) to make this more interesting, he wants to know specialties of each one of the members as far as they have specialties in collecting.

We Are All Like Fish.

The American public is exceedingly gullible. Barnum used to say the people liked to be humbugged and demonstrated the fact for many years. All people are like fish and to catch them is only a question of bait. The sucker is easily caught but the willy trout only needs the proper time and bait to submit to the inevitable. Only a few days since a policeman in New York rescued a countryman from exchanging \$1,600 in good money for what was to be \$6,000 just as good, and of late we have been surfeited with the Chadwick case, in which eminent bankers and millionaires have been the victims. It's only a question of bait.

A sure method is advertised for the extermination of the bed bugs and the innocent victim contributes a quarter to learn how it is done. "First catch your bed bug and place it on its back on a block, then with a hammer smite it where its cervical vertebrae joins the head." Another advertiser states that for twenty-five cents a receipt will be sent "how to write without pen and ink." Lo! the great question is settled; "write with a lead pencil." Or for a dollar another benevolent advertiser will send ten yards of the best silk. "Give the color you desire." The recipient receives ten yards of elegant silk thread. These are only a few. On a larger scale, mining stocks, oil wells and land syndicates will offer stock at low rates, and many simoleons are raked in from the willing victims, and "frenzied finance" will do the rest. Yes we all like to be humbugged, Not all fish are caught at the first cast of the bait. Some will investigate; it looks good, it acts like the genuine article, it smells good, it tastes—and another victim is landed. In this connection the following actual occurrence is clipped from our metropolitan dailies.

A Washington newspaper reporter started out a few days ago to sell silver dollars to chance-met street customers at twenty-five cent apiece. It is an illuminating commentary on the suspicious nature of the human animal that, though the dollars were perfectly good, only three could be disposed of on the busiest streets of the city from ten o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon. The coins were offered to policemen, to doctors, to Government officials, to sporting men, and to grave business men and students. A number of Treasury clerks were asked to pay one-fourth the dollar's value for it, but they refused in each case, declaring the coin bad, and warning the reporter that he was run-

ning grave risks in trying to "shove the queer." The conclusion of the experimenter was not that the people are too honest to take advantage of a fool, but that the inordinate fear of laying themselves open to ridicule restrained them from buying. In nearly every case there was a great show of examining the dollar; some rang it as a test on the pavement; a policeman tested its edges under a glass—and in most cases the reason given for refusing the bargain was that the coin was bad. "No, you don't, son; you can't unload your 'good thing' on me!" In some such way the average citizen rejected the offer of 75 cents free. An official in the United States Geological Survey, a postman, and a law student were the three to accept the newspaper man's proposition. One had heard of the London experiment when sovereigns were offered on London Bridge for a shilling each. Another, the law student, confessed that he thought he was taking a long chance, but was determined to show that he was a sport. The postman seemed to be the only man who recognized a bargain by simply looking at the face of the coin. It must be said, however, in extenuation of the universal dulness, that the dollars were not offered to women, whose bargain instinct is better developed.—New York Evening Post, Dec. 9.

A good deal of discussion has been excited by the fact that an enterprising reporter in Washington spent a day on the streets of that city offering silver dollars for sale at 25 cents each, and that between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. only three were sold, although they were freely offered to thousands of persons. There is nothing surprising in this. Obviously, if the people on the street had known or supposed that the silver dollars were what they purported to be, genuine United States coins, no one would have hesitated to buy as many of them as he had quarters to give in return; but it did not occur to any one that the vendor was engaged in an experiment the results of which were valued by him at the rate of seventy-five cents for every dollar sold. Whenever this experiment is tried, whether with silver dollars in an American city or with sovereigns offered at London Bridge for a shilling each, there are few buyers, for the reason that not very many people want to acquire what they believe to be tokens the possession of which, if clever imitations of current coins, might bring the possessor embarrassment.

What is to happen the next time this rather silly test is made is that some well informed person will pay his quarter and get a dollar.

This he will tender in payment for four more dollars. If he gets them he will use the four dollars he receives to purchase sixteen. The transaction would not proceed very far along these lines before the vendor would retire from business, convinced that what he had learned was not worth what it had cost him. Why just this did not happen in Washington can only be explained on the assumption that the people of that city are not as speculative as those of New York would probably be found to be under the inducements of such an offer.—N. Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1904.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President, Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President, Farran Zerbe, St. Louis, Mo.

2nd Vice President, Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St. Hamilton, Ont.

Secretary, Howland Wood, 93 Perry St. Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator, Ben G Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Counterfeit Detector, Chas Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St. Lancaster, Penn.

Sup't of Exchange, Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St. Detroit, Mich.

Board of Trustees, Dr. B. P. Wright Chairman, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St. Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

A Word at the Start.

Fellow Members of the Association:

At the last regular meeting you have done me the honor of electing me to the office of President of the American Numismatic Association—the highest distinction which is in your power to bestow.

It shall be my earnest endeavor to prove worthy of the confidence you have placed in me, and, aided by the officers who are to serve with me, I shall attempt to make our organization such a representative body of numismatists of our country, that our members shall consider it a matter of pride to belong to it.

Again thanking you and with the best of good wishes for the ensuing year, believe me, fraternally.

ALBERT R. FREY.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

664, B. W. Stennett; 665, Fred Michael; 646, Percy House; 647, Dr. H. Lincoln Chase; 648, Horace L. Wheeler; 649, Thorne King; 650, William W. Anspach; 651, Alex M. Hanline; 652, Chas. W. Stiles.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Sir John Evans, K. C. B., L. L. D., Sc. D., Nash Mills, Hemel, Hemstead, England.

Barclay V. Head, Esq., D. C. L., Ph. D., Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England.]

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

287, A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pa.

271, M. A. Wilber, Conshohocken, Pa.

207 Fred Robin, Box 192, Walla Walla, Wash.

RESIGNED.

J. B. Dunning, R. J. Neeley, F. H. Stewart.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to February 6th they will be declared elected:]

Joseph E. Waitt, 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

J. Schulman, Keizergracht 448, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Vouchers: H. Wood and Frey.

Henry C. Menze, 843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vouchers: Frey and H. Wood.

W. B. Denny, Odessa, Russia.

Vouchers: G. W. Tracy and Ben G. Green.

Miss Lucy M. Doyle, 787 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

Vouchers: J. C. Lighthouse and Geo. F. Heath.

Charles W. Knoop, Garner, Iowa.

William L. Farrel, 121 W. Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Herman Hoesly, New Glarus, Wis.

Claude R. Collier, Binghamton, N. Y.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

William E. S. Fales, 71 Pineapple St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vouchers: F. C. Higgins and Frey.

H. C. Whitehill, 301 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and W. G. Jerrems, Jr.

William Osner, 342 Montrose Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Chas. Morris.

The preparation for subsequent publication of a list of the members of the Association will be one of the first duties of the new Secretary. The co-operation of such members is earnestly desired, in supplying the Secretary with correct addresses, and in paying dues promptly to Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich. This last clause is very important, as only those members in good standing will be included in the published lists. It is not thought desirable to make any radical change in the numbering; but if any member wishes his number changed, the Secretary, if possible will try to do it, as there are many numbers not at present filled.

At the convention held in St. Louis in October three names were voted upon for honorary membership in the Association and replies have been received from all three. Sir John Evans K. C. B. and Barclay V. Head Esq., have graciously accepted, and have extended their thanks to the members of the Association.

The Secretary regrets to state that Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr., who was recently elected Librarian, has declined the office. President Frey has appointed Mr. Ben G. Green of Chicago to fill the place. Mr. Green's office is centrally located, and it is hoped that the library will become much more useful to the members.

HOWLAND WOOD, Sec'y.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Jan. 8, 1905.

BROOKLINE, MASS., January 1st, 1905.

BEN G. GREEN, ESQ.,

MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

MY DEAR SIR:—As Secretary of the American Numismatic Association I herewith tender you the office of Librarian and Curator of the American Numismatic Association, now held by Mr. S. C. Stevens, of Chicago, Ill., and which, owing to the withdrawal of Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr's., name will become vacant Jan. 1, 1905.

Both Mr. Frey and myself take great pleasure in offering this office to you and I am also assured it is the unanimous wish of all Chicago collectors.

If it is your pleasure to accept the same, I will have the necessary papers drawn up to have the Library and whatever else of Association matters now in Mr. Stevens hands turned over to you.

Very fraternally,
HOWLAND WOOD, Sec'y.

Approved by A. R. Frey.

CHICAGO Jan. 9, 1905.

MR. HOWLAND WOOD,
93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.,

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 7th inst., informing me of my appointment to the office of Librarian and Curator of the American Numismatic Association, is received. I fully appreciate the honor thus conferred and accept the office with its responsibilities, and assure you that no pains will be spared to make this branch of our Association an interesting and useful adjunct.

Asking your co-operation, and thanking you and the President for this show of confidence in me, I am

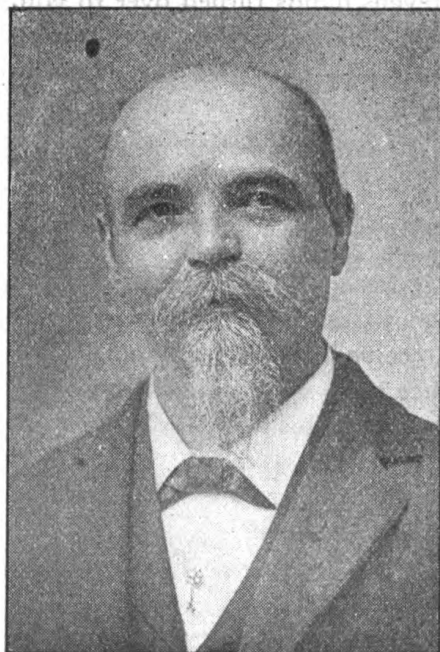
Fraternally yours,
BEN G. GREEN.

Brother Marcuson, of Cleveland, returned from his European trip just before the holidays. He had spent much time in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy and Spain, and visited many of the most important European collections. He was elected a member of the Austrian Societies.

Exchange Superintendent, Geo. W. Rice, of Detroit, lately addressed the news boys of the city on the subject of numismatics and showed them some of the most interesting pieces of his collection. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, but just how many converts to the science future years must determine.

The man who pays cash for a ton of coal has money to burn.

A man doesn't need much money if he has a reputation for being wealthy.



J. C. LIGHTHOUSE.

The subject of this biography, Mr. J. C. Lighthouse, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1844, and has always lived in that city. In 1865 he began the manufacture of horse collars, being a pioneer in the wholesale trade in that line of goods. In 1879 he secured the government contract for manufacturing all the mail pouches, and all the Star Route mail bags, with contract extended up to 1885. In 1880 he added a tannery to his large business which employed from 160 to 200 hands. He secured a renewal of his Star Route contract in 1885. In 1887 Mr. Lighthouse discontinued the horse collar and mail bag portion of his business only continuing his tannery, and this a short time later, when he was in California, was entirely destroyed by fire entailing a loss of \$135,000 without a cent of insurance. From this time he has wholly retired from business.

Mr. Lighthouse began collecting coins in 1860 and he has continually added to it until his accumulations in this line will balance the scale at 400 pounds. His United States series from 1793 to 1800 is as fine as he could obtain; 1801 to 1857 uncirculated; and from 1858 to date

all in proof and in duplicate. His collection of fractional currency and greenbacks is complete and this he has also in duplicate. In United States gold he lacks some of the rare pieces. His foreign gold and silver is as fine as he could find in Europe. Besides these he has a general collection comprising the coins of all nations, past and present, from the earliest times when coins came into use. Taking all in all, his collections in these lines represent a cost to him of about \$30,000.

Mr. Lighthouse is a member of the American Numismatic Association and was present at its last Convention where he was elected to represent it on the Board of Trustees. He has been spending the last two months in Missouri where he has been hunting and fishing. From there he will go to New Orleans for the winter, returning slowly northward he will reach Rochester in the spring.

Obituary.

EDWARD GROH.

On Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, there died at his home 215 South Third Street, Williamsburg, Mr. Edward Groh, in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Groh was born in New York City, and began to collect coins about fifty years ago. He enjoyed the personal acquaintance of all of our old numismatists, and was the curator and last surviving charter member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, founded in 1858.

On December 6, 1900, the Society presented him with a silver loving-cup; and his great collection of the tokens of the Civil War, numbering 5286 pieces, has been donated by him to this organization, together with the cabinet in which they are arranged.

Mr. Groh was also interested in the study of insects and was an honorary member of the Louis Agassiz Association. A. R. F.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 12th meeting of the aboved named Society was held in Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 6th, with President W. F. Dun-

ham in the chair. Those present were Dunham, Brand, Carey, Verkler, Tracy and Green.

Mr. Tracy read a paper on coins of the Russian Empire, and showed many interesting coins and catalogues of that country.

Mr. Dunham presented the Society with the results of an interesting experiment in the reduction by chemical process of a second bronze of Philip I, (The Arab.)

The society was also shown a complete set of the coins of the Netherlands comprising the copper, nickel and silver, all of which were struck in gold. This is one of the only two sets struck, the other having been presented to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

Mr. Brand exhibited nine copper cents, mostly proofs, but the most interesting one was the 1799, said to be one the finest known specimens.

Reports by the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted.

This being the first anniversary of the Society, was pronounced by all present as being one of the most profitable and enjoyable since its organization.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 3rd

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.



Mr. M. P. Carey of Chicago, sends us the above, with the request for information. He obtained it several years since among a lot of cheap coins and so far has not been able to determine just its status and turns to THE NUMISMATIST and its readers for light. Of course it is from the old Italian state, Parma, and we would regard it as private or community token or coin. We are asking further information.

Our H. C. Miller, of New York, goes to Europe about the middle of this month, where he will remain until well long the summer. This will include a sojourn in Egypt and Constantinople.

A miser is a man who carries his money in a purse that closes easier than it opens.

Lots of men use their last dollar bucking the tiger instead of using it to keep the wolf from the door.

Men have wasted fortunes in the effort to secure friendship of those not even worthy the notice.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—To purchase a set of the Louisiana Purchase gold dollars. Worthy H. Post, Fairmont, W. Va.

WANTED:—Vol. 1 and 2 of THE NUMISMATIST. Erwin G. Ward, Sup't, Truant School Springfield, Mass.

WANTED:—To know of any encased Postage Stamps for sale. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—Half-eagle, 1805. Will pay full price. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED:—May No. 1904 of the NUMISMATIST, 25 cents for same in good condition. Address the Numismatist, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir Post Cards of Monroe for others. Address (Miss) Helen Heath, 157 Washington St., Monroe, Mich.

WANTED:—Half Eagles, 1893 to 1900. Quarter Eagles, 1890 to 1901. Must be brilliant proofs. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

FOR SALE:—Proof set of 1904. Send in your bids for the same. Mert A. Wilber, Conshohocken, Pa.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Prices of Low's 1904 5 coin sales for others in exchange. 96 different Woodward coin catalogues to trade. Paper money exchanged, A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—To give away to the members of the A. N. A. Embossed Eagles on paper. Your address and a two cent stamp for return postage is all that is required. Address: Burfeind's Art Store, 1003 G. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE:—Two Bryan silver dollars, fine, with and without Car-wheel. Gorham make. James Schofield, 638 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Chapter Mark Pennies. Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, O., for equal number of pieces not in my collection. D. L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—For prompt cash. \$2.50; \$5 00; and \$10.00 gold of U. S. before 1834. Also \$3.00 gold pieces of any date. B. G. Johnson, 1814a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED:—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED:—To buy any Baltimore Store Cards not in my collection. also would be pleased to correspond with collectors interested in or holding any of the cards of this city. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—U. S. and Foreign coins and stamps; also U. S. and Foreign tokens, Condor and Canadian, and War tokens. Also a nice lot of Jackson or Hard Times cents. Albert Hawver, Lock Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—70 different Masonic Chapter pennies. I want Michigan pennies as follows: Temple 21, Coldwater; Grand Ledge 85; Ludington 92; Reed City 112 also Kenosha, Wis. No. 3. J. B. Holmes, 501 East Grove St. Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1855 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To buy, sell or exchange Hard Times Tokens. I need about 30 varieties to fill. Can furnish over 70 varieties from duplicates. Will give good value in exchange. Can furnish 20 varieties my selection, good \$1.50 30 varieties, my selection, good \$3.00, 40 varieties my selection, good \$4.00. 100 pieces, 25 varieties, average very good, \$4 00. I. Excell, Chicago, Ill., 4717 Champlain Avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE: Broken Bank bills of Mich. N. Y. and N. J. states signed; also Confederate States bills of S. C. Miss. Ga. La. Ala. Va. N. C. Mo., and Hamilton, Upper Canada, signed; Colonial script of 1776. All for U. S. coins not in my collection. Address, Jos. L. Ryan, Plainville, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—U. S. Coins, from dollar 1795, 1796 to 1882, 100 half dollars, 20 cent pieces, dimes, half dimes, 3 cent and 2 cent dates, a full set of Cents, lots of Jackson Tokens, Store Cards and Medals, and foreign silver also a full suit of Japanese armor. 50 good cloth bound books, solar lamp, etc. Let me know what you need in coins and what you have to trade in relics. F. Pinkerton, Marshalltown, Iowa.

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100 Foreign Coins.....	\$1.50
50 Large copper cents.....	1.00
10 Half cents, different dates.....	1.00
25 Civil war tokens,.....	.50
10 Roman coins,.....	.75
25 Confederate bills.....	1.00
25 Broken bank bills.....	1.00

Send for my mail auction circulars issued every month. Those having collections to sell will find my mail auction sales will net them more than any other method.

Morey's Old Reliable Premium List, 10 cents.

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Boston, Mass.

Mint Marks

Copies of "A Treatise on the U. S. Branch Mints," the only work and the authority on its subject, can be bought for one dollar mailed to the author, undersigned.

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Washington, D. C.**

KRUGER PENNIES

1898 brilliant mint state, Pretoria struck guaranteed. 25 cents by sample post. Baldwin Coin and Stamp Store, Duncannon street, Charing Cross, London, England.

U. S. Official Gold Dollars of the Lewis and Clark Exposition**\$2.00 Post Paid.**

**Bearing the likeness of Meriwether Lewis on
obverse and William Clark on the reverse.**

Premium list of prices paid for old coins 15c post paid.

D. M. Averill & Co., 331 Morrison St. Portland Ore.,

STAMP AND COIN EXCHANGE.

212 Broadway, New York City,

Sent post paid on receipt of price:	
Buying catalog of U. S. coins	\$ 05
Catalog foreign & U. S. stamps	10
25 different foreign coins.....	25
60 " " " "	1 00
100 " " " "	2 00
100 duplicates " "	1 00
10 old U. S. copper cents.....	25
40 Do. different dates.....	1 25
Confederate bills 10 varieties ..	25
Do. assorted per 1000.....	10 00
Broken Bank Bills 10 varieties	25
Hungarian Bank notes per 100..	1 50
Do. assorted per 1000.....	10 00
Confederate per 100.....	1 50
5000 Faultless stamp hinges.....	25
1500 foreign stamps assorted....	25
1500 U. S. " " " "	25
1000 " revenue stamps assorted	50
An immense stock of coins and paper money. Selections on approval with proper reference.	

\$1.00 For Year.

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OCTOBER 1903..

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**Specialty: Fine Greek and Roman
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New Offerings in Coins, Medals, Etc.

1792 $\frac{1}{2}$ disme, Martha Washington, very fine; but neatly plugged in field near edge. Still very desirable and rare.....	\$ 7 50
Genuine Jewish Shekel, Simon Maccabaeus, 166 B. C., good.....	35 00
Pine Tree Shilling, Mass., fair, date good.....	3 00
Goa, Lead Money, large cross, large size, rare.....	1 25
U. S. Silver dollars 1865, '66, '67, etc., brilliant proofs, rare, each....	2 25
U. S. Fractional Currency 50c Spencer red back, unc.....	2 00
U. S. Fractional Currency, 5c Clark, or 10c Washington, red back, uncirculated, each.....	1 00
Encased postage stamps, 5c gault, good.....	2 50
Japanese oval gold, fine gold, weight about \$8.75 rare.....	9 75
Flying Eagle Cent, 1856, proof.....	13 50
Flying Eagle Cent 1856, very good.....	8 50
Chinese Coins, Soong dynasty, 1000-1100 A. D. each.....	15
"Vicksburg Citizen," published during siege, guaranteed original, very interesting, rare, each.....	1 75
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar 1862, very good.....	5 00
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar 1836, milled edge, fine.....	2 50
Roman gold, Anastasius, Solidus, very fine.....	5 50
Roman gold, Hadrian, A. D. 75. Almost about fine.....	9 00
Greek Coppers of Syria, various kings, very good, named, each.....	50
Wide variety of India coins, from 5c to 50c apiece.....	
Large and fine Greek silver coins, 100-400 B. C., each.....	2 50
Calif gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, uncirculated, gems, each.....	2 25
Foreign coppers, small size, 5 varieties well mixed, good 55c per 100, sent by express or mail extra.....	
Kentucky $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, scroll and stars, lettered edge, rare, very fine.....	2 50
Woods $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, 1722, harp before Hibernia, rare, good.....	50
U. S. cent 1799, poor but shows date, guaranteed.....	3 50
U. S. cent 1804, fair, guaranteed genuine.....	3 50
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1793, good.....	2 25
U. S. dollars 1848, 1853, fine, rare, each.....	3 00
Transylvania, 1620, silver crown, fine bust, very fine.....	2 50

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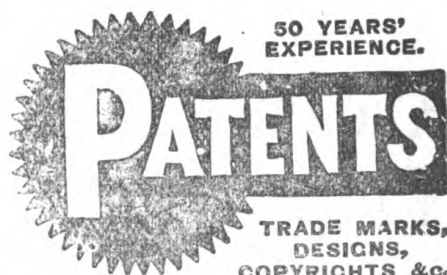
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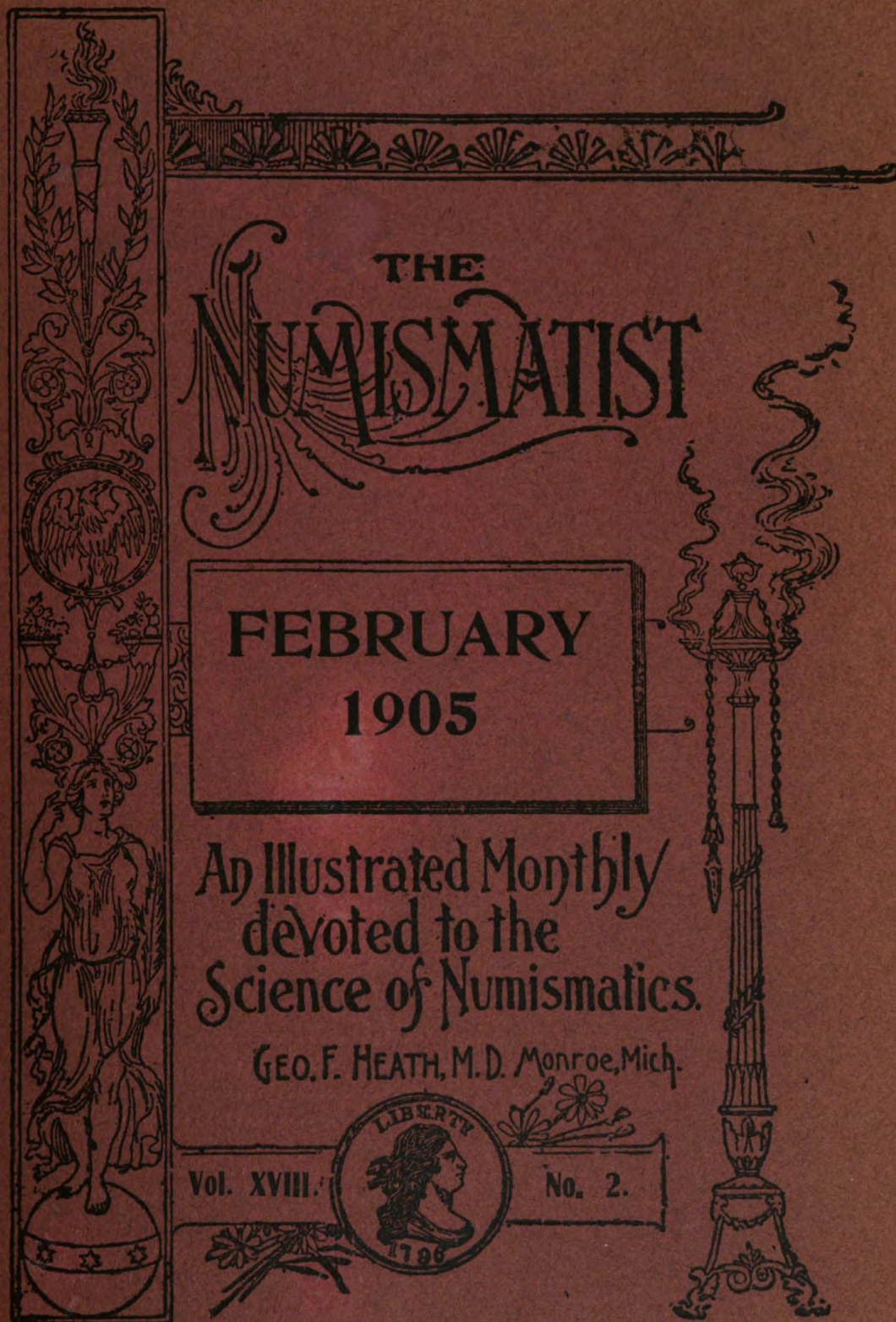
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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	39-42
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	42-45
Wismar and Some of its Minor Coins. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	45-47
A "Coin" That is Not a Coin. Farran Zerbe. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	47-48
Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Farran Zerbe. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	49
American Numismatic Association.....	50
Treasures in Abandoned Houses.....	52
Will Remain Forever in Chicago.....	52-55
A Remarkable Coin.....	55
Treasury Department.....	56
Old and New Coins.....	57
Janaushek's Hoodoo Coin.....	58
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	58
Communication.....	59-60
May be a Coin of Tarsus.....	60
Wants and Exchanges.....	60-62
Advertisements.....	53-70

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1905.

NO. 2.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XXXVI. JOSEPH H. MERRIAM.

Although the above named gentleman was probably the leading medalist and die-sinker of the city of Boston during the war of Secession, and for nearly ten years afterward, it has been very difficult to obtain facts concerning his life. From a mass of correspondence the following details have been selected and an attempt has been made to arrange his various medals and tokens in chronological order.

He was the son of Joseph Merriam, Jr., of Concord, Mass., and a cousin of John M. Merriam, the senior member of the firm of Merriam, Hooper & Hilton, attorneys at law at 53 State street, Boston. Mr. John M. Merriam states that his cousin was married but left no children, and that he is buried in Providence, R. I. but is unable to supply the date of his birth and death.

In 1854, the name of Joseph H. Merriam appears in the Boston directories for the first time, and his place of business was at 147½ Washington street. Three years afterward he removed to 18 Brattle Square, the address which is identified with his tokens for all the succeeding years. His earliest medalets were probably those issued for the campaign of 1860. They appear in copper, brass and white-metal, and bore the portraits of Lincoln, the Republican nominee, and Douglass, the Democratic candidate. The "Constitutional Union" convention from twenty states, which met at Baltimore, May 9th, 1860, and nominated John Bell for the Presidency and Edward Everett for the Vice-Presidency, was also embodied in a token by Merriam, with the busts of these candidates. All these medalets bear Merriam's name.

But a very important event was interesting the sporting fraternity of both the United States and Great Britain at this time, to-wit: The great Heenan-Sayers prize-fight. John C. Heenan was born in West Troy, N. Y., in 1835, and in 1852 he had learned the trade of machinist and went to California, where he found employment in the workshops of the Pacific Mail Steamship

Company at Benecia. From his popularity there he obtained the nickname of "The Benecia Boy." In 1857 he came to New York, and after his great fight with John Morrissey in the following year, arrangements were made to match him against Tom Sayers, the champion of England.

Sayers was born at Pimlico, near Brighton, in 1826, and had defeated nearly every opponent up to this time. On April 17, 1860, the great pugilistic encounter took place at Farnborough, England. The battle was a terrific one of thirty-seven rounds, lasting two hours and twenty minutes. Sayers was all but helpless, and Heenan, although full of fight, was blind, when the police and the spectators broke into the ring, and the fight ended in a disgraceful wrangle. The contestants each received a thousand dollars and a championship belt. Heenan's was never paid for and he returned it. He challenged Sayers to fight again, but he refused. Heenan married Adah Isaacs Mencken, who achieved considerable reputation as a writer and as a performer of "Mazeppa." He died in October, 1873, at Green River Station, Wyoming.

Many members of Parliament attended this fight, and made a subscription of about three thousand pounds in Sayers' behalf, on condition that he should fight no more. He became partner and afterwards proprietor of Howe's & Cushing's Circus, at which he lost all the money that he had. He drank to excess, and died of consumption in November, 1865. His tomb may be seen in Highgate Cemetery.

The match was not only the chief topic in the newspapers but it gave rise to a considerable number of poems, chiefly of the doggerel variety. One of these has been reprinted at length in Ashton's "Street Ballads." Merriam who was interested in horses and in sporting matters generally, issued the following Tokens, (Wright, No. 693:)



These occur in copper and white-metal, the reverse in each case being Merriam's card. The same obverse dies were employed by Smith and Hartman of New York, who muled them with a commemorative description of the battle.

Before dismissing the tokens of the twenty millimeter size three others deserve mention. The first of these bore a bust of Webster, the second one of the then Prince of Wales, (now Edward VII.) and the third Merriam em-

bellished with his own portrait. The token containing the bust of the Prince of Wales may be safely attributed to the year 1860, at which time he visited the United States. The other token, with Merriam's portrait, is very rare, the majority having been destroyed, on account of an error in the inscription, which read, "Labor Omnia Vicit."

The only token which Merriam struck of the seventeen millimeter size is also the one most generally known, and bears the head of Washington.



It occurs in copper, brass and white-metal, or "tin," as Merriam himself calls it. On this piece it will be noticed that he states that he was established in 1850, but where he was engaged in business from this time until 1854, when he appeared in Boston, it has been impossible to ascertain.

During the war of Secession Merriam manufactured the cards for Harvey Lewis, Sutler of the 23rd Massachusetts Regiment. These were redeemable for 10, 25 and 50 cents. In 1863 he issued three types of his own cards:



Obv. 1. Rev. 2. Exists in copper and brass.
 Obv. 3. Rev. 2. " " " " "
 Obv. 3. Rev. 4. " " " " "

From 1865 to 1869 Joseph H. Merriam disappears in the directory, although there is a firm mentioned as engaged in business at the same address. This firm is styled "Merriam & Co." and the partners were John C. Merriam and William N. Weeden. In 1869 and 1870 he appears for the last time. In the following year W. C. Brigham & Co. are mentioned as his successors and they in turn were succeeded by William H. Pretat in 1893.

My sincerest thanks are due to our members, Messrs Wood, Moritz and Hills, for many of the data above mentioned and for the loan of specimens to illustrate this paper.

XXXVII. S. M. THOMSON.



Mr. Thompson came from Scotland thirty-three years ago and has been an inhabitant of Brantford, Ont. since that time. He started in business there in 1882 and commenced to collect coins a few years ago. Of the above token 200 were struck in copper only. The dies were made by Cranston, of Galt, Ontario.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH.

TYRE.

This was one of the most ancient and important cities of Palestine on the Mediterranean coast. It was originally colonized from Sidon, but rivalled the mother city in its wealth and splendor, adornments and enterprise. In the Bible the people of Tyre are often called Sidonians from the fact that they

were descendants of that city. The early history of Tyre goes back to the realms of fable and mythology, the honor of its founding being given to Hercules, who as Melkarth was worshipped there as its tutelary deity, and his temple here Arrian says was the most ancient of the world. Eusebius states that Tyre was founded 242 years before the building of Solomon's Temple, and originally consisted of two towns, one an inland and the other on an adjacent island. Carthage, Utica and Cadiz were colonized from Tyre. Joshua (XIX. 29) mentions Tyre as a strong city. Hiram, King of Tyre, assisted David in the way of workmen and cedar in the building of his house, (II Samuel V. 11,) and the workmen of Tyre assisted in the building of the Temple. The friendship existing between Tyre and the Jews for so many years was recognized by Solomon in the erecting of an altar in honor of Ashtoreth, the Tyrian goddess, on the summit of Olivet. This stood for 350 years, or until the time of Josiah. The city was taken by the Assyrians under Nebuchadnezzar who leveled it to the ground. Cyrus restored it to its pristine splendor. Alexander laid siege to it in B. C. 332 and took the city after seven months, and humbled its pride with a terrific slaughter. Later it paid obedience to the Seleucid Kings of Syria, later fell into the hands of Rome. During the civil war between Pesennius Niger and Septimus Severus, Tyre fortunately sided with Severus, who rewarded the city with the rights of a colony. Hadrian honored the city with the title of Metropolis. At the time of Christ the city was as large as Jerusalem. Tyre was taken by the Crusaders and held for a time. Since then it has been in the hands of the Mohammedans. At this day it is little better than a heap of stones. The prophet Ezekiel (XXVIII. 2) mentions the pride of the city, and in (XXVI. 3-5,) he foretells its doom and later desolation—when the Queen of Nations should become a place for the fishers to spread their nets. Its glories have long since departed. Its foundation stones, panels and ornaments, have been carried away to the building up of Beirut, Joppa and Acre. A few poor families still remain hovering over the worthless ruins engaged in fishing as if in fulfillment of a prophecy uttered over two thousand years before.

The coinage of Tyre begins in the fifth century B. C., and up to 312 B. C. the Phoenician standard prevailed. Ptolemaic types are found between 275-159 B. C., and bronzes of the Seleucidae from 159 to 126 B. C. At the latter date autonomous tetradrachms and didrachms extend in an extensive series down to Vespasian in A. D. 57. Bronze coins are found down to the time of Septimus Severus.



The above bronze types were struck during the Seleucid era under Demetrius and Antiochus.



Rev. Three citizens of Tyre offering a representation of their city to Ashtaroth. TYRO METROPOL. COL.

Rev. A ship on the acrostolium of which hangs a shield. Ashtaroth stands on the ship between two Geniuses, in her right hand points with a scepter and in left hand a palm. Murex shells beneath. Legend: TYRIORVM.



Obv. The head of Diadumenianus Caesar to right. Legend: M. O. P. DIADVMENIANVS CAES.

Rev. A goddess in a standing attitude the head turreted. Her right hand is on a trophy, and her left holds a scepter. Behind is a column on which is a Victory with a palm and crown. Legend: SEP. TYRVS MET COLON. (Septimia Tyrus Metropolis Coloniae).

The goddess is Ashtaroth. The palm alludes to this section where the palm tree abounds. The shell so often seen on the coins of Tyre refers to that precious ware of the Tyrians, the purple obtained from the murex.



ASHTAROTH FROM A TYRIAN COIN.

Ashtareth is the plural of Ashtaroth. Heathen worship was essentially a deification of nature, and the worship of Baal and Ashtareth was an adoration of the reproductive powers of nature, Baal; the male, representing the sun, and Ashtoreth, the female, representing the moon. This form of idolatry seems to have originated with the Phoenicians, and was continued among the Israelites, with interruptions, down to the time of the captivity. Ahab endeavored to make it a national or state religion. We can easily gather from the sacred writers some conception of the pomp and ceremony of the worship. We read of altars, images, and temples erected to Baal, 1 Kings 16:32; 2 Kings 3:2. His priesthood, which formed a very numerous body, 1 Kings 18:19, were divided into two classes of prophets and priests. The rites by which he was worshipped were incense offered to him, 2 Kings 23:5, bullocks sacrificed, 1 Kings 18:26, and even children, as to Moloch, Jer, 19:5. According to the description in 1 Kings 18, the priests during the sacrifice, danced about the altar, and when their prayers were not answered, cut themselves with knives until the blood flowed. We also read of homage paid to him by bowing the knee, and by kissing his image, 1 Kings 19:18, and that his worshipers used to swear by his name.

Wismar and Some of its Minor Coins.

Wismar is a port of 18,000 people in the Baltic, situated in the German duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but belonging legally to Sweden, has recently become a German city. It was pledged to King Gustav IV. for a loan of \$1,000,000, and the king of Sweden, having failed to redeem it within the century, it has passed to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whose ancestor the money was borrowed.

In the early part of the eighteenth century Denmark, the most powerful enemy of Sweeden, after the destruction of the Hanseatic league, a kind of trade union established by certain German cities for safety and commercial purposes, captured Wismar and razed the fortifications. Afterward peace was declared and the city reverted to Sweden, but with the provision that she should not rebuild the fortifications. The place thus lost its strength and importance and became instead an element of weakness to the Swedes. Its great sea trade was ruined and its inland trade lost.

Under these circumstances it was not surprising that the Swedes tired at last of their white elephant. So in the reign of the incompetent and extravagant Gustavus IV., with territory lost to the French in one war, with Finland lost to Russia, with defeat in a war against Norway, the Swedes seized an opportunity to relieve themselves of the burden of possession.

The direct opportunity was given by the cancellation by Gustavus of his engagement to the daughter of Duke Frederick Frantz I, that person not unnaturally resented the insult and threatened dire things. Finally his threats

crystalized into a demand for an enormous indemnity. The money had to be raised at once. The duchy of Mecklenburg advanced 1,258,000 reichsthaler and took Wismar, Neukloster and the island of Poel as security.

Under the conditions of the loan the city of Wismar and the two government districts were to remain in pledge for one hundred years. At the end of one hundred years Sweden could claim and obtain the pledged city and land by paying back the original loan with 3 per cent compound interest. A further provision, however, of the loan was that should Sweden fail to take any notice whatever of the expiration of the time, the contract would become renewed automatically for another hundred years. The sum which Sweden would have to pay if she wished to claim Wismar and two government districts is figured as amounting to \$27,000,000 and this alone, quite apart from consideration of policy, operated doubtless as a bar against the assertion of her rights.

Thus we see, that while the immediate business transaction dates back but one hundred years, any diplomatic squabbles over the city now would have to revert to the surrenders and armistices of Thirty



Years War (1618-48.) And the fact that Wismar heretofore really was Swedish territory explains why Germany has not fortified the port, which is considered the finest harbor site of the entire Baltic coast. Under the Swedish-Danish treaty fortifications were not to be built, and when the duchy of Mecklenburg took over the place the stipulation was renewed.

The coinage of Wismar, from a numismatic standpoint, is unimportant. The earliest coins mentioned in our books are the 11 pfennings struck in 1622. From this date up to at least 1845 the 11 pfennings have been issued in a great variety of types, though the design remains pretty much the same as may be seen from our illustrations. In 1715 a necessity series in gun metal was issued. These pieces are all square and are in the denominations of 4, 8, 16, and 32 Schellings, and 4 and 8 marks. These pieces are all very rare. A 6 pfenning was issued in 1762, and a 3 pfenning in 1854.

A "Coin" That is Not a Coin.

FARRAN ZERBE.



"SOUVENIR COIN OF ADMISSION."

What is undoubtedly the handsomest medal product attributable to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition found cause for its origin in a novel scheme of a St. Louis concern under the name of Louisiana Purchase Souvenir Coin Company. The company issued a medal calling it a "Souvenir Coin of Admission" and by their literature offered the "Coin" at 50c. The purchaser being entitled to guess on the total paid admissions of the Exposition, the one guessing nearest the correct number would receive a grand prize of \$50,000 in gold. It was further represented that the company would conduct offices at the Exposition entrance where the coin would be exchanged for an admission ticket.

This company launched its scheme at about the same time the Souvenir Coin Dept. of the L. P. E. became active and the independent concern was readily believed a part of the Exposition and found no difficulty in obtaining the wide publicity and credit for thousands of dollars worth of advertising. In some instances advertisements were paid for with the "Coin" at 50c each. This company failed in its attempt for recognition or concession privileges from the Exposition and its operations become so annoying to the Exposition's Souvenir Coin Dept., that an official statement was made by the Exposition Company and sent to the general press stating this concern had no relation whatever with the L. P. E. About the same time the question was presented to the secret service division of the Treasury—if a piece of metal other than money could be stamped and called a "Coin," that there was nothing in the statutes prohibiting this was evident from the fact that it was reported no action could be taken.

The medals in round shape had been produced in considerable number when it was discovered that the head of Louis IX on the obverse was in similitude to the head of Isabella on the Columbian Quarter. It is not known if the "similitude" had anything to do with change in the shape of the "coin" but the later products were all octagonal. The octagonal shaped ones are in brilliant gold colored metal and have been pronounced by connoisseurs one of the handsomest medals ever struck. All of these "coins" were numbered consecutively, in the round form less than 25,000 were struck, except a very few in experimental metals all were struck in gold colored metal but not uniformly brilliant like the octagonal product. The octagonal "Coins" were numbered above 25,000.

While a large order was placed for the "coin" in the octagonal shape but a portion of it was produced and not one delivered to the company placing the order. The company had ceased to exist and seemed to be without a "follow up" address during the first weeks of the Exposition. So far as known there is no remainder of this issue in the round form all having been distributed at 50c each. A few of the octagonal ones reached the hands of souvenir dealers during the closing days of the Exposition and were quickly sold. What remained in the hands of the maker were purchased by a dealer. This issue which is worth a place in any cabinet is perhaps the only late day evidence of a "Coin" not being a coin.



Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

FARRAN ZERBE.



OFFICIAL MEDAL.

Approximately 90,000 of the official medals of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were minted and sold. The concessionaire was Mr. Chas. S. Muir of Washington, D. C. The medals were struck on a regular coining press in the mint exhibit of the Government Building. The operation of a coining press is always attractive and proved the most popular of the many interesting things exhibited in the Government Building.

The greater portion of the medals were struck in a brass colored bronze and sold for 25c. This composition proved unsatisfactory for the reason that it quickly tarnished and was, during the latter months of the Exposition, replaced by a more satisfactory copper colored metal. The medal in both of the 25c metals were sold gold plated for 50c. Among collectors there was a popular demand for the product in silver reported to be about .600 fine, the medal in silver was first sold at \$1.00 and later for \$1.25. One is recorded struck in solid gold and used for gift purposes. The product was practically confined to daily demand, there being no remainder of any except a few in the copper bronze metal which passed to the hands of a dealer.

Mr. Muir reports that while his concession was profitable, yet disappointing from original expectation. The expensive methods of production and the percentage paid the Exposition made net profits but nominal.

American Numismatic Association.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

560, Joseph E. Waitt; 653, J. Schulman; 654, Henry C. Menze; 655, W. B. Denny; 656, Miss Lucy M. Doyle; 657, Charles W. Knoop; 658, William L. Farrell; 659, Herman Hoesly; 660, William E. S. Fales; 661, Claud R. Collier; 662, William Osner; 663, H. C. Whitehill.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to March 10 they will be declared elected:

Henry G. Pickering, 10 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers: H. Wood and H. E. Morey

George B. Vail, 241 Saratoga St., Cohoes, N. Y.

S. H. Hamer, Clarendon Road, Halifax, Yorks, England.

Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath and H. Wood

Peter Halquist, Box 121 Grayling, Mich.

Wilbur Rand, Jericho Vt.

Alfred S. Twichell, Cor. Lincoln Ave. & Everett St., Alameda, Cal.

L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

E. J. Seltman, Kinghoe, Berkhamsted, England.

Clinton H. Stearns, 137 South St., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers: H. Wood and A. R. Frey.

Orlando Spear, 3619 Constance St., New Orleans, La.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Wood.

H. C. Haeberle, Manchester, Iowa.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and H. Wood.

The specialties of some of our recent members and applicants are as follows: Messrs. Styles, Anspach, Waitt and Vail collect U. S. coins; Mr. Pickering makes more of a specialty of colonials; Mr. Collier devotes himself to coins of a dollar size; Mr. Moore collects the coins of Asia, and Messrs. Rand, Twichell and Seltman confine themselves to ancient coins.

Howland Wood, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., Feb. 14, 1905.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—As a number of workmen were engaged in making excavations under the Prince of Wales public house, in High street, Kirkcaldy, the other afternoon, a shovelful of earth thrown on to a heap of rubbish in the roadway was seen to break into a shower of coins.

For some minutes there was a scene of wild confusion, but when the excitement had calmed down and the excavations had been carefully examined, discovery was made of about fourteen pounds of silver coins and gold dating from 1736.

A retired councillor bought a couple of George II half sovereigns for a sovereign, but one of the workmen refused £5 for a two guinea piece. Most of the coins were £2 and £1 pieces and half sovereigns, but there were also a few silver coins of foreign currency.

Treasures in Abandoned Houses.

From Answers.

A few weeks ago a firm of house-breakers, who had contracted to demolish the houses upon a plot of ground for a syndicate of builders, who had prepared plans for new property, made an unexpected haul.

The house had been razed as far as the first floor, and the workman was laboriously endeavoring to dislodge the large, firmly-embedded stones forming the chimney. With a sudden wrench, some hundred weight of brick fell with a crash, and the workman was astonished to see a number of what he thought were bright brass discs distributed among the debris.

Closer examination, however, revealed the fact that they were gold coins. When the cavity from which they had been displaced was searched, two other large bags, containing both gold and silver coins to the value of \$15,000, were found. The cavity had evidently been the hiding place of a former tenant, who had no faith in the security of banks, and had died without betraying the existence of his hoard.

Another valuable find was made during the demolition of a large manufacturing jeweler's factory. Two floors of the building had been devoted respectively to the manufacture of the articles, and jewel cutting, polishing and setting.

When the floor boards were raised, in the space between the beams and the ceiling of the rooms below were found small pieces of gold and silver, little odds and ends of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other valuable stones, that had fallen on the floor and had worked their way through the chinks between the boards.

It was estimated that there were approximately fifty years' accumulation beneath these boards, representing a value of something like \$25,000.

Instances are brought to notice from time to time of persons who, distrusting the usual places for the accommodation of their savings, have had recourse to cunning devices for the concealment of their treasures within their own homes.

One of the romantic discoveries of this kind was made in a north of England seaport, near the docks. For some thirty years the shop had been tenanted by an unpretentious owner. He lived alone, and simply supplied the neighboring tenants and sailors with their small necessities. Yet he had a very flourishing business, and it was freely whispered that he had made a small fortune.

When he died, however, no fortune was forthcoming. No huge banking account was found, and expectant relations were grievously disappointed.

Some ten years later the house was condemned, and was speedily razed to the ground. In the basement, however, the house-breakers came across a huge, solidly built stove, which had never been used. With much effort it was lifted, and behind was disclosed a large iron-lined box. The stove had, therefore, been simply a blind. When the box was forced open coin and notes to the value of \$100,000 was found.

Will Remain Forever in Chicago.

There is one dollar in Chicago that seven thousand men have been fighting for for about ten years.

The dollar is the "King of Rarities."

The 7,000 are coin cranks.

There is scarcely a person in the world who handles American money who has not heard of the Dexter dollar. It was coined in 1804 and its rarity as well as the strange history which attaches to it has made it the most famous piece of money on earth.

The Dexter dollar has come to Chicago to stay. It is to be re-christened the "Chicago" dollar, although that name will be little more than an alias, just as the name Dexter has been, for history has named it the 1804 dollar, and as such it has come to be known.

The new owner of the 1804 dollar is W. F. Dunham, a Chicago druggist, who is a numismatist with a large collection of silver and old Greek and Roman coins. Since his father put the coin collecting bee in his bonnet years ago he has had one ambition—the ambition all coin collectors have—to own the "King of Rarities" On Oct. 11 Mr. Dunham bought the dollar in New York at auction. It cost him \$1,100, but even at that figure he bought it cheap. He had set a value of \$1,650 on it and was prepared to pay that much for the old coin, but the other bidders dropped out when the \$1,000 mark was passed, and the coin came to Chicago.

There is no other dollar just like this one. While there are a dozen more known so called 1804 coins of this denomination, they are renegade in a way. Most of them show the tell tale marks of a varied career. They have at times gone for bread and beer. Some of them have dangled at the end of watch chains or done service as a medium of advertising in display windows. Others have kept company with younger and more worthless coins in the pockets of old coin cranks.

The "King of Rarities" has not had to keep company with money that is made to spend. For a century it has remained wrapped in silk and tissue paper, waiting all the time, says the present owner, to come into the possession of some one who never would part with it again.

WILL REMAIN IN CHICAGO

In a way the action of the present owner in buying the coin was a patriotic deed. He bought it for the city and says it shall never leave here. When the Field Columbian museum is housed down town he will give his collection to that institution. It will never again be for sale.

This dollar makes Mr. Dunham's collection of American dollars the most valuable in existence. His list is complete containing seventy-four dollars from 1794 until the last one coined. The 1794 dollar he owns is valued at \$150. The 1836 dollar has a market value of \$25. The coin of 1838 he owns cost him \$200, while the dollar of 1851 cost \$65. The

dollar coined in the following year is worth \$60 while the 1858 dollar commands a price of \$40.

Great as the premium on the coins is, the most rare specimens of all the remaining seventy-three which the mint has coined do not equal the value of the "King of Rarities." The Dunham collection of silver dollars cost the owner about \$1,750, but all numismatists agree that this is less than the value of the 1804 coin alone.

As a matter of fact, old and rare coins have no actual value above their intrinsic worth. Their market value is just as much as any collector is willing to pay for them. Nearly all coins have an established market value, but that is merely because those who are willing to purchase have set the price at a certain figure. Collectors generally agree that the "Chicago" dollar is worth \$2,000, and that price was realized for it, that being the amount paid by H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore., who bought the coin from R. G. Parvin of Denver in 1903.

HAS A STRANGE HISTORY.

The dollar has a strange history. The "King of Rarities" was discovered by an American collector in Berlin in 1884. At that time it was carefully wrapped and locked away with other valuable coins in a collection. It was the property of a German named Adolph Weyl. It is not known how the coin came into his possession, but it is presumed that he received it from the United States mint.

S. H. & H. Chapman of Philadelphia bought the coin in Berlin, paying \$1,000 for it. The same year they resold it to Scott, the New York collector, for \$1,000, who in 1885 allowed it to pass to J. B. Dexter for \$1,200. Scott was never regarded as an owner of the coin, inasmuch as he secured it simply to resell it at a profit.

Dexter kept the coin until 1899, when he sold it to Parvin of Denver. As soon as Brown heard of the sale to Parvin he telegraphed an offer of \$2,000 for the coin and secured it. Recently Brown was compelled to sacrifice his \$12,000 collection and the coins were put up at auction in New York on Oct. 11. On that day it became the Chicago coin.

Had it not been for a shipwreck the 1804 dollar would probably be worth little more than its face value. When this issue was coined a large number of them were struck off, and, so far as is known, all but a few of them now lie at the bottom of the Pacific ocean somewhere between Cape Horn and Hong-Kong. The Huguenots were responsible for sending the coinage of that year to the Orient. When the dollar was struck off at the mint a Huguenot employed there saw the resemblance between the portrait on the dollar and the features of Martha Washington. The Huguenots throughout the land set up a hue and cry against having the picture of any ruler or any member of any ruler's or former ruler's family on the money. As a result, not one of the coins was sent from the mint for general distribution. A few of them afterward were traded by the mint for perfect specimens of coins that were not in the

mint cabinet, and that accounts for the fact that just a few of them are in the hands of coin collectors.

In a history of the United States mint, published in 1893, the statement is made that there are probably not more than eight genuine dollars of this issue extant. That statement is at variance with the table by which coin collectors are guided, but it is claimed some of the thirteen are restrikers.

The original 1804 dollars are from but one obverse and one reverse die. The draped bust of Liberty faces right; the head is bound with a fillet, and the hair is flowing. There are six stars before and seven behind the bust above Liberty, the upper right star almost touches the letter "r." On the reverse is a heraldic eagle bearing a shield on its breast. In the beak is a scroll inscribed E. Pluribus Unum. In the right talon are twelve arrows; in the left an olive branch. Above, from wing to wing, is an arc of clouds and beneath this a field of thirteen stars. The edge is lettered "One hundred cents, one dollar or unit." This is lightly struck in some parts.

THE STICKNEY COIN.

The first specimen in the mint cabinet weighs 415.2 grains. Mr. Stickney procured his coin from the mint in 1843 in exchange for other coins. The coin now owned by the Appleton estate was bought at an advance of \$750 in 1868 from E. Cogan. Parmelee bought the dollar now owned by the city of Omaha from E. H. Sanford in 1874 for \$700. This is \$130 more than the price given by numismatists, but is probably correct. The dollar had been obtained from an old lady in 1868. She procured it at the mint some time previously.

In 1858 several restrikes were struck at the mint with plain edges. After these three were recovered after diligent search. Two of these were destroyed at the mint. The other was placed in the cabinet, where it remains. It is included in the collectors' table as No 2. It is really not an 1804 dollar, inasmuch as it is a restrike.

The difference between the originals and a restrike is as follows:

Obverse—The original die was recut in the word Liberty, the stars and date, which made them larger and deeper. Reverse—Not having the original die; a new one was used, which differs in many respects from the original. The weight of the restrikes was 381.5 grains. There is one specimen in the mint and one in England struck some time between 1860 and 1869. In the latter year all dies remaining were destroyed.

Efforts were made to letter the edges of these restrikes, but without complete success. There was one of these pieces in the Berg collection. It was sold in 1883 for \$740.

GET A FLOOD OF LETTERS.

The coin collector who is able to find and pay for an 1804 dollar is regarded among numismatists in about the same light that a super regards a theatrical star. He at once becomes a celebrity, and becoming a celebrity brings to the collector innumerable woes.

There is one collector in Chicago—and he doesn't own an 1804 dollar, either—who is afraid to carry his coins with him for fear of wearing them out. He is afraid to leave them home for fear a burglar will break in and steal them. He won't put them in a safety deposit vault because he is so much of a coin crank that he wants his money always with him.

Some day when you see on the street car a man who is fumbling over a handful of change to find a nickel without a premium on it, set him down as a coin crank. The man who always scrutinizes his change closely—He is a coin crank. The one who blocks your way through the turnstile at an elevated railroad station while he carefully picks out a coin not more than three years old belongs to the same class.

These men, or most of them, are actually afraid to spend the money they get for fear they will let a prize slip through their fingers. Nearly every numismatist carries in his pocket a coin guide, which he reads every day as religiously as a debutante does the society column.

Since Mr. Dunham secured the 1804 dollar he found what it means to be a celebrated" coin collector. At the time he purchased the coin the newspapers made mention of the fact. That was a month ago. Since then he has received more than 2,500 letters from coin cranks, would-be coin cranks, beggars, silly girls, widows and old maids. He has heard by letters of hundreds of old coins which are for sale.

"I'll take \$50 for an old half-cent," one man wrote. "I could use \$5 if you'd let me have it," wrote another. "Please send us \$100," wrote a third, "husband is sick and I need the money. If you can pay \$1,100 for \$1 please give us \$100 for nothing but thanks.

Every one of these letters is answered by a correspondent Mr. Dunham has hired for the purpose. The letters he receives are read before the Chicago Numismatic society, a company of pocket piece hunters who meet once each month at the Chicago Historical society to compare notes and swap coins "sight unseen."

Of course, a great many of the letters have come from well known collectors of old coins, but, inasmuch as there are 7,000 persons who are listed as numismatists, he has not yet heard from all of them.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN, Nov. 13.

A Remarkable Coin.

A collector whose name is kept secret, shipped by express from Berwyck to-day to the director-general of the British Museum, for identification, a coin believed to be a gold piece of Tarsus made in 700 B. C. Its value at present is estimated at \$2,500.

The coin is little larger than a quarter and has on one side the figure of a man seated on a throne and on the other two cows. It will be delivered in London in ten days and is to be retained by the director-general only ten days, and will then be returned to its owner. His reason for keeping his name secret are not given.

Treasury Department.

Bureau of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3 '05.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the calendar year 1904:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagle.....	11,391,972	\$227,819,440.00
Eagles,.....	270,988	2,709,880.00
Half Eagles.	489,136	2,445,680.00
Quarter Eagle.....	160,960	402,400.00
Lewis & Clark Dollar,.....	25,028	25,028.00
Total Gold.....	12,338,034	\$233,402,428.00
Standard Dollars.....	8,812,650	8,812,650.00
Half Dollars.....	4,663,308	2,331,654.00
Quarter Dollars.....	12,044,813	3,011,203.25
Dimes.....	15,401,027	1,540,102.70
Total Silver.....	40,921,798	\$15,695,609.95
Five Cents.....	21,404,984	1,070,249.20
One Cent.....	61,328,015	613,280.15
Total Minor.....	82,732,999	\$1,683,529.35
Total Coinage.....	135,992,881	\$250,781,567.30

Foreign Coinage.

Panama, Silver.....	4,710,138 pieces
Venezuela, ".....	500,000 "
Costa Rica ".....	250,000 "
Salvador, ".....	400,000 "
Philippines, ".....	15,905,460 "
".....	Nickel)
	&)
	bronze) 23,803,465 "

Total pieces foreign coinage..... 45,569,063
F. Z.

Postoffice employes of Wilmington, Del., the other day found in the mail a dollar note attached to a tag by a single thread and addressed to a person on Sixth avenue. It had been mailed at Washington, Pa., and passed through the mail without damage.

Old and New Coins.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. They tell some interesting facts.

It appears that the mint does not buy old coins or paper money, except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion.

The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of Congress. The mint supplies United States coins only and not of any past date.

The \$50 gold piece and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the '49 period, and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and one cent, copper, in 1857; one cent, nickel, 1864; half dime and three cents, silver, and two cents, bronze, in 1873; twenty cents silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; one dollar and three dollars, gold, and three cents, nickel, 1889.

The Columbian half dollar was coined in 1892, and the Isabella quarter in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enables the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom.

These letters are C for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev. discontinued in 1893; D. for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1866; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco.

The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle; in silver, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, five-cent, nickel, and one cent, bronze.

When the business of the mint is slack, medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.

Ben G. Green, the Chicago dealer, is demonstrating that successful coin auctions can be and are held in the West. He will hold his 14th Sale in February, when he will dispose of the entire collection of Mr. C. C. Moses, of Dayton, O., who drops out after many years of collecting.

Janauschk's Hoodoo Coin.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mme. Fanny Janauschk, who died recently, was an actress whose face was coined in silver, like that of Faustina, and its mined beauty brought sorrow to those who made it, just as Faustina's features on the Roman coin brought disaster to Sertorius.

When Janauschk was a young woman, says the New York Press, she played ingenues in the theatre in Frankfort on Main, for which Goethe made his dramatic story of Mignon—but long afterward, of course. Frankfort was then a free city and made its own money, which passed current through the country now embraced in the German empire. Its treasurer was Herr von Grefke, a young man who, in addition to his other duties, was superintendent of the mint. He became infatuated with the young actress, whether from artistic influences or other is not recorded, but in honor of his sentiment he had struck off an issue of silver coins which bore her features, marked even to a scar on the cheek, which the actress bore to her death.

The scandal created by this issue of coins was tremendous and within its limits worked the overthrow of the local government and led to the suicide of Herr von Grefke. It also led to the passing of the actress to this country, where she always afterward remained. Numismatically the Janauschk thaler, which was issued in limited numbers, is worth about \$10, or 10 to 1.

Mme. Janauschk possessed a string of them, thirty-five in number, which she wore in Leah the Forsaken when she played that strong part, and at no other time. She did this because at the time the coin was struck she was playing a minor character in the same drama.

The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 13th meeting of the above named Society was held Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, in Masonic Temple, and the time spent profitably in the discussion of various phases of Numismatics and inspecting the many interesting specimens displayed.

Mr. Brand exhibited a complete set of the Private Issues of Gold of Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and the Pacific Co., of the same state; also a 3 Rouble Coronation piece in platinum.

Mr. Dunham showed a proof Coronation set of Edward VII, dated 1902.

The Society will hold its next meeting in its own room, a committee having been authorized to lease quarters, to be used as a club room and meeting place, a key for which is to be supplied to each member, thus making a home for the embryo Library and Cabinet belonging to the Society:

B. Max Mehl, Ft. Worth, Texas, was elected to corresponding membership.

Meeting adjourned till Mar. 3rd.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Communication.

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 31, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE NUMISMATIST."

DEAR SIR:—Regarding the \$5 "Templeton Reid" coin which was referred to in your issue of last July, I am pleased to give your patrons the following information:—

It was then stated to have been missing while in transit from Arthur H. Baldwin of London under consignment through the Am. Exp. Co. to Lyman H. Low of New York. Subsequently a \$5 "Templeton Reid" coin was bought by Wm. P. Brown, also a coin dealer in N. Y. City in the ordinary course of business and in June last I purchased it from him.

I held the coin for several weeks, exhibiting it freely, to dealers and collectors, supposing that I had a clear title, until remarks were made that it might be Mr. Brown's missing coin, of which I informed Mr. Brown, and he courteously offered to take it back and refund what I had paid for it, which proposition I accepted as I did not want the annoyance and publicity of a lawsuit for its recovery.

At this time there began a rather wordy correspondence between the Am. Exp. Co., the U. S. Custom House, Mr. Low and Mr. Brown, over the custody of the coin; Mr. Brown being unwilling to give up the coin until some satisfactory evidence could be shown that it was Mr. Baldwin's piece.

To settle this point he called a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, on Dec. 22d, at which six prominent collectors and dealers were present. A letter was produced from Mr. Mitchelson, in which Mr. Baldwin's coin was minutely described and was accompanied with a marked pencil rubbing, made by Mr. Baldwin in Feb. last—three months before Mr. Baldwin shipped his coin to Mr. Low—and was addressed to a very noted American numismatist. This gentleman was present and brought the letter and rubbing and also his own "Templeton Reid" \$5. piece which he had bought at one of Mr. Low's sales for \$550 and which he had considered was the only example known outside of the one in the Mint Cabinet.

After a careful comparison by the persons at the conference, the consensus of opinion was that the piece held by Mr. Brown was Mr. Baldwin's coin.

Mr. Brown at once decided to surrender the coin, and having informed me of his decision, I cabled to Mr. Baldwin with regard to a purchase of the coin from him, and on Jan. 3, 1905 I purchased a draft for the price agreed upon which I sent him, through Am. Exp. Co., and I now hold his receipt for it (duly stamped according to English custom) and a letter from him of Jan. 17th confirming the sale to me. Thus the matter is amicably settled and *out of Court*.

This is the third and best "\$5 Templeton Reid"—"Georgia Gold" piece of "1830" I have seen, one of these being in the U. S. mint at Philadelphia,

where it was placed, along with an example of the quarter-eagle and eagle of "Reid" mintage—some sixty years ago, by Messrs. Eckfeldt and DuBois.

This is the Pioneer \$5. piece of the Private minting of Gold in America. Mr. Bechtler not beginning his coinage at Rutherford, North Carolina, until 1831. The Reid mint was discontinued after one year's business, while the Bechtler mint continued to do a large business for the following twenty-five years, when the U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C. made the private coinage of the locally mined Gold no longer profitable to the Bechtler's. My book on the Bechtler mint, its history and coinage, is nearly ready for the press and in it the Reid coins will also be described.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM EARL HIDDEN,

F. G. S., A. N. & A. S.; A. N. A.

May Be a Coin of Tarsus.

WILKESBARKE, PA., Dec. 3, 1904. There was shipped by express from Berwick to the British Museum what is believed to be a gold piece of Tarsus, made in 700 B. C., and now valued at \$2,500. It is sent by a collector, whose name is withheld to the director general of the museum for identification, and is to be returned after being in his custody ten days. The coin is between the size of a quarter and half dollar. On one side is a figure, staff on hand, seated. On a throne on the reverse side are two cows. If it proves to be a gold piece of Tarsus it will be the only one known in existence.

Head (HISTORIA NIMMORUM) states that "there can be no doubt that coins were struck at Tarsus by the Kings or satraps of Cilicia from the beginning of the fifth century onwards, and M Six (Numismatic Chronicle, 1884, p 152) is probably right in attributing to the Tarsian mint a series of coins which numismatists have hitherto been content to leave unclassified."

The electrum stater enumerated by Head is in the Munich cabinet

OBV. Cow kneeling to the right and looking back at a calf which she suckles.

REV. An incuse oblong.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: 3600 old copper cents for old fire arms or old china. G.J. Laidecker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—To know of any encased Postage Stamps for sale. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE: A very fine shekel of the year 2 of Simon Maccabeus. Send bids to Lock Box G, Jericho, Vermont.

TO EXCHANGE: 150 good coins, some nickel. Want minerals, fossils or relics. Alvyn Mason, 96 Sage St., Cleveland, O.

WANTED:—Half Eagles, 1893 to 1900. Quarter Eagles, 1890 to 1901. Must be brilliant proofs. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE: A shilling of James I, for best offers in copper coins and Indian Relics. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED: Packets of foreign and American common coins. cheap! What have you? Reuben A. Coleman, 622 West St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

FOR SALE: The volumes of THE NUMISMATIST for 1893, 1894 and 1895, complete and in fine condition. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Chapter Mark Pennies. Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, O., for equal number of pieces not in my collection. D. L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

FOR SALE: A limited number of my card cutters at \$2.00 each postpaid. They are easily adjusted to cut any size hole for coins. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—Prices of Low's 1904-5 coin sales for others in exchange. 96 different Woodward coin catalogues to trade. Paper money exchanged. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash! Gold pieces prior to 1834 also Gold dollars and Territory gold. Enceased postage stamps-Confederate \$100.00 bills. Good prices paid. Wm. P. Brown, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: For the best offer of coins, an Indian stone pot from the stone graves of Smith Co. Tenn. Perfect condition. Size 4x6 inches. Write for further description. L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

WANTED: If you have any Russian coins of which you do not know date, value or classification, send me rubbings and I will classify them without charge. Price any you may wish to dispose of- C. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: Many varieties of U. S. half-cents in the finest condition. Write for prices on any that you need. Will buy half-cents of 1802, 1804 (plain 4 with stems), 1810, 1811, 1849, 1850, 1856 and 1857, if condition and prices are right. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—For prompt cash. \$2.50; \$5.00; and \$10.00 gold of U. S. before 1834. Also \$3.00 gold pieces of any date. B. G. Johnson, 1814a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE: Crosby's Early Coins of America, in brand new condition, elegantly bound, price \$15,000. Or will trade for rare coins of equal value. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED:—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED: For cash. Gold pieces prior to 1834, also gold dollars and Territorial gold, encased postage stamps, Confederate \$100 bills. Good prices paid. Wm. P. Brown, 212 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy any Baltimore Store Cards not in my collection. also would be pleased to correspond with collectors interested in or holding any of the cards of this city. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—U. S. and Foreign coins and stamps; also U. S. and Foreign tokens, Condor and Canadian, and War tokens. Also a nice lot of Jackson or Hard Times cents. Albert Hawver, Lock Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—70 different Masonic Chapter pennies. I want Michigan pennies as follows: Temple 21, Coldwater; Grand Ledge 85; Ludington 92; Reed City 112 also Kenosha, Wis. No. 3. J. B. Holmes, 501 East Grove St. Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1855 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—For cash the following Hay's Nos. of 1794-cents 9, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 44, and 46. Will also buy any of the following Doughty's Nos. of U. S. cents: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 96, 97, 100, 103, 106, 107, 126, 170, 194, 207. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

WANTED: U. S. gold dollars any date, in fine condition. Will give 15 half cents all different dates, lot to average very good or near fine. Or for every two gold dollars received in fine condition, I will send a \$3.00 gold piece also in fine condition. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

FOR EXCHANGE: Broken Bank bills of Mich. N. Y. and N. J. states signed; also Confederate States bills of S. C. Miss. Ga. La. Ala. Va. N. C. Mo., and Hamilton. Upper Canada, signed; Colonial script of 1776. All for U. S. coins not in my collection. Address, Jos. L. Ryan, Plainville, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Fractional currency, first issue set perforated edges, Third issue, 10 cent, red back, autos Colby and Spinner; Jeffrey and Spinner, 25 cents; Fessenden green back, parchment fibre paper; 15 cent G. & S. lithograph of signatures, and other rare bills for Colonial Currency. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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rare.....	3 75	Humbert, etc., very good	
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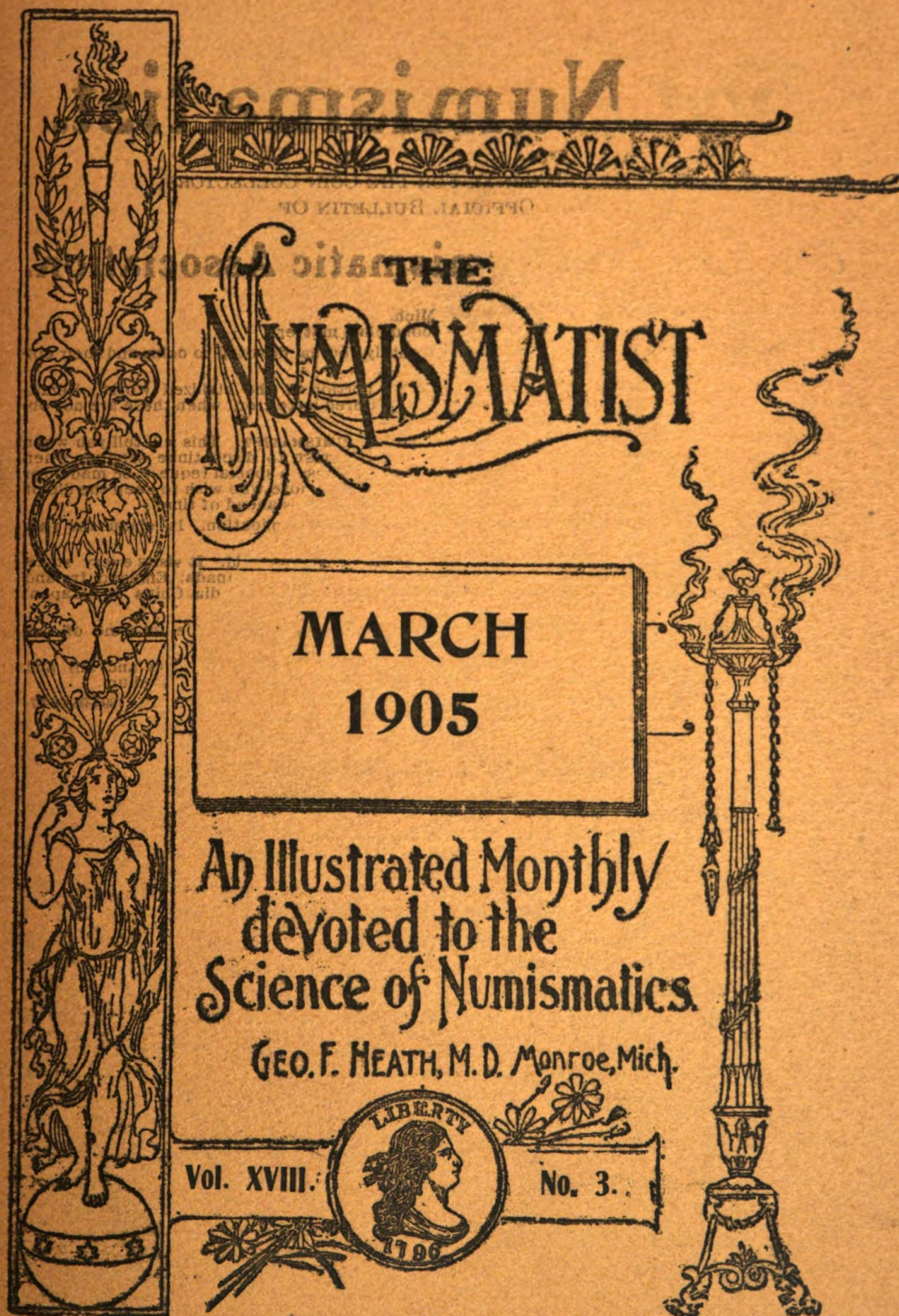
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CONTENTS.

Some Notes on the Debasement of the Silver Currency in China. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	71-73
A Few Cards from Wildly Distant Points. B. P. Wright, M. D. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	74-76
The Passing of the Silver Dollar. Farran Zerbe. (<i>Illustrated</i>)....	76-81
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	82-83
Derelicts on the Numismatic Sea.....	84-87
American Numismatic Association.....	87-88
To the Officers and Members of the A. N. A.....	88-89
Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman's Loss.....	90
Communication.....	90-91
Wants and Exchanges.....	91-94
Passed a \$15 Bill.....	95
Advertisements.....	94-102

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1905.

NO. 3.

Some Notes on the Debasing of the Silver Currency in China.

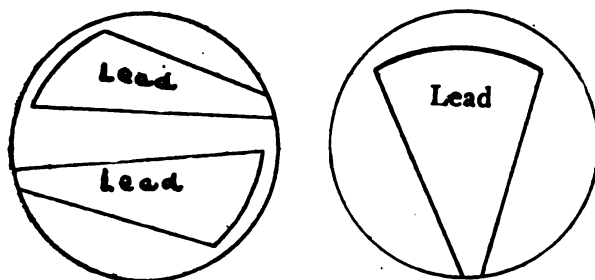
HOWLAND WOOD.

As is well known, the Chinese, for the past two or three centuries have used foreign money in their business transactions together with lumps and ingots of silver and gold. The foreign money was introduced by the Europeans and is chiefly used in the coast provinces and the larger cities. The Celestials have favored certain dollars to the exclusion of others, and the old Spanish pillar dollars and the Mexican sun pesos have been the most popular, as a consequence these pieces have been imported to China in large quantities.

What I wish to treat in this paper is the marvelous transformation that takes place in these dollars after they reach China. First let it be borne in mind that John Chinaman values his time at very little, has wonderful patience, and is a past master at counterfeiting and other fraudulent arts.

In regard to the silver dollar, the Chinaman makes use of one of two recourses to enrich himself thereby, much to the detriment of the currency. Either he makes a false coin or else tampers with the good dollar in such a manner that he is a few cents the gainer. With this last procedure we will confine ourselves, and the ways in which the currency is debased is legion. One method is to take a very broad or heavy Spanish piastre, file off the edge all around and then restore the milling. This method would escape detection much easier than it would seem, as the Spanish dollars vary in diameter with the different years and mints. However the Chinese bankers and others become very expert in telling what size the coin should be for different years of mintage.

Another popular method with the unscrupulous is to drill a hole in the edge of the dollar and patiently scoop out the silver. The most successful way of taking the vitals out of a coin is to put the piece on a lathe, routing the silver out so as to leave a fan shaped cavity—the smaller end of the fan being on the edge. (See illustration.) This operation could be repeated



more than once. After the silver had been abstracted the dollar is filled with lead, and a piece of silver is soldered over the hole and the plug remilled. Another way is to work from the face of the coin instead of the side. This is done by taking the top off of the piece, digging out the insides then filling the cavity with copper or lead, and replacing the top again, carefully concealing the joining.

Another method on the same principle is as follows: Three dollars are taken, one is sawed in two, the obverses and reverses are then ground to the thinness of paper. The other two dollars are then taken and scooped out, destroying the obverse of one and the reverse of the other. When these pieces have been reamed out so that but a thin shell remains, they are filled with an inferior metal and the obverse and reverse of the first coin are then soldered on to these two. The Chinaman has thus used three good dollars to make two bad ones, and has appropriated nearly three dollars worth of silver. I have seen dollars thus filled, that, with the application of a little heat the lid, so to speak, would curl right off, showing the true character of the piece. The real difficulty of this mode of procedure, it strikes me, would be to pass the pieces as they have absolutely no ring.

But before continuing any farther on the question of the tampering with the dollars a few words are necessary as to the methods used in detecting the coins thus treated. Various bankers and merchants employ men called shroffs or experts at detecting counterfeits. Their method for determining the purity of the money are by weighing, by testing with acids, by sizing up the general appearance of the piece, testing by sound, and if all other expedients fail, by drilling a hole in the dollar and examining the boring; even then the tester might not strike lead. I fancy the shroff pockets the borings as part of his perquisites, and makes no attempt to replace the silver taken out. I have piastres with numerous holes pitted over the surface, and some of the hole show that the pieces are not all silver.

If the examiner is satisfied that the coin is all right he stamps his "chop" or mark on the piece with a steel punch as an endorsement that the dollar is good. As a result of this "chopping" the money soon becomes covered with Chinese characters, to the detriment of any original beauty or

design that the piece may have had, until the dollar passes beyond all recognition. I have a Spanish piastre so covered with marks that it is battered all out of shape and flattened out so that the diameter is now 46 m. m. while it was originally but about 39 m. m., and has the general appearance of the surface of a dried sponge. Gradually the dollars become so battered to pieces that they become known as broken silver. This does not disconcert the Celestial as he invariably weighs his silver money, and moreover these small pieces make good small change. It is however somewhat hard on the shroff who has to examine each small piece of silver as the counterfeiters imitate the broken silver as well as the dollars.

This system of "chopping" dollars works both ways as the counterfeiters stamp their tampered dollars, both to give them a more genuine appearance and to conceal the traces of their plugging and the joints they have soldered.

The practice of "chopping" is gradually being discontinued and I should judge that the practice of tampering with the coinage is less in vogue now that China is minting silver money in the different provinces.

Professor Ciro Nispi-Landi, Government inspector of Italian Monuments, in a late article on the "Treasures of The Tiber" says:

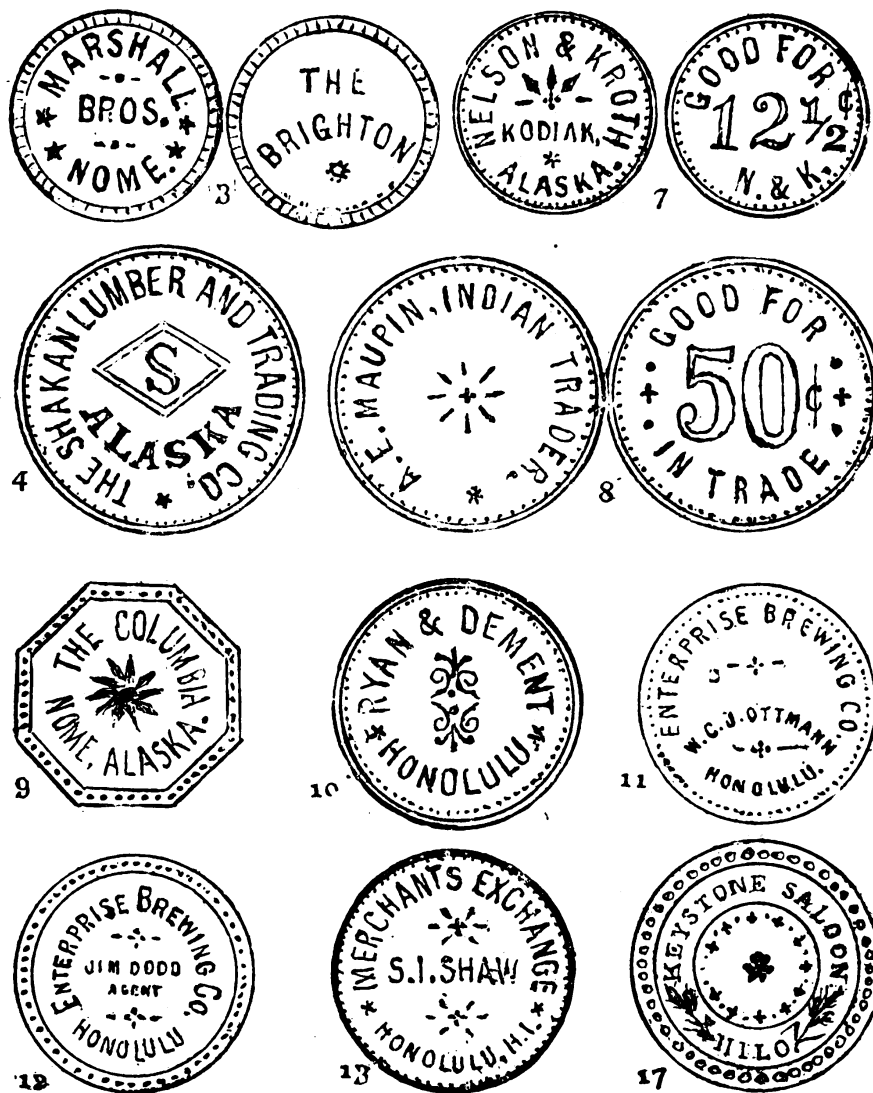
"Every shovelful of the sand of the Tiber contains something valuable. When the mud sands deposited by the river near the iron bridge at S. Pablo were sifted in the spring of 1891, they were found to contain a large quantity of coins, small terra-cotta and bronze idols, engraved stones, scarabs, pins and a beautiful bronze dolphin, together with other votive silver and bronze tablets and laminar fragments with Latin, Greek and Hebrew inscriptions. Banks of coins have been found repeatedly. In April, 1884, at Marmorata, a large number of gold, silver and bronze coins came to light, finely preserved, and belonging to the age of Anthony, Augustus, Nero and Germanicus. In June, 1880, some seventy coins of Honorius and Arcadius with the *siglae* of the mints of Rome, Milan and Ravenna, came out of the Tiber, to enrich the collection of monies given to us in previous years, and they were so well preserved as to give the illusion of having been minted only a short time before. At the same time fourteen other golden coins and seventeen hundred of bronze were found.

In May in the following year we found over a thousand coins, to which succeeded six hundred more in June, together with many small objects of all sorts. I reckon that during a period of a few years there were extracted from the bed of the Tiber no less than two thousand gold coins, eight thousand in silver and twenty-five thousand in bronze, without reckoning those which disappeared as soon as discovered, whose number I may calculate to be almost equal to that of those accounted for. For instance, a beautiful golden chain (*torques*) four feet long disappeared, and we were told that it had been thrown again into the river because it was a brass chain of no value and of modern workmanship.

Lewis and Clark souvenir dollars should have an immense sale, as the coins will have a head on each side. What a cinch for matching purposes!—Portland Oregonian.

A Few Cards From Widely Distant Points.

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.



No. 1. Obv. A. E. CO. DAWSON, above and TIME CHECK, on scroll below. Through the center 222.

- Rev. The makers name, S. H. Moise, S. F. Holed to hang on book.
Alum., size, 24
- No. 2. Obv. MARSHALL | BROS. | NOME.
Rev. THE BRIGHTON | \$1.00. Alum., size, 18.
- No. 3. Obv. MARSHALL BROS. | NOME.
Rev. THE | BRIGHTON. Brass, size, 16
- No. 4. Obv. A diamond shaped cartouche, enclosing the letter S.
Just beneath this is the word ALASKA. Legend: THE SHAKAN LUMBER
AND TRADING CO.
Rev. GOOD FOR | \$1.00 | IN TRADE ONLY. Alum. size, 21
- No. 5. Obv. Same general design.
Rev. Is good for 25 cts. Alum, size, 16
- No. 6. Is good for 10 cts. Alum. size, 13
- No. 7. Obv. NELSON & KROTH | KODIAK | ALASKA.
Rev. GOOD FOR | 12-2 C. | N. & K. Alum. size, 17
- No. 8. Obv. A. E. MAUPIN, INDIAN TRADER. Large star like orna-
ment in center, and small star in exergue.
Rev. GOOD FOR | \$1.00 | IN TRADE. Alum. size 25
- This trader had a set of five values, one dollar, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10
cents and 5 cents.
The latter being larger than the check for 10cts., being size 13, while the
check for 10cts. is only size 12.
I am informed that these checks were used in and about the mining
camps of Alaska and Cape Nome.
- No. 9. Obv. A large ornamental star in the center. Legend: THE
COLUMBIAN NOME, ALASKA.
Rev. GOOD FOR | 1 | DRINK. Octagonal Brass, size, 17
- No. 10. Obv. Ornaments in the center. RYAN & DEMENT, HONOLULU.
Rev. GOOD FOR | 1 | DRAUGHT | OF BEER. Brass, size, 18
- No. 11. Obv. ENTERPRISE BREWING CO | W. C. J. OTTMAN |
HONOLULU.
Rev. W. C. J. OTTMAN | GOOD FOR | ONE | DRAUGHT | BEER.
Brass. size 18
- No. 12. Obv. ENTERPRISE BREWING CO. | JIM DODD | AGENT |
HONOLULU.
Rev. PANTHEON SALOON | GOOD FOR | ONE | DRAUGHT | BEER.
Brass, size, 18
- No. 13. Obv. MERCHANTS EXCHANGE | S. I. SHAW | HONOLULU, H
I.
Rev. GOOD FOR | ONE | GLASS BEER | MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
Alum. size, 18
- No. 14. Obv. EMPIRE | SALOON | HONOLULU.
Rev. JOHN WIELAND BREWERY | GOOD FOR | 1 | GLASS BEER. SAN
FRANCISCO. Alum, size 18



No. 15. Obv. COMMERCIAL | SALOON | HONOLULU.

Same inscription as the preceding.

Brass, size, 16

These two cards show direct business connections between the Mother country and the new colony.

No. 16. Obv. ENTERPRISE | BREWING CO | BEER. |

Rev. HILO SALOON | GOOD FOR ONE | GLASS BEER.

Alum., octagonal, size, 18

No. 17. Obv. Star in the center enclosed within a plain circle, about this circle is one of dots and rosettes, then another plain circle. Legend: KEY-STONE SALOON. In exergue: HILO with wheat heads on either side.

Rev. GOOD FOR | ONE | BEER.

Brass, size, 18

No. 18. Obv. JOHN HUSSONG | ENSENADA | LOWER CAL.

Rev. GOOD FOR | 1 | DOUBLE | DRINK. Scolloped edges, oval.

Nickel, size 15x18

The Passing of the Silver Dollar.

FARRAN ZERBE.

By the coinage of the last silver bullion into standard dollars as purchased under the Sherman act, following the operation of the Bland-Allison act in 1878, no law exists governing the coinage of a silver dollar, and those dated 1904 are the last that can be coined until a new act of Congress provides for the future issue of a comparative coin.

By a strange coincidence the dying of the late act providing for the coinage of a dollar in silver, produces a coin dated just one hundred years later than the last known coins of the first uninterrupted silver dollar coinage.

An index to the commercial value of the white metal is to be found in the interrupted and limited coinage of the United States silver dollar and a reference to it now may be considered timely.



By the acts providing for the establishment of a United States mint, silver dollars were authorized to be coined April 2nd, 1792, of a weight of 416



grains and a fineness of .892.4. The weight was later changed to 412½ grains and the fineness advanced to .900. The first silver dollar was coined in 1794, but few were issued bearing this date and all are very rare. So far as dated evidence is concerned the silver dollar issue was continuous to and including 1804, the later coin the "1804 Dollar," known to collectors as the "king of American rarities," has been authoritatively declared as never having been coined in that year, but produced some years later believed about 1836 and considered as a "pattera;" notwithstanding government records state 19,750 were coined, but thirteen genuine specimens are known to exist. The last one sold commanded \$1100.00 and this identical coin is said to have been bought by the seller for \$1,800.00. Government records state that 321 silver dollars were coined in 1805, so far as known no one has ever seen an 1805 United States silver dollar; the re-indexing of Treasury records during the past few



years has produced a receipt wherein the chief coiner in 1805 is credited with 321 Spanish milled dollars of "current weight and fineness." These foreign coins being "current" evidently entered the records as having been produced. While evidences substantiating the subject are lacking, the same is believed true to the dollar coinage of 1804 and other recorded coinages of which but few if any exists. All the dollars coined to 1804 are the Liberty bust, lettered-edge-type.



The fluctuation of the white metal in proportion to its coinage ratio caused the discontinuing in 1803 of the issue of silver dollars for circulation. From this year until 1836 none were coined, 1000 is recorded as issued in 1836, all of which are considered as patterns together with the few unrecorded bearing date of 1838 as also the 300 recorded issued in 1839. In 1840 the silver dollar was again issued for circulation and of continuous issue to 1873, except 1858, when they were coined in proof only. With few exceptions the coinage



of each year was limited. The coinage from 1840 to 1873 was the Liberty-seated-reeded edge type. With "the crime of '73" came the passing of the standard silver dollar and the repeal of acts providing for its issue.

In 1873 the "Trade Dollar" was authorized and though not coined for circulation after 1878, its coinage was not discontinued until 1883. The "Trade



Dollar" occupies a unique place in the currency history of this country, it is the only money issue of Uncle Sam, with a stamped value which said stamped value he later depreciated. Hundreds of thousands of "Trade Dollars" remain unredeemed and are today worth but bullion, about 50c each. While the "Trade Dollar" was specifically produced for trade with foreign countries, particularly the Orient, they generally circulated as a domestic medium of exchange for a value of 100 cents, until the legislation providing for their redemption and later repudiation was enacted, in all 35,965,924 Trade Dollars were issued.

The "Bland Dollar" which takes its name from the late good statesman Richard P. Bland, is the passing type of the standard silver dollar, and was first issued in 1878. The total standard silver dollar coinage from the first 1794, to 1878 was only 8,031, 238 pieces, but in 1878 on the adoption of the new act 32,495,550 were coined and the average silver dollar coinage to 1904 has

been more than 20,000,000 pieces per year.

The act providing for the coinage of a silver dollar has not been repealed, but the bullion purchased for its issue has been exhausted and no more can be coined without applicable Congressional legislation. It is be-



lieved our legislative financiers, wisely, and without any radical measures inviting criticism from "some of the people," have permitted the coinage of a silver dollar of the United States at its present ratio to become a thing of the past.

The silver dollar is a much loved coin to many of this great nation and it is believed there will be early provision for the resumption of its issue, but it is hoped the new silver dollar will not be as today one worth, (but for the credit of the government) 42c or any considerable number of cents less than



100. Let the new silver dollar be a 100 cent one. Adopting an average for the value of the white metal put 100 cents worth into a dollar and a coin too heavy and large for convenience is produced. A "good" coin could be produced by adopting a convenient size for the silver dollar and place with the white metal a sufficient quantity of gold to make the combined value of the two metals 100 cents in the commercial channels of all the world. An appreciation

of the silver dollar is illustrated by the statement of Mr. J. C. VanBlarcum, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, made some months ago in reply to an interrogation, "Our institution is a very considerable factor in the movement of the cotton crops, you take the plantation negro who has earned \$10.00 and pay him in gold or paper and through his lack of



knowledge of comparative value he feels he has received but little, but pay him in ten bright silver dollars that he can feel and jingle in his pocket and he believes himself far better paid and is certainly more happy."

The total coinage of the standard silver dollar from 1878 to 1904 was 570,272,610 which includes 50,000 Lafayette Dollars coined in 1899 dated 1900. With the passing of the "Bland dollar," what will be the silver dollar of the future?

The worst thing about dreams is that you can never go to sleep again and resume just where you left off. You may be dreaming of the discovery of some vast numismatic treasure trove; the possession of an 1804 dollar, a "Petition Crown," a stater of Eukratides, a Brashier doubloon, or one of the original thirty pieces of silver; but the chances are 1001 to 0, that in your next seance you will be chased by an infuriated bull, a venomous snake, or see ominous figures 13 staring you on the wall; instead of beginning where you left off.

In 1904 Cripple Creek's gold output was valued at 22,220,680. Thus making it the greatest gold camp in the world.

Just fifty years ago this month the public press were announcing the fact that spurious gold dollars were being put into circulation.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH.

SAMOS.

Samos was an island of the Mediterranean off Ionia and Caria. In the strait between this island and Mycale, in B. C. 479, the Greeks fought a naval battle with the Persians, and in this strait Paul anchored for a night as recorded in The Acts. Herod the Great met Marcus Agrippa on this island and obtained many privileges for the Jews. Before the Persian conquest in B. C. 494 electrum coins had been struck here for about two hundred years. The obverse usually bore the skin or scalp of a lion or the fore part of a bull, and the reverses incuse squares of different devices. Silver was issued under the Athenian confederacy between 494-439 B. C. In B. C. 439 Samos became subject to Greece, and silver of the Attic standard but Samian weight were struck. While a member of the Laconic Alliance in league with Rhodes, Cnidus, Ephesus and Iasus, (394-365 B. C.) coins of Federal characters were struck. In the latter year the inhabitants were expelled by the Athenians, the usurpers taking their place, and no coins were struck until in 322 B. C., when Perdicas restored the island to the Samonians. From 322 B. C. the island preserved its autonomy the most of the time, or until it was taken by Philip V. of Macedon. From B. C. 129 Samos became subject to Rome and down to the time of the Empire it does not appear to have issued any coins. In imperial times coins were struck from Augustus to Gallienus.



Obv. Lion's scalp facing.

Rev. Fore part of bull in incuse square. ΣΑ (Samos.) ΝΓ ΗΩΝΝΑΧ.
(Hegesianax of the Samians.)

This tetradrachm was struck in the period 439-394 B. C.

THESSALONICA.

The original name of this city was Therma. It was changed to Thessalonica, having been named after the sister of Alexander the Great who was the wife of Cassander, who had rebuilt and enlarged the city. Thessalonica is situated at the head of the Thermaicus Sinus or Gulf of Salonichi. It was at one time a powerful city, and for a time was the residence of Cicero and headquarters of Pompey and his senate. Octavius made it a free city and at the time of Paul's visit it was the largest city of Macedonia with a commerce equal to Ephesus and Corinth. Among the first Christians whose names are mentioned in the New Testament are: Jason, (Romans XVI. 21); Denias (Timothy IV. 10); Galus, (Acts XIX. 29,) and Arishtarchus and Secundus, (Acts XX, 4). St. Paul addressed two of his Epistles to the people of this city which are incorporated in the Books of the New Testament. The Jews had a synagogue here in which Paul preached, but a tumult being raised against him he was sent out of the city, (Acts XVII, 1-2.) The city has passed successively from the dominion of the Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and now remains with the Turkish Empire. Its present name is Salonica and the city has a population of about 70,000 souls.

No coins were issued for Thessalonica until Roman occupation or about 168 B. C. During the imperial Roman period bronze coins were struck here in great numbers and variety.



Obv. The head of Caius to right. Legend in Greek translated: "Caius, son of Augustus."

Rev. The head of Augustus to right. Legend (translated). "Of the Thessalonians."

Derelicts on the Numismatic Sea.

Pirate numismatic craft still haunt the newspaper seas as evidenced by the following clipped from the Washington D. C. Times of February 21.

"An extremely interesting and valuable \$100 note printed in 1779 by the Continental Congress is in the hands of Rupolph Steinmetz, of 1708 G street this city. Mr. Steinmetz recently had the note examined at the Treasury and there it was pronounced genuine and the statement made that there is only one other like it in existence.

The note is printed on hand-made linen paper now drab in color. The design is in black and red ink. The Continental seal showing an olive branch and bay leaves is displayed. The face of the note says:

"The bearer is entitled to receive sixty Spanish milled dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver according to a resolution of Congress of 14th January 1779."

Mr. Steinmetz came in possession of the note as an heirloom. His brother-in-law took it in payment for a barrel of flour in 1878.

A note of the same kind printed a year earlier recently sold for \$1000."

Cur Mr. B. H. Collins of that city boards the abandoned craft in the following manner:

"SAME OLD CHESTNUT."

(To the Editor of the Washington Times.)

Same old chestnut put out about two years ago by the Seattle Intelligencer—now localized.

I refer to the sixty dollar Continental note issued in 1779; owned by Mr. Steinmetz, as stated in your issue of last evening "being one of the only two in existence."

I have had a dozen or more genuine sixty dollar Continental notes, and it puzzles me why that particular note is the target for rarity, as it is commoner than other denominations which were issued, viz: One-sixth of a dollar, one-third of a dollar, one-half of a dollar, two-thirds of a dollar, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 80 dollars and issued between May 10, 1775 and January 14 1779. I can supply the set for \$50. And as to the statement of a sixty dollar note of 1778 being recently sold for \$1,000. that is ridiculous. I can supply two genuine and in fine condition for \$5 each and glad to get that sum.

B. H. COLLINS,

Washington, February 22,

Now let some one tackle this monstrosity emanating from the seat of all numismatic wisdom.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Max Fisher has caused the arrest of Mrs. Margaret Wallmer on the charge of stealing one of the "30 pieces of silver"

paid to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ some 1,900 years ago in Jerusalem. Fisher claims he bought the coin recently, and was soon after offered \$22,500 for it.

THE CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR OF 1861.

CINCINNATI, February 24, 1905.

To the Editor of the NUMISMATIST,

DEAR SIR:—The following article in reference to a Confederate Half Dollar which the owner values at the modest amount of \$2,000, appeared recently in the Cincinnati Times Star, viz:

"One of the four Confederate coins ever made by the Southern Republic and probably the only one in existence to-day, is the property of James K. Bingaman, the Cincinnati Jeweler. When Louisiana seceded from the union in January, 1861, the new government seized the United States mint at New Orleans and destroyed the United States dies, making a new one for Confederate half dollars. Four half dollars were struck with the die on a screw press and these four coins comprised the entire coinage of the Confederate States. It was found upon examining the coins that they would not be fit for use as the relief was too high and, consequently, they were not even milled. Before another die could be engraved, the mint was recaptured by the United States troops and the Confederacy was stopped in its effort to produce a coin of its own. It is thought that the one in possession of Mr. Bingaman is the only one in existence to-day, and the others must have been destroyed at the time of their manufacture. The coin was originally owned by Mr. Kupfer-smith, a well known coin collector of Cincinnati, who, after the war traveled through the South, and it was then that he came into possession of the rare coin. When Mr. Kupersmith died, he left his collection of coins, including the Confederate half dollar, to his wife and she sold the entire collection to Mr. Bingaman. Mr. Bingaman values the coin at \$2,000."

In order that the public should not be continually imposed upon by such remarkable and valuable discoveries (?) I wrote to the paper the following article, which may serve a purpose to some extent:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES-STAR.—In your issue of November 16, I noticed quite a lengthy article headed "Rare Coin owned by Cincinnati—Confederate Half Dollar, is one of only four coined."

In connection with this I would say that you have been misinformed respecting the rarity and value of this coin. Furthermore the article states that the half-dollar is "one of the four Confederate coins ever made by the Southern republic, and probably the only one in existence to-day." This assertion is not correct, as there were quite a number of different kinds of coins struck at New Orleans at the beginning of the war, and have frequently turned up when collections have been sold. This can be proven conclusively by the records of sales that have taken place and by the testimony of well-in-

formed collectors and numismatists. It would therefore be well not to have the public gulled with such ghost stories as frequently get into the papers in respect to rare coins.

In the catalogue of the W. Elliott Woodward sale made by Bangs & Co., New York, on Monday, October 13, 1884, and following days, I find "Lot 2626, Confederate States of America, War of the Rebellion, 1861-65. Half Dollar, 1861. Struck on a genuine coin of the period from the genuine Confederate States die, of the reverse. But few were struck; interesting and rare." Sold for \$3.20.

"Lot 2627. Confederate States of America. Impression from the same die; reverse, appropriate inscription; tin, proof, rare. Sold for 30 cents.

In the catalogue of the Levick collection, sold in New York on May 26, 1884, and following days. I find "Lot 2467. Confederate Half Dollar. 1861; reverse struck from the original die. Silver, fine and becoming scarce." Sold for \$4.

"Lot 2468. Confederate Half Dollar like the last, but double struck, showing the date, and the whole of the device duplicated, fine, and in this form unique." Sold for \$3.50.

"Lot 2469. The same, impression from the reverse die; reverse: "Four original struck," &c.; fine and scarce." Sold for 35 cents.

In the C. S. Wilcox collection sold in Philadelphia on November 6 and 7, 1901. I find: "Lot 1088. 1861 Half Dollar. C. S. A. Shield, Liberty Cap, branch of Cotton and Sugar Cane; CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA CONFEDERATE HALF DOL. Reverse, as obverse of regular U. S. Half Dollar of 1861, smoothing off the reverse and striking the C. S. A. die on it, making a sharp impression of the C. S. A. side and flattening the figure of Liberty on the other side. Silver. Uncirculated. Rare." Sold for \$7.

In the catalogue of sale of the Louis S. Risse collection made in Philadelphia on June 17, 1903, and following days. I find: "Lot 1256. Confederate States, 1861 Half Dollar. Shield of Confederacy. Arms. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR. Reverse, the obverse of regular U. S. 1861 Half Dollar. Restrike. Uncirculated. Strong impression on Confederate die side. Rare. Sold for \$5.25.

So you see I have already mentioned seven specimens of half dollars that have appeared in these few sales. There have been a great many others that have been sold from time to time, and besides this, there are quite a number of them in the various collections of the country. The idea that such a coin is worth or valued at \$2,000 by the owner is simply ridiculous in the eyes of any coin collector or numismatist.

In addition to the half dollars that were struck during the Confederacy there were quite a number of other pieces and particularly one cent pieces, which are even rarer and bring higher prices than the half dollars. In the collection of Dr. Edward Maris, sold in Philadelphia on November 16, 1900, and following days, there was a one cent piece described in the catalogue as

follows:

"Lot 850. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. 1861 Cent. Head of Liberty left. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. 1861. Cotton wreath enclosing CENT. Nickel. Original. Very fine. Excessively rare. They were not restruck in nickel and but about four were struck in 1861 in that metal." Sold for \$16. The same cent or specimens from the same die were sold in the C. S. Wilcox sale November 6 and 7, 1901, and following days. Lot 1089 which was brilliant proof struck in gold and of which it is said only seven of them were made. Sold for \$52.

Lot 1090 of the same catalogue show the same cent struck in silver, and of which only twelve of them were restruck. Sold for \$13.50. Lot 1091, the same cent struck in copper sold for \$6.25.

The silver pieces known as the Confederate dimes, and the size of U. S. dimes of the period were struck at the New Orleans mint with the heads of Jefferson Davis and Gen. Beauregard. These have sold in recent sales at from \$6 to \$19 each.

I could go on and enumerate to you quite a number of other Confederate coins that were struck during the rebellion in the United States mint in New Orleans at the beginning of the war; but I think the above will suffice to prove to anyone interested that the article published in your paper was totally incorrect as to the rarity or value of the coin.

Respectfully,

HENRY CLAY EZEKIEL.

For more light on this subject the reader is referred to THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. VII. p. p. 63, 181, 240, 284; Vol. X, p. 170. Editor.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

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Report of Secretary.**NEW MEMBERS.**

664, Henry G. Pickering; 665, George B. Vail; 666, Peter Hallquist; 667, Wilbur Rand; 668, Clinton H. Stearns; 669, E. J. Schuman; 670, Orlando Speer; 671, C. H. Hamer; 672, Alfred S. Twitchell; 673, H. C. Haebler; 674, L. B. Moore.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to April 1st they will be elected.

Robert Earl, Herkimer, Ind.

H. B. Simington, Care of Studebaker Bro. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

L. K. Gould, 164 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Erastus Cornell, Box 99, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

William F. Marquardt, 22 Dracut St., New Dorchester, Mass.

Vouchers: Chas. W. Stiles and H. Wood.

Howland Wood, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., Feb. 27, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the A. N. A.

The following is a list of books, catalogues, etc., in Library of the A. N. A. received from S. C. Stevens.

Gold and Silver Coins and Medals of the Caesars. Pedrusi 1694 to 1709 5 volumes.

The Commemorative Medals issued during the reign of Louis XV. 1702.

The Northumberland Cabinet of Roman Coins. Smyth. 1856.

Medals of Louis XV. Godennesche.

Medals of Holland. M. Bizot. 3 Vol. 1688 to 1690.

English Money. Leake.

The Truth of Revelation. J. Murray.

Coins and Medals. Stanley Lane-Poole. 1894.

The Medals of Washington. Jas. Ross Snowden. 1861.

History of the U. S. Mint and Coinage. Evans. 1886.

Coinages of the World. Geo. D Mathews. 1876.

U. S. Mint and Coins. A. M. Smith.

The Coin Collectors Journal. Vol. V. and Apr. of IX. Scott & Co.

New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion; with Mint values. Jacob R. Eckfeldt and Wm. E. DuBois.

Ancient Coins in U. S. Mint Cabinet.

Green's Reference and Check Book.

Proskey's Coin Catalogue.

Mint Report 1884.

Cometallism. Nicholas Veeder.

Scott's Paper Money Cat., 2nd Edition.

Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue, 1878.

Scott's Silver and Gold Coin Catalogue, 1882.

Varieties of U. S. Cents, 1794. Frossard & Hays.

Priced Cat. Coin Sales 1880.

Priced Cat. Coin Sales 1878-9.

Numismatist, 1895 except Dec., 1896 except Oct. Nov. Dec., 1897 complete, 1898 except Dec., 1899 complete.

American Journal of Numismatics.

1893, Jan., Apr., July and Oct.

1894, " " " " "

1895, " " " " "

1896, Jan., Apr.

1901, Oct.

Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens relating to Canada. P. N. Breton.

Catalogue of the Collection of Alexandrian Coins. 2 Vols. 1 of plates. G. Dotari.

Spink's Numismatic Circular, 1894 and index, 1895 except May and index.

English Coins and Tokens. Jewitt & Head 1894.

Masonic Chapter Pennies, 2 Parts.

Chapman Sales June 20th to 24, 1882, with prices.

" " June 9th to 14th, 1884, with prices.

" " Dec. 9th to 14th, 1890, with prices.

" " Dec. 16th and 17th, 1895 with prices.

Spink's Numismatic Magazine.

1893, 1894, 1895 except Sept. 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 except May.

124, Priced Catalogues.

462, Unpriced.

183, Magazines and Pamphlets.

97, Price Lists Printed.

26, Lists Unpriced.

To which I am pleased to add Humphrey's Manual in two volumes, cloth binding,, presented by W. G. Jerrems, Jr.

I wish to make an appeal through the NUMISMATIST to all the Members and friends of the Association for donations. We have some very good books and want more. Unpriced catalogues have very little value, and we have a number of copies, which I believe might be profitably traded or sold, the proceeds to be used in purchasing other matter.

I received from Mr. Stevens \$5.50, received by him from sales of such catalogues, and have expended \$1.50 of this amount for removal of library and book case, leaving a balance in my hands of \$4.00.

BEN G. GREEN, Librarian.

Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman's Loss.

Joseph Hooper sends us the following clipping. From what paper it was taken or date of issue we are unable to determine. The arrests were made without doubt on Friday, February 3d, in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of our Association, to which he has belonged for many years. He collected along the line of the ancient and historic in numismatics. The sympathies of all will go out to him in his loss.

When the Rochester police last Friday night arrested Nicholas Cook and Cornelius Hewitt, of Syracuse, who were trying to sell old coins to "Rattlesnake Pete" Gruber, they did the Syracuse authorities a greater service than was supposed. The young men are now held in the Salt city, with three other lads and a junk dealer, according to information received by the local department, for breaking into the home of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Zimmerman and destroying bric-a-brac, pottery, glassware, valuable furniture, paintings, gold medals and badges and antiquities collected in all parts of the world, of an aggregate value of about \$6,000.

Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are in Italy. Carl L. Amos, son of Mrs. Zimmerman, discovered the work of the vandals after he had been notified that the house was open. Gold medals and articles that could not be easily disposed of had been pounded together and sold. The junk dealer is under arrest for knowingly receiving stolen property. Mr. Amos told the Syracuse police that a year ago last March Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman decided to go around the world. Their silverware and smaller articles of value were placed in a safe deposit vault. Furniture was boxed and stored, table china, bric-a-brac and ornaments of all kinds picked up in odd corners of the globe during extensive travels were packed away in the house.

Mr. Amos said that several rooms were full of these boxes and barrels. He assisted in packing and in locking the house and thought when the family left through a cellar door it was strongly guarded. Nicholas Cook, one of the boys arrested in Rochester, told a detective that he and his chums had made four visits to the house. They are thought to have worked by the light of a valuable magic lantern. The boys used old tomahawks, purchased by the owners on a Western trip, in their acts of vandalism.

The coin collection of Dr. Zimmerman, who is known throughout the country as a numismatist, brought about the undoing of the vandals. As soon as the robbery became known, the detective on the case recalled the arrest in this city of Cook and Hewitt. Cook it was who confessed and implicated his confederates.

Communication.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH,

Was interested, and not favorably so, in your article reviewing the situation as to the falling away of the membership of our Association and

lack of new members. I am always anxious for my copy of the NUMISMATIST to arrive and usually read it through advertisements and all before opening balance of my mail. The articles all are educational and for an old or advanced collector are fine, but we must never forget that church converts are made from Sunday School scholars and that in this country collectors of foreign and ancient coins are made out of U. S. coin collectors and to have a successful magazine we must cater to the wants of our young collectors. Build up our Sunday School and we will in time have a large church.

Now anything that can be said, written or printed for the benefit of the young will be to the interest of all. Extensive quotation of prices actually realized at coin sales is one of the best mediums. All merchants are sure to look after the quotations of their special commodity, and when a young collector finds upon looking over the list that a certain coin that he has is worth \$11.85 you can be assured that his interest will not lag. There may be a very few that collect just to have one of each date or mint mark, but sixteen to one want the coin that is worth more than its face value. Then I think to ask your readers how many known 1802 half dimes there are, or would like to have the addresses of the owners of any one or ones of the rare U. S. The names need not be published but you could give the number of each, etc. A brief history of each year of the coinage would be fine and instructive, *i. e.* 1799, Washington died; 1801, Jefferson inaugurated President; 1812 war between England and United States, &c., &c. Kind of a numismatic almanac.

How many people have a complete set of U. S. coinage of the year they were born?

Most of our dealers are very selfish and as long as they have a customer will not tell him anything about the NUMISMATIST so that he might become a member of our Association. I know from experience of the above, but for all that always try when on a trip to secure a member as you probably know. Most of our collectors are people in moderate circumstances and I think if we increase our circulation it must be with those of that class.

Am sorry that you leave us as Secretary but glad that you are yet the publisher of the best magazine of its kind in America. May success attend.

With the compliments of the season,

I am Truly Yours,

H. E. BUCK,

Delaware, O, January 4, 1905.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: 3600 old copper cents for old fire arms or old china. G. J. Laidecker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—To know of any encased Postage Stamps for sale. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—Half Eagles, 1893 to 1900. Quarter Eagles, 1890 to 1901. Must be brilliant proofs. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE: A shilling of James I, for best offers in copper coins and Indian Relics. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED: Packets of foreign and American common coins. cheap! What have you? Reuben A. Coleman, 622 West St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: 150 good coins, some nickel. Want minerals, fossils or relics. Alvyn Mason, 96 Sage St., Cleveland, O.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Chapter Mark Pennies. Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, O., for equal number of pieces not in my collection. D.L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

FOR SALE: A limited number of my card cutters at \$2.00 each postpaid. They are easily adjusted to cut any size hole for coins. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED:—Prices of Low's 1904-5 coin sales for others in exchange. 96 different Woodward coin catalogues to trade. Paper money exchanged. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash! Gold pieces prior to 1834 also Gold dollars and Territory gold. Enceased postage stamps-Confederate \$100.00 bills. Good prices paid. Wm. P. Brown, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: For the best offer of coins, an Indian stone pot from the stone graves of Smith Co. Tenn. Perfect condition. Size 4x6 inches. Write for further description. L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

WANTED: If you have any Russian coins of which you do not know date, value or classification, send me rubbings and I will classify them without charge. Price any you may wish to dispose of- C. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: Many varieties of U. S. half-cents in the finest condition. Write for prices on any that you need. Will buy half-cents of 1802, 1804 (plain 4 with stems), 1810, 1811, 1849, 1850, 1856 and 1857, if condition and prices are right. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—For prompt cash. \$2.50; \$5.00; and \$10.00 gold of U. S. before 1834. Also \$3.00 gold pieces of any date. B. G. Johnson, 1814a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE: Crosby's Early Coins of America, in bran new condition, elegantly bound, price \$15.00. Or will trade for rare coins of equal value. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

FOR SALE:—Eight half cents, all different dates and dated before 1811—the set for \$2.50. A lot consisting of four for \$1.00. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED:—To buy any Baltimore Store Cards not in my collection. also would be pleased to correspond with collectors interested in or holding any of the cards of this city. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—U. S. and Foreign coins and stamps; also U. S. and Foreign tokens, Condor and Canadian, and War tokens. Also a nice lot of Jackson or Hard Times cents. Albert Hawver, Lock Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—70 different Masonic Chapter pennies. I want Michigan pennies as follows: Temple 21, Coldwater; Grand Ledge 85; Ludington 92; Reed City 112 also Kenosha, Wis. No. 3. J. B. Holmes, 501 East Grove St. Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1855 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—For cash the following Hay's Nos. of 1794-cents 9, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 44, and 46. Will also buy any of the following Doughty's Nos. of U. S. cents: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 96 97, 100, 103, 106, 107, 126, 170, 194, 207. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

WANTED: U. S. gold dollars any date, in fine condition. Will give 15 half cents all different dates, lot to average very good or near fine. Or for every two gold dollars received in fine condition, I will send a \$3.00 gold piece also in fine condition. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

FOR EXCHANGE: Broken Bank bills of Mich. N. Y. and N. J. states signed; also Confederate States bills of S. C. Miss. Ga. La. Ala. Va. N. C. Mo., and Hamilton, Upper Canada, signed; Colonial script of 1776. All for U. S. coins not in my collection. Address, Jos. L. Ryan, Plainville, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—A large quantity of common coins, also many U. S. and foreign stamps, for a good camera, or for a lens, chemicals. extra plate holders etc. Erastus Cornell, Box 99, Marshalltown, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE:—One Hundred Gold Dollars; silver dollars, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802; half dollars, 1794, 1795, 1796 (sixteen stars,) 1797, 1801, 1802, 1815. I want \$50.00 slug. Geo. O. Walson, National Capital Bank, Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Canadian Coins, Breton 523 (1839,) 525, 954. Must be in good condition. Have the following to exchange. No. 502, 509, 511, 515 and 545. Write quick. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Flattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE:—A very choice collection of ancient and modern silver coins worth \$100.00. Address for particulars, Lock box G., Jericho, Vt.

WANTED:—\$5.00. 1797, 1798, small eagle, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834 with motto, 1838 C., 1840 C., 1840 D., 1841 O., 1842, 1843 C., 1845 C., 1846 C., 1847 O., 1849, 1849 C., 1856 O., 1858 S., 1859 S., 1860 S., 1861 D., 1861 S., 1862 S. Proof 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, 1874, 1874 S., 1875, 1877, 1878, 1889. Two and One-half Dollars, 1839 D., 1840 C., 1840 D., 1841 D., 1841 O., 1842, 1842 C., 1842 D., 1844, 1844 C., 1851 D., 1852 D., 1854 D., 1854 S., 1855 D., 1857 D., 1858 S., 1859 S., 1863, 1865 S. Proof 1868, 1873, 1878 and 1880. Three dollar, 1834 D., 1855 S., 1856, 1857 S., and 1860 S. Any one having any of these dates I would be pleased to correspond. I will buy them or exchange other dates and mint marks. I have a good many duplicates. J. C. MITCHELSON, Tarriffville, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE—Fractional currency, first issue set perforated edges, Third issue, 10 cent, red back, autos Colby and Spinner; Jeffrey and Spinner, 25 cents; Fessenden green back, parchment fibre paper; 15 cent G. & S. lithograph of signatures, and other rare bills for Colonial Currency. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED: Cincinnati. Anything in old paper money, encased postage stamps, coins, medals, store cards, copperheads or Rebellion tokens, relating to Cincinnati, Ohio. Address with lists and lowest prices. H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED: Lyman H. Low's Priced Catalogue. 1898—May 23-24, July 21, Dec. 21. 1899—Feb. 20, April 26, June 22, July 26, Nov. 28. 1900—Jan. 25, April 21, June 23. 1901—Feb. 25, March 30, May 10, June 18, July 22, Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 16. 1902—Feb. 27, March 26, April 25, May 22, June 18, July 8, Sept. 9, Oct. 20, Nov. 26, Dec. 22. Any or all of them. State lowest prices. H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

TO EXCHANGE: The following Canadian coins: Breton's 526 fine, 879 fair, 882 fine, 887 very good, 890 fine 892 very good, 959 (1812) fine, 961 near fine, 988 good, 990 fine, 1003 good, 1004 (1815) fine, 1013 very good. Devins and Bolton, stamped on U. S. copper, very good. U. S. half-cents wanted. Best offer takes any or all. Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To buy, sell or exchange Hard Times Tokens. I need about 30 varieties to fill. Can furnish over 70 varieties from duplicates. Will give good value in exchange. Can furnish 20 varieties my selection, good \$1.50 30 varieties, my selection, good \$3.00, 40 varieties my selection, good \$4.00. 100 pieces, 25 varieties, average very good, \$4.00. I. Excell, Chicago, Ill., 4717 Champlain Avenue.

COLLECTIONS



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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—At this moment, a few old eastern coins are infinitely more valuable to the Czar than all the gold in his Siberian mines.

For Nicholas firmly believes that these are blessed amulets, which protect him from all harm, and most particularly, from death at an assassin's hand.

Never is the Czar without the coins. He has more confidence in them than in his soldiers' bayonets to safeguard him when he goes among his people.

The silver pieces jingled in his pocket during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva a fortnight ago, when was fired the charge of grape-shot which might have wiped out the whole Romanoff dynasty—Czar, Czarina, grand duke and all. In the shower of bullets his majesty displayed the greatest sang froid.

For was he not perfectly protected by the coins, the possession of which he regards as another manifestation of divine favor?

The head of the Greek church, in whose nature religion and superstition strive for mastery, obtained the coins from Bernhard Tutnauer, a Jew, who lives at Radcutz, a town in the Austrian crownland of Bukovina.

Three years ago a wonder-working rabbi from the Orient was Tutnauer's guest. Departing, the rabbi rewarded the hospitality shown to him with the coins, saying: "My son, although these pieces may seem a poor gift, they will protect those far greater than you in time of danger."

Lately, for three nights in succession, the vision of Alexander III, the Czar's father, appeared to Tutnauer and told him the rabbi's coins would shield anyone who wears a crown from a violent death. Tutnauer sent the coins to the Russian charge d'affaires at Vienna, with a message which vividly described his triple dream.

Much impressed, the charge forwarded the coins to his majesty, who gratefully acknowledged their receipt. The few faithful who surround him rejoice that the coins have lent him confidence. They do not seek to disabuse him of his belief in their protecting power.

Before the Czar put the coins in his pocket they had been tested at the imperial laboratory for any insidious poison that might lurk in them.

Passed a \$15 Bill.

The government has never issued a fifteen-dollar bill, but some enterprising counterfeiter made one and passed it. The bill, now in Chief Wilkie's possession, was made by adding a 1 to a five-dollar note. The fifteen dollar bill was generally circulated in South Carolina until it reached a bank, when it was sent on to Washington with inquiries.

Dr. R. M. Bateman of Pickering, Ontario, has probably one of the most complete collections of Canadian coins and tokens in private hands in that Province. He also has a complete file of the NUMISMATIST.

Some of our subscribers labor under the delusion that they are ill favored in the sending out of this magazine. They answer advertisements and are told they are too late, the coin or coins have already been sold. While the NUMISMATIST is sometimes late in issue, which we cannot avoid. It is a fact that the whole edition is sent out from this office within twenty-four hours from the time of its receipt by us. If there is any delay in the mails the fault is not with us.

Vice President Zerbe is getting the habit of following after expositions. He is now on his way to Portland, Or., and the Pacific coast, and it is needless to say he will find something to do at the Lewis and Clark Exposition by the time the bands begin to play.

Thomas Hedley, Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "I make a specialty of Canadian coins and tokens, (no checks) and Irish coins of any kind. Also Great Britain and her colonies. I take about a dozen papers or magazines, and with the exception of one daily. I place the little NUMISMATIST first on the list. I can read it through and yet wish for more."

L. B. Moore, N. Y. is a general collector and has over 1800 varieties in his collection.

In the 14th Auction Sale held by Ben G. Green, of Chicago, Feb. 18th, in which were disposed of the collections of C. C. Moss and others, very satisfactory prices were realized. The important feature of this sale was the lot of Encased Postage Stamps, every denomination of these pieces being represented. The 14 pieces brought \$230.00, the 90 cent denomination alone bringing \$121.00. Mr. Green will hold another sale in March, disposing of several very valuable properties.

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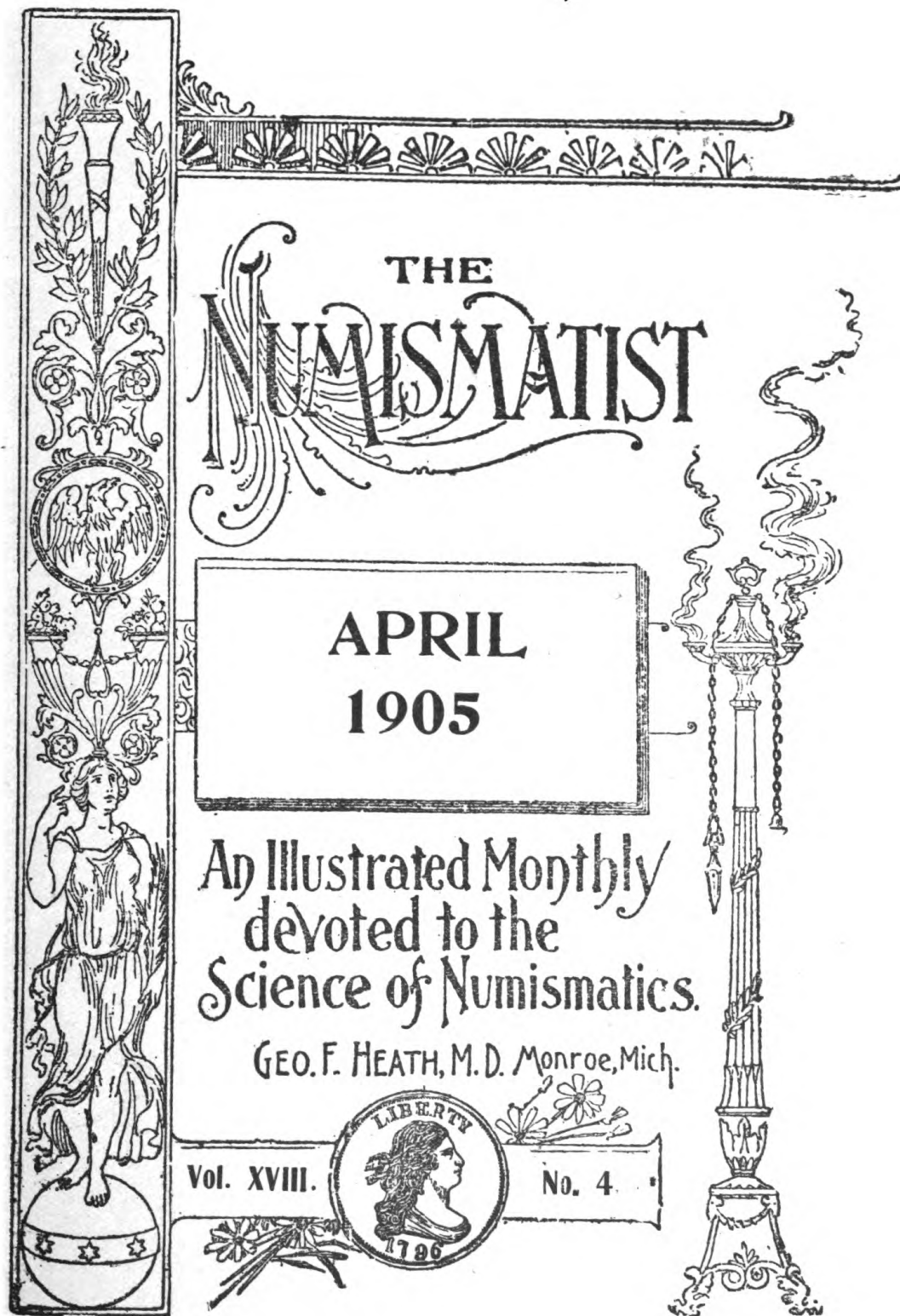
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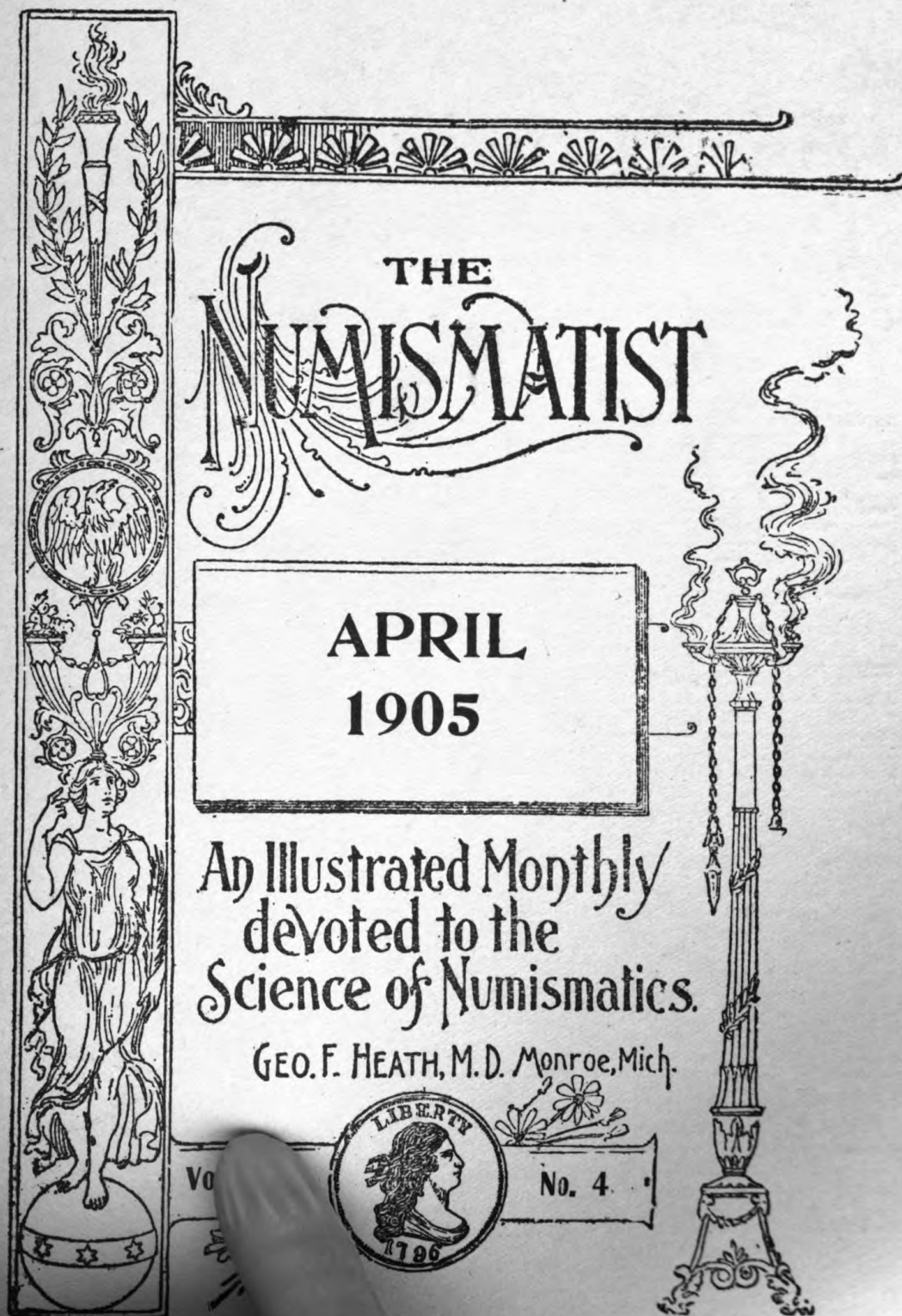
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CONTENTS.

A Coin. Clinton Scollard....	103
Bank Note Literature.....	103-106
The Coins of Republican Rome. Geo. F. Heath. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	107-115
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	116-119
The Reform Monetary System of the United States of Mexico.....	119
American Numismatic Association....	120-121
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	121-122
Catalogues and Auction Sales, etc.....	122-123
Obituary.....	124
Miscellany.....	124
Wants and Exchanges	125-129
Advertisements	129-134

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, APRIL 1905.

NO. 4.

A Coin.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Hereon, about the noble brow, austere,
Showing Aurelius, of the master mind,
Behold the imperial laurel intertwined,
Dulled by the earth, where many a spending year
This disc lay hidden from the sunlight clear!
If the insensate metal could but find
Articulate utterance, like our human kind,
What tales of Roman glory we should hear!

Ponder upon the palms it hath pressed!
Noble and bondman, princess, courtesan,
Haply for each it gratified desire;
Perchance some emperor, for a jaded jest
Commodus clowning like a charlatan!—
Flung it for slaves to fight for in the mire.

Bank Note Literature.

Since the advent of our National Bank currency, or from the time of our "Greenback" issues in the early sixties, the practice of writing moral, and sometimes immoral reflections on the back of our paper currency has necessarily ceased to exist. This is due to the fact that the government uses both sides of the bill and the scribbler has no place left to exercise his peculiar function. Time was, however, before the days of most of our readers when private banking firms provided our main circulating medium, and collectors of the paper money of those old days often run across specimens doubly interesting from the fact of its having an autographic instead of a plain reverse.

Probably the most interesting bank notes are those whose inscriptions are autobiographical. They often tell pitiful or dismal stories as evidenced by the following:

"After keeping this for ten years, it is gone at last. Such is life."

"The last of a large fortune spent on drink."

"I will be married to-morrow. God help me!—J. D."

"This is the first \$10. note I ever earned."

"To pay the rent."

On the back of a dollar bill of The Granite Bank of Exeter, New Hampshire, in the possession of the writer is the following inscription no doubt placed there by a veteran of the Mexican War.

"Nov, 1848. This bill has been in my possession since Nov. 1844, I received it in Boston. Since that period it has been through several of the Southern States; on the Island of Lobos; has been in every battle from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; has traversed a large portion of the Atlantic Ocean; has crossed the Gulf of Mexico twice; has traversed the length of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; and, after all these "imminent dangers and hair-breadth scapes" is now restored to circulation, with the best wishes of E. B. Moore.

The Public."

In Lockhart's "Life of Scott" there is a reference to bank-note literature. Lady Louisa Scott had sent to the novelist an original verse that was found on the back of a bank note of Lady Douglass. It is chiefly notable as a rare instance of the bank-note rhymester's parting with his money in a Christian spirit.

"Go, poor devil, get thee gone!" is the kind of parting salutation most in favor, but the note that fell into Lady Douglass' hands said:

"Farewell, my notes, and whereso'er ye wend
Shun the gaudy scenes and be the poor man's friend.
You've left the poor one; go to one as poor
And drive despair and hunger from his door."

Though the backs of some bank notes are more interesting than a book, and even rise to the dignity of tragedy, there are certain stereotyped phrases which occur so frequently on them that they are familiar with everybody. Such might be quoted as follows:

"Here to-day and gone to-morrow."

"The best of friends must part."

On an English bank note was found the following couplet;

"It comes as a boon and blessing to men.
Like the Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverly Pen."

To which a wag added:

"They come as a boon—this is perfectly true;
But all that come here are damnably few."

It was evidently a poor English clerk that inscribed the following lines on an English bank note.

"O Lord of love, send from above
A sword with two sharp edges,
To cut the throats of wicked men
Who grudge poor clerks their wages."

Beneath this is another hand, probably an employer of clerks, was the following in reply:

"Why call on God for such a blade
Because your wage is small?
Or why assume your pay is grudged
Without proof at all?

Better give thanks with fervent heart
Unto the Lord of Heaven,
Who weekly sends this one pound note
When much less might be given."

The following is taken from a Scotch £1. note.

"You ugly, dirty little scrap,
To look at hardly worth a rap;
An' yet I'll gie my hearty vote
None can produce a sweeter note."

On another:

"It's odd that any man should wish
A dirty scabbit rag like this;
Yet money a ane would cut a caper
To get a wheen sic bits of paper.

What seems most to strike the bank-note scribe or rhymester is the transitoriness of all human hopes and pleasures. The following is an adaptation from Burns' "Pleasures Are Like Poppies Spread."

"Pound notes are like poppies spread,
You get them changed, and lo, they've fled;
Or, like the flies upon the river,
One moment there, then gone forever."

The pessimist writes on the back of a note:

"The trail of the serpent is over them all."

While the optimist on another note says:

"'Tis better to have had and lost
Than never to have had at all.

"This is the very ecstasy of love."

"Not of an age, but for all time."

"The devil has power to assume a pleasing shape."

"They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time."

"Perdition catch my soul.

But I do love thee."

Soon after the Civil War, a confederate note came into the possession of Dr. Thos. A. Emmet, with the following pathetic lines inscribed thereon:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And nought in the water below it;
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend and show it!
Show it to those who will lend an ear

To the tale this paper can tell
Of liberty born, of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell!

Too poor to possess the precious ore,
And too much a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day, our "promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
Days rolled by, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare, that the Treasurers quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong, indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned;
And those little checks represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew it had hardly a value in gold
Yet as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were overdue;
We knew, if it bought our bread to-day,
'Twas the best our country could do.
Keep it! it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last,
Modest, and born of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success, it passed.

She Tried It.

[From an Exchange.]

"How can you tell when there is any gold in this funny-looking stone?"
asked the dear girl who was being shown round the mint by an official.

"Why, we smelt it," he replied.

Holding it to her pretty little nose, she remarked very innocently: "Why
I smelt it, too, but I don't see anything about it to—Why, what are you
laughing at?"

The Coins of Republican Rome.

GEO. F. HEATH.

SEMPRONIA

This family was both patrician and plebian. Its surnames as they appear on its coins are Atratinus, Graccus, and Pitio. The patrician branch, Atradini, Livy states were of great antiquity. Twenty-three coins in silver and first brass, and one in gold, are ascribed to this family.

No. 356. Obv. Winghelmeted head of Pallas to right. The denarial mark in front, and behind, PITIO.

Rev. The Dioscuri mounted charging to right. Beneath the horses, L(ucius) SEMP(ronius), and in the exergue, ROMA.

No. 357. Obv. The laurated head of Julius Caesar to right. S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Rev. In the field; a military standard, legionary eagle, measuring rod, and plough. Legend; TI SEMP(ronius) GRACCVS Q(uaestor) DESIG(natus).

This denarius was struck by T. Graccus when he was monetal triumvir, about the end of the reign of Julius Caesar, or beginning the reign of Augustus. The emblems would signify the founding of a new colony. Graccus was undoubtedly the same who was the paramour of Julia, the daughter of the emperor Augustus, and afterwards the wife of Tiberius. He was banished by Augustus to Cercina, a lonely island of the coast of Africa, where he remained until put to death by Tiberius, in A. D. 14, who had in the meanwhile succeeded to the throne. Tacitus says: "The assassins found him on the point of a prominent neck of land, with a countenance fixed in sorrow and despair. As soon as the ruffians approached, he desired a short delay, that he might write the sentiments of a dying man to his wife Allaria. Having dispatched that business he presented his neck to the murderers stroke; in his last moments worthy the Sempronian name."

SENTIA.

A plebian family to which is accredited thirty-one varieties of coins. The surname on coins is Saturninus.

No. 358. Obv. The head of Pallas to left.

Rev. Saturn, seminude, with a sickle in his righthand, in a rapid quadriga to right. Legend: L(ucius) SATVRN(inus).

No. 359. Obv. The head of Pallas to right. ARG(entum) PVB(licum).

Rev. A half naked man in a quadriga to right. Legend: L(ucius) SENTI(us) C(ai) F(ilius).

The denari of this family differ mainly in the placement of a single letter in different portions of the field. It is difficult to place a date or time of issue



for these coins. The earliest mention of the family is about the end of the Republic, and the first member of it to attain consulship was C. Sentius Sabinus in B. C. 19.

SEPULLIA.

This was a family of unknown rank, in fact is only known by its coins left behind, some six varieties in number. The surname as found on its coins is Macer.

No 360. Obv. The laureated head of Julius Cæsar to right. A star with eight rays (Julian star) behind. Legend: CAESAR IMPER(ator).

Rev. Venus Nictrix standing holding in her right hand a Victory, and a hasta pura in her left. Legend: P(ublius) SEPVLLIUS MACER.

No. 361. Obv. A veiled male head to right. Behind, a praefericulum and in front the lituus.

Rev. An equestrian guiding two horses to right. A garland. Behind, Legend: P(ublius) SEPVLLIUS MACER.

The head on the obverse of this denarius is regarded as that of Mark Antony who had allowed his beard to grow in token of his sorrow over the death of Cæsar and his head on the obverse of one of them was placed there in gratifying remembrance.

SERVILIA.

This was a patrician family with plebian branches, and was of great antiquity, its founders belonging to Alban and from thence transferred to Rome after Alba had been destroyed by King Tullus. Its names as represented on its coinage are, Ahala, Caepio, Casca, and Rullus, the last two being the plebian branches. Twenty-five varieties of coins in the different metals represent the numismatic history of the family.

No. 362. Obv. The bearded head of Servilius Ahala to right. AHALA.

Rev. The bare and bearded head of Lucius Brutus to right. Behind: BRVTVS.

For an illustration on this denarius and further information, the reader is referred to *The NUMISMATIST* for 1900, Junia gens, p. 122, No. 226. There it is noted that Lucius Brutus of the Junia family was adopted by Q. Servilius Caepio into the Servilia family.

No. 363. Obv. The laureated and bearded head of Neptune to right. Beneath the neck, a trident. Legend: CASCA LONGVS.

Rev. A winged victory standing on a broken sceptre holding a diadem in both hands. BRVTVS IMP(erator).

The two brothers Servilii Cascae, though assumed friends of Cæsar, were the first among the assassins, one of them being a tribune who struck the first blow, and who later followed the fortunes of Brutus and the other conspirators.

No. 364. Obv. The bust of Minerva in armor and Greek helmet to left. RVLLI.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right. "Legend: P(ublii) SERVILI(1), M(arci) F(ili). In the field the letter P.

There were two of these P. Servilius Rullius, father and son. The father is the man, according to Pliny, who first served up a wild boar whole at the festive table. The son was a tribune of the plebs in B. C. 63 and whose agrarian law, the consul Cicero, so strongly opposed in three of his orations. It is uncertain to which of these two this denarius belongs.

No. 365. Obv. The helmeted head of Pallas to right; the denarial mark in front, and behind the lituus. In the exergue: ROMA.

Rev. A warrior on horseback is assaulting another whose horse has stumbled but who is gallantly defending himself with his sword. On the shield of the first is the letter M. Legend: C(aius) SERVEIL(ius).

This Caius Servilius was the son or grandson of M. Servilius who was consul in B. C. 202. He is here represented conquering the enemy. Plutarch records his checking the insubordination of his soldiers by exposing his wounds, which he said "I got by being on horseback day and night in your service." It is recorded that he had slain twenty-three enemies at different times in single combat.

No. 366. Obv. A laureated female head to right. The denarial mark in front, and behind, the augural lituus. Above; the letter B. In exergue; ROMA.

Rev. Similar to No. 365.

No. 367. Obv. The head of Flora ornamented to right. Behind; a lituus. Legend: FLORAL(ia) PRIMVS.

Rev. Two warriors standing facing each other with drawn swords in the act of taking an oath to some compact, confederacy or treaty. Legend: C(aius) SVRVEILI(us) C(aius) F(ilius).

No. 368. Obv. The head of Rome to right. A garland behind. In exergue: ROMA.

Rev. The Dioscuri mounted galloping in opposite directions. Legend: C(aius) SERVEILI(us). M(arcus) F(ilius).

Caius Servilius was a descendent of M. Servilius Geminus, and son of Marcus Servilius, who was brought to trial on the charge of repetundae. Whether he was guilty or not no acquittal was ever registered by the praetor.

No. 369. Obv. The head of a Saturn to right; a sickle at the nape of the neck and a trident in the exergue. Legend: PISO CAEPIO.

Rev. Two quaestors, Piso and Caepio, seated between two ears of wheat. AD FRV(mentum) EMV(ndum) EX S(enatus) C(onsulto).

For an illustration of this denarius and further information concerning it see *THE NUMISMATIST*, 1897, *Calpurnia gens.* page 175, No. 147.

SESTIA.

This was originally a patrician family later becoming plebian. Four varieties of coins all in silver, two of which are quinarii, and all are quite rare.

No. 370. Obv. A veiled female head ornamented with diadem and necklace. Legend: L(ucius) SESTI(us), PRO Q(uestore).

Rev. A decorated tripod between a simpulum and sacrificial axe. Legend. Q(uintus) CAEPIO BRVTVS, PRO CO(N) S(ule).

This Sestius was an adherent of Brutus and followed that conspirator until the end. He was pardoned by Augustus and raised to the office of Consul Suffectus in B. C. 23.

No. 371. Obv. A transverse spear supporting two daggers, points upwards, and a pileus. Legend; same as on reverse of last.

Rev. A tripod between a simpulum and pontifical apex. Legend: Same as on reverse of last.

SICINIA.

This was a patrician, and afterwards plebian family. It is represented by three varieties of coins all in silver, and all of which are rare.

No. 372. Obv. A female head diademmed to right FORT(una) P(opuli) R(omani).

Rev. A winged caduceus, palm branch and laurel crown. Legend: Q(uintus) SICINIVS, III(um) VIR.

The only patrician member of this family of which we have record was T. Sicinius Sabinus, who was council in B. C. 487. All others were plebian and noted for their great opposition to state abuses. Sicinius Dentatus is said to have participated in one hundred and twenty battles; to have slain in single combat eight of the enemy. He was called the Roman Achilles. This denarius was struck in B. C. 49.

No. 373. Obv. A youthful diademmed head to right with a star beneath. Legend: Q(uintus) SICINIVS, III(um) VIR.

Rev. A huge club on which is spread the skin of the Nemean lion; a bow and arrow on either side. Legend: C(aius) COPONIVS, PR(aetor) S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Caius Coponicus was a senator who espoused the cause of Pompey, and went with him into Greece. For this he was proscribed by the Triumvirs, but afterwards pardoned by Antony.

SILIA.

A plebian family of Rome with the surnames of Nerva and Italicus as appears on its coins. Four varieties of coins are ascribed to the family.

No. 374. Obv. The bust of Minerva to left. over the left shoulder is a shield bearing a horseman and over her right a spear. In front, the denarial mark; above, a crescent. ROMA.

Rev. The septa pons, within which a citizen is casting his vote into an urn while another is following and in the act of receiving a tablet or ballot to be deposited in a similar manner. In the field above is an animal and just beneath, the legend: P(ublius) NERVA.

This denarius was struck by P. Silius Nerva, the friend of Cicero, who governed Bithynia and Pontus as propraetor in B. C. 51.

SOSIA.

A plebian family of Rome represented by three varieties of brass coins. No silver are known.

No. 375. Obv. The head of Mark Antony to right.

Rev. A male and female captive beneath a trophy. Legend: SOSIVS IMP(erator).

This coin commemorates the victory of Antony over Antigonus the Judæan King, and the last of the Asmoneans who had ruled Judæa for 120 years. C. Sosius was sent by Antony to assist Herod in conquering the country. They defeated the Asmoneans forces, captured Jerusalem, and took the king captive. He was sent by Sosius to Antony who was at Antioch who had him beheaded, the first captive king to have suffered in this way at the hands of the Romans as far as the records show.

SPURILIA.

This was probably an equestrian family. Only one variety of coin and this a denarius is recorded of the family, though many mint varieties are extant showing different mintage.

No. 376. Obv. The winged head of Pallas to right. Behind; the denarial mark.

Rev. Diana in a rapid biga to right, a rod in right hand and the reins in her left. Legend: A(ulus) SPVRI(us). In exergue: ROMA.

This family is only known by its coins. The time of issue of this denarius is placed at about B. C. 185.

STATIA.

A plebian family. Surname, Murcus. Two varieties of its coins are known.

No. 377. Obv. The head of Neptune to right; behind, a trident.

Rev. A trophy; a male figure stands to right extending his hand to a kneeling woman. Legend in exergue: MVRCVS IMP(erator).

This Lucius Statius Murcus was a lieutenant of Julius Caesar during the Civil War, and after the death of Caesar served Augustus in Syria as pro-consul. Later he sided with the Republican party taking with him his fleet, to which Cassius continued him in command. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius he fled to Sicily with his fleet and joined with Sextus Pompeius. Later, owing to distrust or jealousy, he was put to death by Pompeius. The reverse of the denarius is supposed to represent Asia in a suppliant posture soliciting the support of Cassius.

SULPICIA.

This was originally a patrician family, but afterwards became plebian. The family was among the most illustrious of Rome and came originally from the city of Cambræ. Thirty-two varieties of coins in gold, silver and brass,

belong to the family. The gold and brass are rare. The surnames as they appear on coins are: Galba, Rufus, Platorinus, and Procules. The Galba branch was patrician.

No. 378. Obv. Two laureated youthful heads jugata to left. In front: D(ii) P(enates) P(rastites).

Rev. Two men standing armed with spears pointing with their right hands to a sow lying between them. In the field above, the letter Q. or some other letter. In exergue: C(aius) SVLPICI(us), C(al) F(ilius).

The reverse of this denarius typifies the finding of the runaway sow by two companions of Aeneas.

No. 379. Obv. The head of a woman veiled to right. S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. A long secespita and ornamented sacrificial axe, and beneath and between their bases, a sempvium. In the field; AED(ilis) CVR(iles), and in exergue: P(ublius) GALB(a).

This P. Sulpicia Galba is supposed to be one the judges that sat in the case against Verres. He was curule aedile in B. C. 77, Pontifex in B. C. 57, and augur in B. C. 49.

The head on the obverse is supposed to represent a vestal virgin, and by some is considered to be that Sulpicius who was selected as the chastest woman of Rome to consecrate the statue of Venus Verticordia, the goddess who had the power to turn the human heart from vice to virtue. Taking it all in all, both the obverse and reverse are matters of uncertainty and we only give the suppositions of the best authorities on the subject.

No. 380. Obv. A bearded male head to right. L(ucius) SERVIVS RVFVS.

Rev. The Dioscuri nude standing with spears crossed.

No. 381. Obv. A female head impersonating Spain to right. Two spears behind and a buckler beneath. HISPANIA.

Rev. An officer on a prancing horse to right. Legend: SER(vilius) GALBA IMP(erator).

It is quite probable that this S. Galba is the one who served under Caesar and defeated the Nantuates in B. C. 58. He was the grandfather of the Emperor Galba.

A similar piece to last is noted, on the obverse of which in front of the bust are two wheat ears and the legend: GALLIA.

TARQUITA.

This was a family both patrician and plebeian. The family is of great antiquity, the first of whom we have mention was Master of the Horses in the time of the Dictator, Cincinnatus in B. C. 458. Its surname on coins is Priscus. Two varieties of coins are known, both quite rare.

No. 382. Obv. A laureated female head to right. Legend: C(aius) ANNIVS, T(iti) F(ilius), T(iti) N(epos), PROCÓ(n) S(ule), EX S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. Victory is a rapid biga to right; in her hands she holds a palm branch and the reins; XXX, or some other numerals, above, and in the exergue; Q(uintus) TARQVITI(us) P(ubli) F(ilius). Beneath the horses; Q(uaestor.)

TERENTIA.

A plebian family with the surnames of Lucanus and Varro, and represented numismatically by fourteen varieties of coins in silver and brass.

No. 383. Obv. The head of Pallas to right. The denarial mark on which is a statuette of Victory in the act of placing a laurel crown on the helmet.

Rev. Dioscuri mounted and with spears advanced galloping to right. Legend: C(aius) TER(entius) LVC(anus) In the exergue: ROMA.

No. 384. Obv. A bearded head to right. VARRO, PRO Q(uaestore).

Rev. A sceptre between a dolphin and an eagle. Legend: MAGN(o) PRO CO(n) S(ule).

This family boasted of many learned men as well as men of war. It included a celebrated painter, an antiquary, a grammarian, a jurist, an orator, and two or three poets. L. Terentius Afer, a slave, the celebrated dramatist, was educated by P. Terentius Lucanus who recognizing his great genius gave him his liberty, M. Terentius Varro was esteemed as among the most learned of the Romans. He distinguished himself also in the science of war, as a follower of Pompey in his expedition against the pirates. For an illustration of this denarius and further information, see *The NUMISMATIST*, 1903, p. 269, 274.

THORIA.

A plebian family with the surname of Balbus. Only two varieties of its coins are extant.

No. 385. Obv. The head of Juno Sispita, with her usual attributes, to right. Legend: I(unonis) S(ispita) M(agnae) R(eginae).

Rev. A fierce bull charging to right. L(ucius) THORIVS BALBVS.

L. Thorius Balbu was born at Lanuvium and is described by Cicero as a wealthy and systematic voluptuary, at the same time a man of rare genius. He fell on the field of battle in the service of his country.



TITIA.

A patrician family Six varieties of its coins are mentioned.

No. 386. Obv. A bearded head surmounted with a winged diadem to right.

Rev. Pegasus prancing upon a base to right. Inscribed on the base: Q(uintus) TITI(us).

No. 387. Obv. A head to right crowned with ivy leaves.

Rev. Similar to the reverse of last.

No. 388. Obv. The bust of Victoria with shoulders winged to right.

Rev. Pegasus prancing to right. Beneath. Q(uintus) TITI(us).

Very little is known regarding this Q. Titius, and the representations on the coins is equally a matter of conjecture.

TITINIA.

This was a patrician and patrician family. Only two varieties of coins are recorded, one of them in brass, some division of the As.

No. 389. Obv. The winged head of Minerva to right. At back; XVI.

Rev. Victoria is a repaid biga to right. Beneath the horses: C(aius) TITINI(us)

This family, though among the oldest in Rome, none of its members as far as we have record, attained great distinction. From the fact that the value was raised from X to XVI Assi, it is believed that this denarius must have been struck about B. C. 216, when owing to the expensive war against Hannibal, the silver money was raised in value without a corresponding increase in weight.

TITURIA.

For the coins of this family see THE NUMISMATIST for 1895, p. 181.

TREBANIA.

This was a Roman family of unknown rank. Four varieties of its coins are known.

No. 380. Obv. The head of Pallas to right with the denarial mark behind.

Rev. Jupiter in a rapid quadriga to right. In one hand he holds a sceptre and with the other is brandishing a thunderbolt. Legend: L(ucius) TREBANI(us). In the exergue: ROMA.

Lucius Trebanus was an urban quaestor or monetal triumvir along in the last years of the republic. The date of issue of this denarius must be between 60 and 50 B. C.

TULLIA.

A patrician and patrician family. Three varieties of its coins are found.

No. 391. Obv. The head of Pallas to right. Behind: ROMA.

Rev. Victoria Alata in a rapid quadriga to right, a long palm branch she holds in her left hand, and in the field above, a garland. Beneath the horses; X. In the exergue: M(arcus) TVLLI(us).

The patrician branch of this family became extinct at a very early period. Of the patrician branch, Tullius Decula, obtained the consulship in B. C. 81, and the great orator, Cicero (who was a member of this family) followed in B. C. 63.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE NINETEENTH.

PERGAMUM.

Pergamum, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor and capital of a district of the same name, was situated on the river Caius about twenty miles from the sea and sixty miles from Smyrna. It was known before the Trojan War, for it is a matter of history that Pergamus, the son of Pyrrhus, found King Arrius here and deposed him. In the time of Xenophen it was a mere fortress, but under the Attalian kings a large library was formed rivalling that of Alexandria, and at this period it was the most important city of Asia Minor and the seat of a royal residence, and the remains that now abound of its temples, theatres, ampitheatres, churches, aqueducts, etc. attest its former greatness and magnificence. Cleopatra, with the permission of Antony, removed its magnificent library to Alexandria.

It was the seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia and is referred to by John in Rev. I, 11; and II, 12-13. Antipas was one of the first of a large army of martyrs of the Christian church who suffered death in the ampitheatre at Pergamum. The city is now called Bergamah and has a population of about 30,000.

The earliest coins of Pergamum date from early in the fourth century B. C. Gold, after the Attic standard, and small silver coin were struck here during the period, 300-283 B. C. Lysimachus, (King of Thrace, B. C. 323-281,) also during this period struck tetradrachms here in his own name as well as the well known Alexandrine types. On account of the strength of the city it had been chosen by Lysimachus as a place of deposit for his treasure estimated at over \$13,000,000, and Philetaerus he appointed as its custodian.

In B. C. 284 Philetaerus declared himself independent and issued tetradrachms in his own name but with the head of Seleucus Nicator on the obverse. From this time his descendants, as Kings of Pergamum, struck a series of coins, nearly all bearing the head of Philetaerus with his name, the last being Attalus III B. C. 138-133, who delivered the kingdom over to the Romans.



Obv. The head of Philetaerus laureated to right.

Rev. Pallas seated and in the act of crowning the name of Philetaerus $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon$.

While this tetradrachm is usually attributed to Philetaerus, the founder of the line of kings, it in all probability belongs to Attalus I, B. C. 245-197.

Cistophori were struck in Pergamum in common with ten other mint cities of Asia Minor, and these may be distinguished by the letters ΠΕΡ. in monogram.

A great variety of bronze coins with Greek inscriptions followed under Roman rule down to imperial times, and with the Emperors from Augustus to Saloninus.

PAPHOS.

Paphos was a city on the island of Cyprus situated about a mile from the coast and was famous in ancient days for the worship of Aphrodite or Venus. Paul and Barnabas visited this city and preached, and it is recorded that the Roman governor, Sergius Paulus, upon hearing them "believed." (Acts XIII, 15.) It was here that the sorcerer was struck with a temporary blindness as a punishment for deceiving the people by his magic. The city is said to have been founded by Agapenor, a Greek general under Agamemnon, who returning from the siege of Troy was wrecked upon the coast.



The earliest coins of Paphos date from about B. C. 480, and continued under the Kings, Stasandrus, Moagetas, Aristophantus, Passippus, and Nicocles down to B. C. 310. Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types are attributed to this city and are to be distinguished by the Cypriote letter E. beneath the throne as a mint mark. Ptolemy Soter, and probably his suc-

cessors, struck coins for this city from B. C. 310. It became a Roman Province after B. C. 31, and a bronze series for Paphos and the Island of Cyprus in general followed from Augustus to Macrinus.

PHILIPPI.

Daton was known as early as the sixth century B. C. as a rich mining settlement of Macedonia. It was situated on the banks of the Angites about nine miles from the sea. Philip II, attracted by its productive mines, took possession of the district in B. C. 358 and renamed the city after himself, Philippi. Later it fell under the dominion of Rome. Two noted battles were fought near by the city; the first in which Pompey was defeated by Julius Caesar, and later, or in B. C. 42, when the conspirators Marcus Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Mark Antony.

Paul visited the city three times and calls it "a chief city and a colony." Christian worship was probably prohibited within its walls for Paul says, "on the Sabbath we went out of the city by the river side, where prayer was wont to be made." On his third visit in company of Silas he remained here for some time and for the many kindnesses he received while here, he wrote from Rome his Epistle to the Philippians.

Before the time of Philip II, gold staters and bronze coins had been struck in the district by the Thasians. Up to this time the Persian gold daric had been the one gold coin that had circulated largely through European Greece as well as in the Persian dominions, but Philip being possessed of the rich gold mines of Daton began the issue of great numbers of gold staters, the mines at this time producing about a million dollars worth of gold annually. Before the end of his reign the city was deprived of the right to strike coins in its own name, but it remained a royal mint city for many years under the kings of Macedon, and its mint mark, the tripod, is often noted on the Macedonian coinage.

From the Roman conquest up to the time of Augustus no coins were struck here but after the battle of Philippi the right to issue coins was bestowed on the veterans of the Praetorian cohort whom Augustus had settled in the city. Under the Empire coins were minted here up to the time of Caracalla. The same day Brutus was defeated at Philippi, his navy won a complete victory over the fleet of Octavius, and this fact has been commemorated by a gold coin struck about the same time by some of the adherents of Brutus.



Obv. The head of Marcus Junius Brutus to right within a wreath.
Legend: BRVTVS IMP(erator).

Rev. A trophy between two prows. CASCA LONGVS.

Publius Servilius Longus is no doubt the Casca who struck the first blow at Caesar. He was with Brutus at Philippi.



Obv. The head of Tiberius Claudius Caesar, Augustus, High Priest, Tribune of the Plebs, Emperor.

Rev. The statues of Julius Caesar and Augustus on a pedestal inscribed DIVVS AVG. (The Deified Augustus.) Legend surrounding: COL AVG JUL PHILIP. (Colony of Julia Augusta of Philippi.)

The Reform Monetary System of the United States of Mexico.

GUILLERMO CARRASCO.

Beginning with the first of May Mexican finances will be put upon a gold basis but with silver circulating. The smaller denominations of silver coins by their fineness and weight will be subsidiary. All will bear the national arms and the inscription "ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS." The decimal unit of the system will be represented by 75 centigrammes of pure gold called a Peso and will be divided into 100 Centavos.

The following table gives the details in full.

Metal	Denomination	Standard	Weight in grammes	Size in Millimeter
Gold	10 Pesos	.900 fine	8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$ grms	.022 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold	5 Pesos	.900 fine	4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$	.019
Silver	1 Pesco	.9027 fine	27.073	.039
Silver	50 Centavos	.800 fine	12.500	.030
Silver	20 Centavos	.800 fine	5.000	.022
Silver	10 Centavos	.800 fine	2.500	.018
Nickel	V Centavos	Commercially pure	5.000	.020
Bronze	II Centavos	92 parts copper	6.000	.025
Bronze	I Centavo	4 tin and 1 zinc	3.000	.020

Translators Notes—A glance at the foregoing table shows that the 5 and 10 Peso pieces correspond very closely in weight and fineness to our Half and Quarter eagles.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President, Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St. Balti-
 more, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

675, Robert Earl; 676, H. B. Simington; 677, L. K. Gould; 678, William
 F. Marquardt; 679, Erastus Cornell.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objec-
 tions are made prior to May 5th they will be elected.

C. E. Atkins, West Pullman, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Dr. Heath.

James A. Kier, 40 High St. West, Detroit, Mich.

Vouchers: J. M. Potichke and Geo. F. Heath.

Joseph Chubb Develin, 1335 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sterling P. Groves, 58 Colfax St., Cleveland, O.

Charles H. Wyman, Manitou, Colo.

Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado 182, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Charles E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.

W. P. Pierce, Salina, Kan.

Louis Jackson, 513 W. 3d St., Muscatine, Iowa.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood, Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Vouchers: Messrs. F. G. Duffield and Woods.

The specialties of some of the above are as follows: Messrs. Earl, Atkins,
 Wyman and Groves collect U. S. coins; Mr. Groves also collects English and
 Canadian pieces; Mr. Develin devotes himself to the Greek and Roman series
 and Senor Carrasco confines himself to Mexican Numismatics.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS AND CORRECTED ADDRESSES.

- 11 Joseph Hooper, 91 Emerson St. Rochester, N. Y.
 68 W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ontario.
 72 J. M. Potichke, 182 Tillman Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 139 Howland Speakman, 484 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 288 Wm. A. Laughlin, Charlotte, N. Y.
 310 E. Hallenbeck, 27 Grove Place, Schenectady, N. Y.
 343 W. R. Clark, 389 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 364 Karl Sutter, 413 Catherine St., Syracuse, Y. N.
 519 Otho B. Lowrey, R. F. D. 23, Fair Play, Md.
 612 N. C. Olsen, Hoople, N. Dakota.
 675 Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.
 671 S. H. Hamer, Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorks, England.

The Secretary is still collecting data for the forthcoming membership list, but unless the various members respond more promptly concerning their specialties, and remit their annual dues with more alacrity the aforesaid Directory will be shelved for a more energetic generation.

Several of the more responsive members have suggested the formation of Local or State Associations as an auxiliary to the National Society. The formation of these branch associations is provided for in the Constitution of the A. N. A. and at one time there were some of these organizations formed, but most of them have succumbed in the course of time. The Secretary and others would be very glad to see branch organizations formed here and there and earnestly hope that some steps will be taken to form some such auxiliary branches.

Howland Wood, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., April 6, 1905.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 14th meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their new quarters, Room 1123 Masonic Temple, W. F. Dunham presiding. Roll call showed the following members present: Verkler, Carey, Dunham, Tracy, Brand, Strauss, Jaeger and Green. Visitors were Messrs. Whelan, Simpson and Whitehill,

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Committee on room reported progress and stated that a final report would be made at next meeting. A communication was received from B. Max Mehl, who thanked the Society for his election to corresponding membership. A motion was made and carried creating an Executive Committee of three, one of which is to be the President, said Committee to take charge of the affairs of the Society. The

President then appointed Messrs. Brand and Green to act with him on that committee. C. V. Jaeger was elected to active membership and H. S. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, to corresponding membership.

As the expense for the current year will amount to nearly \$500.00, which is far in excess of the income for membership dues, members present volunteered to contribute various amounts outside of their dues, the total of such pledges reaching \$254.00. Members were supplied with keys to the club room, all of whom expressed themselves as delighted with the furniture, fixtures, etc.

Under the head of Exhibits and Numismatic Discussion Mr. Brand exhibited three octograms, a tetradrachm and a one-fourth stater of Egypt in gold and silver dekadrachm of the same country; gold drachm, didrachm and tetradrachm of Rhodes; a silver dekadrachm of Syria and an electrum 50 litra of the same country. All of these pieces are in superb condition, most of them very rare.

Mr. Strauss showed a complete set of the dates in U. S. gold dollars, with many mint marks.

The society invites collectors throughout the country to become corresponding members, there being no admission fee, the dues being \$2.00 per annum, applications to be sent to the Secretary.

Adjourned to April 7th.

B. G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Catalogues and Auction Sales, etc.

Coins, Paper Money, etc., for sale at fixed prices. 16 pp. Charles Steigerwalt, 130 East King St. Lancaster, Pa.

Catalogue of the collections of Coins, Medals, Autographs, Books, etc. The properties of M. H. Stafford, Messrs. Mix, Gibson, Cramer, and the late Geo. W. Rode. Sold at auction on March 31, 1905. Pages 35. Geoffrey Charleton Adams, New York City.

Fifteenth Mail Auction Sale Catalogue of the Coins, Paper Money, etc of Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y. and others. 651 lots, pp 26. Distribution Sale on April 8th, by Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Catalogue of Gold Coins and Medals for sale at fixed prices, No. 103. March 1905, 851 lots. Zachlesche & Koder, 4 Konigsstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.

Catalogue of the Collection of the Coins of Milan belonging to Guglielmo Grillo, 463 lots. Auction sale, April 10th, Rudolfo Ratto, Via Casaregis, 35, Genoa, Italy.

Catalogue of Italian Coins, Mediaeval and Modern, and Numismatic Books, for sale at Auction on April 11th, 1750 lots. Rudolfo Ratto, Via Casaregis, 35, Genoa, Italy.

Catalogue of the Coins and Medals of all nations with prices affixed, 7541 lots. With an appendix containing a priced list of some of the more prominent European Sale Catalogues, 1881-1904. Adolph Hess Nachfulger, Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany.

Auction Sale Catalogue of the Collections of Roman, Greek, and general Coins of Anton Widter, Vienna, and Geheimrath Muller, Berlin, 3880 lots. Plates, V. Sale April 3, Adolph Hess, Nachfulger, Frankfurt-a-Main.

Auction Sale Catalogue of the important Collection of Artistic and Historic Medals; Medals of the Reformation; Masonic, Military, and Municipal Medals, etc. Also a remarkable collection of Historical Jetons; the property of J. Van Doorninck of Deventer, for sale on April 10, 1905, 1272 lots. Plates, VIII. J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Holland.

On April 19-20 the coin collection of Charles Morris, Esq. of Chicago, Ill., will be sold by S. H. & H. Chapman in Philadelphia. During the same month the collections of Mr. McCabe and three other collectors will be sold under the auspices of the same parties.

Collectors will do well to keep in touch with these Catalogues of Coins and Medals. Some of these catalogues represent the expenditure of a great deal of time and money and a vast amount of information may be derived from them. The dealers are always glad to have intending purchasers send in their names and addresses for future catalogues.

Bulletin No. 4. Coins, Medals, and Jetons with the prices affixed, 324 lots. F. De Nobele, 20-22 Rue de la Tulipe, Brussels.

Illustrated Coin Catalogue, with prices paid for American, Colonial and U. S. Coins, Pioneer pieces, Encased Postage Stamps, etc. Illustrated, pp 48. Stevens & Co. 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sale Catalogue of the final portion of the H. G. Brown Collection, with consignments from Messrs. Conran, Heilbronner, Langdon, and others. The Coins, Medals, and Tokens of all countries. Lots, 699. Sale on April 19th, catalogue by Lyman H. Low, 23d St. and Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

In May Mr. Ben G. Green of Chicago, will offer at Mail Auction sale the U. S. collection of Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O. This will include a goodly number of rarities, including the silver dollar of 1839, 1852 and 1858 in proof condition.

Collection of Coins, Medals, Numismatic Literature, etc. etc. For sale at Mail Auction on April 25th, 265 lots. H. E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

Catalogue of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian Republic Coins. Priced. April 1905, 2735 lots. G. Morchio & N. Major Spadaria N. 683, Venice, Italy.

Catalogue of Greek Coins for sale at Auction on May 15th and following days, 4627 lots. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Arcisstrasse, 17, Munich, Bavaria.

Obituary.

Henry Cook, Jr., of Boston, informs us of the death of his father, Henry Cook, in that city. His death was due to pneumonia and occurred on March 5th last. Our readers will remember that we published a brief biography and the portrait of Mr. Cook in the NUMISMATIST for August 1904.

Through Mr. J. E. Heather, of Hastings, England, we learn with much regret of the death of William Thurston, Esq., of that city near the close of last year. Mr. Thurston had long been a subscriber to this magazine and his contributions to each volume were sufficient evidence that he was well versed in the different branches of the numismatics of his own country. Mr. Heather in his letter adds: "Among numismatists he will be missed, he was always ready with advice or instruction, especially to us younger collectors. One could never go to him at the wrong time *re* coins, his interest was awakened at once and he would go any time or anywhere to see or obtain some specimen that he wanted. His death came rather as a surprise, for although he had been failing in health we never thought he would go so soon. His friendship was worth having and good to look back upon."

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: 3600 old copper cents for old fire arms or old china. G. J. Laidecker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—To know of any encased Postage Stamps for sale. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash! Gold pieces prior to 1834 also Gold dollars and Territory gold. Enceased postage stamps—Confederate \$100.00 bills. Good prices paid. Wm. P. Brown, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: For the best offer of coins, an Indian stone pot from the stone graves of Smith Co. Tenn. Perfect condition. Size 4x6 inches. Write for further description. L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—For prompt cash. \$2.50; \$5.00; and \$10.00 gold of U. S. before 1834. Also \$3.00 gold pieces of any date. B. G. Johnson, 1814a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED:—Half Eagles, 1893 to 1900. Quarter Eagles, 1890 to 1901. Must be brilliant proofs. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE: A shilling of James I, for best offers in copper coins and Indian Relics. Jos. H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ontario.

WANTED: Packets of foreign and American common coins. cheap! What have you? Reuben A. Coleman, 622 West St., Wilksburg, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE: 150 good coins, some nickel. Want minerals, fossils or relics. Alvyn Mason, 96 Sage St., Cleveland, O.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Chapter Mark Pennies. Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, O., for equal number of pieces not in my collection. D. L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: The following Canadian coins: Breton's 526 fine, 879 fair, 882 fine, 887 very good, 890 fine 892 very good. 959 (1812) fine, 961 near fine, 988 good, 990 fine, 1003 good, 1004 (1815) fine, 1013 very good. Devins and Bolton, stamped on U. S. copper, very good. U. S. half-cents wanted. Best offer takes any or all. Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To buy, sell or exchange Hard Times Tokens. I need about 30 varieties to fill. Can furnish over 70 varieties from duplicates. Will give good value in exchange. Can furnish 20 varieties my selection, good \$1.50 30 varieties, my selection, good \$3.00, 40 varieties my selection, good \$4.00. 100 pieces, 25 varieties, average very good, \$4.00. I. Excell, Chicago, Ill., 4717 Champlain Avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Fractional currency, first issue set perforated edges, Third issue, 10 cent, red back, autos Colby and Spinner; Jeffrey and Spinner, 25 cents; Fessenden green back, parchment fibre paper; 15 cent G. & S. lithograph of signatures, and other rare bills for Colonial Currency. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED: Cincinnati. Anything in old paper money, encased postage stamps, coins, medals, store cards, copperheads or Rebellion tokens, relating to Cincinnati, Ohio. Address with lists and lowest prices. H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED: U. S. gold dollars any date, in fine condition. Will give 15 half cents all different dates, lot to average very good or near fine. Or for every two gold dollars received in fine condition, I will send a \$3.00 gold piece also in fine condition. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

FOR EXCHANGE: Broken Bank bills of Mich. N. Y. and N. J. states signed; also Confederate States bills of S. C. Miss. Ga. La. Ala. Va. N. C. Mo., and Hamilton, Upper Canada, signed; Colonial script of 1776. All for U. S. coins not in my collection. Address, Jos. L. Ryan, Plainville, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—A large quantity of common coins, also many U. S. and foreign stamps, for a good camera, or for a lens, chemicals. extra plate holders etc. Erastus Cornell, Box 99, Marshalltown, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE:—One Hundred Gold Dollars; silver dollars, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802; half dollars, 1794, 1795, 1796 (sixteen stars,) 1797, 1801, 1802, 1815. I want \$50.00 slug. Geo. O. Watson, National Capital Bank, Washington, D. C.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED:—Prices of Low's 1904-5 coin sales for others in exchange. 96 different Woodward coin catalogues to trade. Paper money exchanged, A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—Canadian Coins, Breton 523 (1839,) 525, 954. Must be in good condition. Have the following to exchange. No. 502, 509, 511, 515 and 545. Write quick. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—To buy any Baltimore Store Cards not in my collection. also would be pleased to correspond with collectors interested in or holding any of the cards of this city. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—U. S. and Foreign coins and stamps; also U. S. and Foreign tokens, Condor and Canadian, and War tokens. Also a nice lot of Jackson or Hard Times cents. Albert Hawver, Lock Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—70 different Masonic Chapter pennies. I want Michigan pennies as follows: Temple 21, Coldwater; Grand Ledge 85; Ludington 92; Reed City 112 also Kenosha, Wis. No. 3. J. B. Holmes, 501 East Grove St. Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1855 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—For cash the following Hay's Nos. of 1794-cents 9, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 44, and 46. Will also buy any of the following Doughty's Nos. of U. S. cents: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 96 97, 100, 103, 106, 107, 126, 170, 194, 207. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

WANTED:—Will pay cash for the following coins in fine to uncirculated condition. U. S. half dime 1802; gold dollars 1852 O mint, 1853 C mint, 1854 C and D, 1860 D O S, 1861 D, 1870 S 1875 P; \$2.50 gold, 1797-98, 1806, .21, 24 over 21, 26 over 25, 27, 30, 33, 1834 with motto; 1840 C P and D mint; 1841 C O P D; 1842 C P D; 1844 P C; 1846 C, 1848 D, 1848 P mint, counter stamped Cal., 1849 D P, 1851 C, 52 C D, 53 D 54 C D S, 55 C D, 56 C D, 57 D, 58 S, 59 D S, 60 C S, 62 S, 63 P S 64 P S 65 P S, 66 P, 67 P, 69 S, 72 P, 75 P; \$5.00 Gold, 1797, 1808 over 07, 1815, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28 over 27, 28, 29, 31; \$3.00 gold 1875 and 76. \$50 slug 1852. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—A copy of an arrangement of U. S. copper cents 1816-1857, by Frank D. Andrews of Vineland, N. J. Published 1882 or 1882 Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—Perfect Original Newspapers, of 1747, 1766, 1793, 4, 8, 1800, 1804-12; Bills, of the State of Mass, 1780: Confederate Bills of the Scarce 1861 Issue: French "Assignats." of 1792-3; 50 BOUNDS Vols. "HARPERS MAGAZINES"; 50 different PROOF-MEDALS; 50 different Broken Bank Bills," Fine to Crisp; for any kind of desirable and fine U. S. Coins, or Curois, Maud Charlotte Bingham, McGraw, N. Y.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696. 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED: Scott's catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 17th edition. Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado No. 182, Chilhuahua, Mexico.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—To know of any English War Medals for sale. C. E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—To hear from American collectors who are interested in Medals particularly. I have fine examples of the Italian Renaissance, English, Dutch, etc., and should like to hear of some collectors—also collectors of Antique, or of English coins in America. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Gt Berkhamsted, Herts, England.

TO EXCHANGE: I have a very good Anthony Lantern Slide and enlarged Camera for making lantern slides from 4x5 and smaller, glass or film negatives, wish to trade for U. S. large cents or half-cents. What have you? H. B. Simington, 1614, Witwer Ave., South Bend Ind.

FOR SALE:—Beautiful English silver coins, William I-Charles II, also ancient Roman silver denari. Write quick enclosing stamp. Wm. A. Loughlin, Box 10, Charlotte, N. Y.

WANTED: For cash. Damaged or imperfect Rare U. S. coins, Gold dollars, etc., Geo. H. Burfeind, 1008, G. St. N. W. Washington D. C.

WANTED:—Silver dollars, 1795 fillet head; 1796, 1797, 1800, '01, '02, '03, 1836. Half dollars; 1805, '09 to '15. Gold halves and quarter, round and octagon. New Jersey cent and Mass. half cent; Cent 1796, half cents, any date, only good to fine coins wanted, and at a very reasonable price. N. C. Olson, Cashier, Hoople, N. Dak.

WANTED:—Priced catalogues. Lyman H. Low's 1898—May 23d and 24th, July 21st, December 21st; 1899—February 20th, April 25th, June 22nd, July 26th, November 28th; 1900—January 25th, April 21st, June 23d. H. C. Ezekiel, No. 334, Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Priced catalogues of S. H. and H. Chapman's Coin Sales. 1898—February 28th, June 30th, November 26th; 1899—April 11th and 12th, July 7th, December 22nd; 1900—May 19th; 1901—May 3rd and 4th, July 22nd; 1902—January 31st, May 1st and 2nd, June 19th, August 13th and 14th; 1903—February 5th and 6th, April 16th and 17th. Address, with lowest prices for any or all, H. C. Ezekiel, No. 334, Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—For cash or will exchange—U. S. gold coins of all denominations, one and three dollar pieces, and territorial gold especially desired CFEER U. S. copper cents, 1793, chain; 1794, 1809, 1811, 1839, etc., or will exchange U. S. gold from ¼ to \$50. I desire gold coins only. Have also rare old U. S. postage stamps. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

FOR SALE: Very reasonable. 150 varieties Navy and Military Buttons, principally U. S. some Canadian and British. Jos. Hooper, 91 Emerson St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE: U. S. half-cents dated before 1811, dates of my selection, 20 cents each. Wm. A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: A proof gold quarter eagle of 1903, for one of 1904. Also half dollar of 1794 for a Lewis and Clark gold dollar. A lot of half dollars before 1836, and in the 80s and copper cents to sell cheap. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE: 1801 dollar, extremely fine, and \$5.00 D. mint; also \$5.00 1844, C. mint, both in fine condition; for rare American cents. What have you? Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins. Any bargain with you? I am your man. I mean business. My specialty is scarce varieties. Number according to Breton. Dr. Eugene Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

FOR SALE: \$4.00 gold "stella", proof but slightly dull. 1799 cent; rev. very good, obv. good but date weak. Best offer gets coins or will trade for best offer in gold dollars. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St. Columbus, O.

TO EXCHANGE: Crosby's History of Colonials, 12 numbers, complete set unbound, for a fine Eagle Cent of 1856, or an equivalent value in any other desirable coins. What have you to offer? Wm. Hesslein, Box 897, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

WANTED:—B. 511, 512, 513, 516, 517, 518, 519, 527, (1845) 559, 563 brass 567, 662, 672, 675, 677, 703, 712, 715 thin plain eyes, 726 bowsrib above A. 730 bowsrib above A. 758, 759, 834, 872, 876 with L. C. W. 903, 924, 925, 945, (1880-1881-1890) 949, 956, 968, 973, 980 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1012, (8 strings to harp), R. M. Bateman, M. D. Picturing Ont.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED:—For cash, "mint mark" varieties U. S. Silver; cents numbered by "Crosby", "Hays" or "Doughty"; also half cents as arranged in "Coin Collectors Journal"; not in my collection. Must be in desirable condition. Submit list of what you have for sale. Note condition and price. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

A FAIR EXCHANGE!

These Dollars for Your Dollars

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS

1795, either type very good.....	\$3.25	1800, good.....	2.50
1796, good rare.....	4.00	1801, very good rare..	4.00
1797, " "	3.75	1802, " " "	3.50
1798, about fine.....	2.45	1803, " " "	3.00
1799, " "	2.45		

The Above Set of Nine Dollars for \$27.00

Phillipine dollars, newtype, minted by the U. S., beautiful coin.....	\$1.25	Phillipine dollars, old type.....	1.00
		The two types per	2.00

The above set of U. S. and Phillipine Dollars and a Lafayette Dollar all for \$30.00

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Send me your list of what you want to buy or what you want to sell.

Unexcelled Values

U. S. \$10.00 Gold 1797 Fine....	\$19.50	U. S. Dollars 1798-9 Fine @ ...	2.25
" 10.00 " 1842 " ...	10.75	" " 1800 " ...	2.50
" 5.00 " 1800 Unc....	8.50	" " 1795 " ...	2.95
" 5.00 " 1804 Fine....	7.50	" " 1840 etc., Fine...	1.50
" 4.00 " 1879 Proof...	55.00	" " 1871 " " ...	1.35
" 3.00 " 1854 Fine....	3.85	" " 1904 Proof.....	3.25
" 3.00 " 1888 Unc....	4.10	U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1795 Fine.....	1.35
" 2.50 " 1834 V. Fine.	2.85	" " " 1803 "	1.25
" 2.50 " 1836 V. "	2.75	" " " 1806 "	.80
" 1.00 " a fine lot....	1.90	" " " 1808 up Fine @	.70
" 5.00 " 1867 Proof...	8.50	" Cents 1793 L. Cap, v g	19.00
" 5.00 " 1880 " ...	6.50	" " 1793 Wreath v g	7.50
" 5.00 " 1887 " ...	7.50	" " 1804 Very Good	9.00
" 5.00 " 1834 V. Fine.	5.75	" " 1799 " "	25.00

U. S. Assay office of Gold San Francisco, Cal. \$50 00-1852 Fine
Oct..... \$165.00

Mass. Pine Tree Shilling, very good and rare for..... \$6.50
" Cents Very Good for .50 or the $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents Fine..... 1.50
Rhode Island Token, Adm. Howe, Ship, Etc., 1778 Pewter V. Fine 8.00
10 Foreign Silver Coins, all different, \$1.00 or 15 Copper, ...25
25 U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars, average V. Fine prior to 1836 Lot for 15.00
Large 1905 Illustrated (U. S. cuts) Coin Book, prepaid 10

Notice

From the largest stock in New England, and perhaps the largest in the U. S. (except Philadelphia) the Arnold Numismatic Co. can supply customers with coins at Bottom Prices, and in Qualities, with the possible exception of \$4.00 Gold pieces or analogous rarities.

Arnold Numismatic Co.,

109 Matthewson St.

Providence, R. I.

DO YOU KNOW!

That I Have Over 40,000 Coins, Etc., in My Stock?

Space nor time does not permit my giving you an idea of what I have for sale. Recent acquisitions include:

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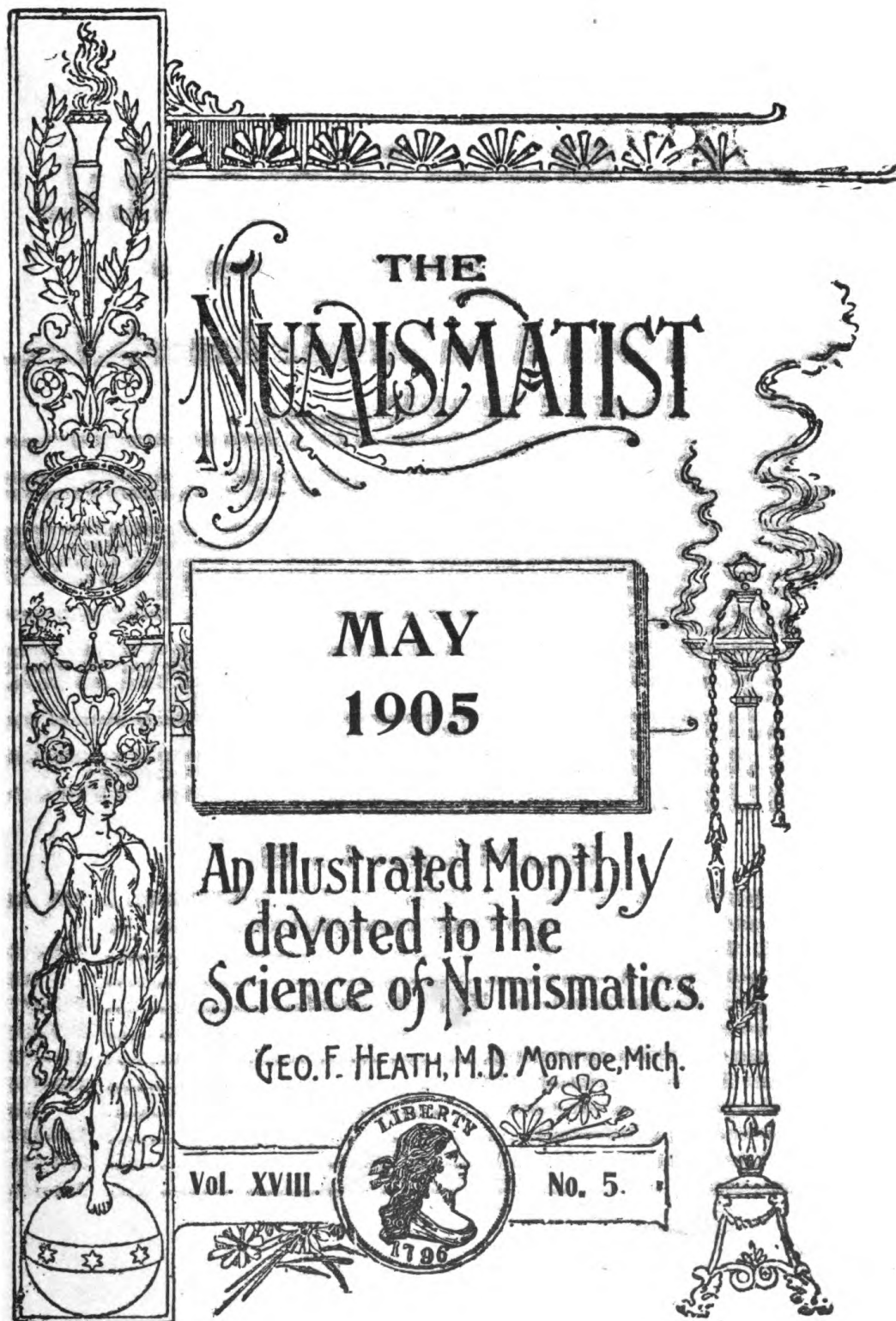
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	Egypt, Ptolemy XI., tetradrachm, good.....	3 50
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	Colophon, 500 B. C. Lyre in archaic style, no inscription as in all these early didrachms, good for period.....	2 50
ROME.	Family denari Cassia, Q CASSIA LONGINUS. Rev. Curule chair in temple of Vesta. B. C. 60. Good.....	35
	Clipia. M. CIPIVS. Victory in a biga, B. C. 164. Good.....	25
	Claudia P. CLODIVS. Diana standing. B. C. 43. Good...	30
	Diana to right. Victory in Biga. B. C. 89. Serrated. good	30
	Considia, Pallas helmeted. Victory in quadriga, B. C. 49, good	35
	Cordia, Venus, RUFUS. Cupid on Dolphin. B. C. 49, good..	35
	Cordia. Heads of Dioscuri Jugata. Venus standing. B. C. 49 good	35
	Curtia. Head of Roma. Jupiter in a Quadriga. B. C. 105, fair	25
	Furia, Turreted head of Cybele, CRASSIPES. V fair.....	25
	Junia, Head of Pallas. Discus on horseback. B. C. 174, v. f	25
	Postumia. Head of Diana. Hound at full speed. B. C. 44. good	30
	Thoria, Head of Juno. Bull running, good.....	35
	Titia, Head of Baccchus. Pegasus, Q TITI, good....	25
BACTRIA.	Menander, 110 B. C. King to right, Pallas standing, denarius good.....	50
	King Menander to left. Rev. As last, denarius fine...	60
	Soter Megas, "Great Saviour King of Kings" about the Christian Era. Head of King. King on horseback;	
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CONTENTS.

A Group of Satirical Medals. B. P. Wright, M. D. (<i>Illustrated</i>)...	135-140
Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	140-144
With Apologies to A. Pope	144
The Objects of Coin Collecting. Virgil M. Brand.....	145-147
Notes Enroute	147-151
The Romance of Coin Collecting.....	151-153
American Numismatic Association	153-154
The Chicago Numismatic Society	155
Communications (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	155-157
Wanted, to Exchange or for Sale.....	157-161
Advertisements.....	161-168

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MAY 1905.

NO. 5.

A Group of Satirical Medals.

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.



A JOHN LAW MEDAL.

Obv. A dead man lying on rocks holding winged caduceus in his right hand and a packet inscribed WEXEL (exchange) in his left. Legend CREDITS IST MAUSZE TODT (credit is dead as a rat). At the end of the rock "MDCCI" (Betts says an error for MDCCXX).

Rev. Legend: PAX PAX DICENTES TAMEN NVLLA PAX IER VI. 14, (saying Peace Peace; yet there is no peace Jermlah VI. 14, date 1736 in chronogram). Inscription in the field 2 | SCHAV PEENING | GROSCHEN | FIAT | IVSTITIA | AVT PEREAT MON DVS (Two Medallie GROSCHEN. Let justice be done or the world perish)

Copper, size 17.

This is No. 139 in C. Wyllys Bett's work, and was formerly in the collection of Benj. Betts. In a foot note on page 74, the editors of the above mentioned work express an opinion that this may not have connection with John Law but as the obverse is the same as No. 116, which, certainly does we may assume that Alexi was correct in this attributing it to this celebrated Master of Frenzied Finance of 1720 and following years. For the benefit of those not having the history of Law. I subjoin a short sketch of his life (from a foot note on page (58). "John Law, the promoter of various speculative enterprises was born in Scotland, April 21, 1671. Driven from his native country because he killed his opponent in a duel, he wandered about Italy, and turned

up in Paris in 1715, where he began his famous career, at first his schemes were very successful and he was appointed to several positions of importance in connection with banking. His connection with American property date from the year 1719, when he floated the Mississippi Company but the bubble burst and thousands were ruined. He was obliged to quit France, and resided for a time in Brussels, and afterwards at Venice where he died in poverty March 21, 1729."

SATIRICAL MEDAL.



THE "OLD PRETENDER."

Obv. Father Peter seated on the back of a lobster holding the infant. Prince of Wales afterward the old pretender. There is a small windmill attached to the head of the child. Immediately behind the lobster is the stern of a ship displaying an ensign bearing a fleur-de-lis.

Legend: ALLOUS MON PRINCE NOUS SOMMES EN BON CHEMIN (Let us depart my Prince we are summoned to fulfill a high destiny) In Exergue IAC FRANC EDWARD | SUPPOSEE 20 JUIN | 1688".

Rev. A shield bearing a windmill surrounded by a Cardinal's hat with two strings of beads, (rosary) enclosing the shield. In the space between the beads, "HONY SOIT QUI BON Y PENSE" (evil to him who GOOD thinks). Extending into the exergue and attached to the beads is a small lobster.

Legend: "LEE AMES ET L ORDER DU PRETENDER PRINCE DE GALLES." (The arms and order of the pretended Prince of Wales). Exergue: "JAC FRANC EDUARD SVPOSE 20 JVIN 1688" (James Francis Eduard, substituted 20 June 1688. Copper silver plated, size 19.

The design of this medal seems to have been taken from a caricature executed by Romain de Hooghe who was employed by the Prince of Orange, (William III. King of England) to satirize Louis XIV., King of France, His protegee James II. and the jesuits.

It was pretended that the young child represented in the arms of father Peter was not of royal blood, but was in fact the child of a miller, secretly introduced into the Queen's bed concealed in a warming-pan, and that this ingenious plot was contrived by father Peter. Hence the boy was popularly called Peterkin or Perkin i. e., little Peter which was the name given afterwards to the Pretender in songs and satires at the time of his rebellion. The wind-mill symbolizes his fathers trade and the lobster the clumsy and uncouth manner that the plotters pursued.

The arms on the reverse also refer to the miller and father Peter.

This motto is changed from the ordinary reading. We usually see it rendered "Evil him who evil thinks", but the use of the word "bon" adds to the satire.

QUEEN ANNE.



Obv. Bust of Queen Anne to left. Legend: "ANNA, D. G. MAG, BR, FRA, ET, HIB, REGINA" (Anne by the grace of God Queen of Gt. Britain France and Ireland).

Rev. A female offering a donkey an orange on a twig the odor of which causes the donkey to turn his head. Beneath the donkey's feet is a Scottish thistle. "INIMICUS ODOR APPETITU FORTIOR (strong odor destroys the appetite). In exergue "GALLI SCOTIAM AGGRESSVRI | SOLO ANGLORVM ASPEC | TN FVGANTVR | 1708.

White metal size 26.

The satirical meaning is that England's determination alone causes the French to look with longing eyes at Scotland. The French King being anxious for the restoration of the Stuarts.

The female symbolizes Queen Anne who is carrying out the policy of William of Orange (King William) as typified by the Orange. i. e. upholding the protestant religion. The donkey alludes to the French King and the Stuarts who were not pleased by the strong odor of the orange hence had but little appetite to eat or subsist upon the thistle or Scotland. As this country was the birthplace of the Stuarts the thistle serves to accentuate the satire.

CONCORD AND DISCORD.



Obv. Young man and woman kissing, Doves billing and cooing. Wedding gifts in profusion in the fore ground.

Legend. "CONCORDIA SUSTINEMUR". (Perfect harmony upheld).

Rev. Same couple, grown old, engaged in a family argument. A cat and dog likewise employed. The man's wig lying on the foreground.

Legend. "DISCORDIA PRESSUMINUS". (Discontent pushed to the bottom). Extra rare. silver, size 58.

This medal may serve to answer the question is "Marriage a failure?" The obverse representing life in the rosy hues of the morning when the future seems to beckon onward to higher happiness, but the reverse shows that many things may occur to give the lie" to our fondest dreams and what looked like the golden apples in the "garden of Hesperides" became dead sea fruit when plucked.

BERTIE GREATHEAD'S MEETING AT GREY'S CLIFF.



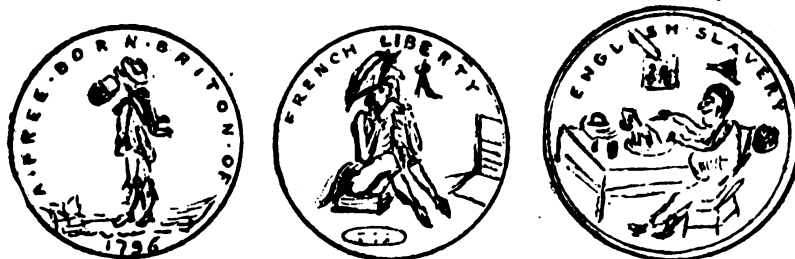
Obv. Three men in a donkey cart under a gallows upon the cross beam of which is the devil holding three halters over the heads of three demagogues, above the devil is the word "GREATHEADS" on either side of the cart a representation of a multitude of people. Those on the left are applauding the speakers and are denominated "WRONG" | HEADS". Those on the right are showing disgust at their proceeding and are denominated "RIGHT | HEADS." In the exergue "MEETING AT WARWICK | May 31, 1797."

Rev. Inscription: AS IF | FROM TEMPLE | BAR SOME HEAD | WAS CUT | AND | ON REBELLING | TRUNK THE FACE | WAS PUT."

Extremely rare. Atkins, 362: 20. Condor, 203: 22.
White Metal, size 24.

This token commemorates a remarkable political meeting held on the grounds at Guy's Cliff near Warwick under the favour of Bertie Greathead, hence the title on the upperfield. Mr. Greathead was the proprietor of Guy's Cliff. It is supposed that Hore Tooke is the person represented as addressing the meeting from the cart and those designated "Wrong Heads" were sympathizers with the French Revolutionists.

A FREE BORN BRITON.



Obv. A man standing facing the left, bare footed and shackled, his hands tied behind his back and an even larger padlock fastens his lips together. Legend: "A FREE BORN BRITON OF 1796. (The date being in the exergue).

Rev. A Frenchman seated on hassock gnawing a bone, a plate of frogs beside him, above and at the right a sword dagger and pistol suspended, In inscription "FRENCH LIBERTY". The Frenchman is wearing the "CHAPEAU A CORNU".

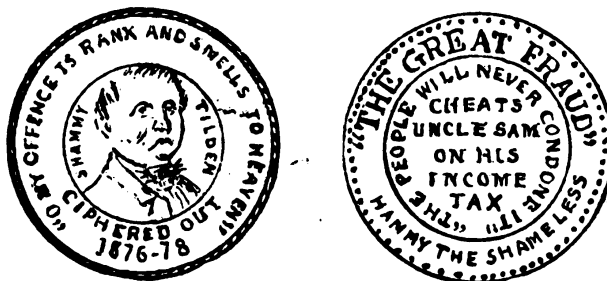
W. M. size 17.

The manufacturer of these tokens had a habit of muling dies in order to produce varieties and carried this to extremes often producing grotesque and even ludicrous combinations. The reverse of this is taken from one of the Spence series which was issued as a contrefoil by the Tory faction.

Obv. A very fat man sitting at a table loaded with plum pudding and roast beef, represented as if in the act of carving the juicy steak. A picture is hanging on the wall representing "Bonaparte in Egypt". The Chapeau cornu also hangs on the wall but the Bonnet rouge hangs back on the chair post. Inscription "ENGLISH SLAVERY". In exergue "JACOBS."

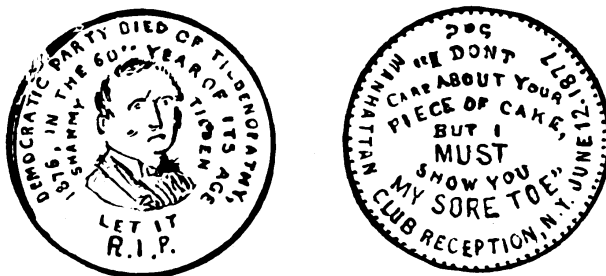
Copper, size 18.

The fat man typifies John Bull. In the caricatures of the time he was represented as being in danger of being surfeited with the multitude of Naval Captains from the French. In the spring of 1797 a tax was placed on hats which the people evaded by wearing caps. These were called "Le Bonnet Rouge." The three cornered hat that hangs on the wall shows that John Bull has discarded the hat that called for a tax.



Obv. Bust to right within a depressed circle at the left "SHAMMY" at the right "TILDEN" beneath the bust "CIPHERED OUT | 1876-78" Legend: "O MY OFFENCE IS RANK AND SMELLS TO HEAVEN."

Rev. Legend: "THE GREAT FRAUD SHAMMY THE SHAMELESS." Within a circle "THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER CONDONE IT | CHEATED | UNCLE SAM | ON HIS | INCOME | TAX." Struck in copper brass W. M. size, 21.



Obv. Bust to right, Legend: "DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIED OF TILDENOPATHY | 1876. In the 60th year of its age | SHAMMY TILDEN. LET IT | R. I. P."

Rev. Legend: "MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION N. Y., JUNE 12, 1877 I DON'T | CARE ABOUT YOUR | PIECE OF CAKE | BUT I | MUST | SHOW YOU | MY SORE TOE." Struck in W. metal size, 21.



Obv. Bust to right. Beneath the bust "CANDIDATE FOR ANYTHING SWEET." Legend: GENERAL G. (UN) B (OAT) MC CLELLAN.

Rev. Legend: "YOUR ORPHEUS C. KERR VERY LITTLE MAC" a circle enclosing "I COULDN'T | BE PRESIDENT | IN 1865 | BUT I'LL BE | BIG INJUN | IN 1877 | I'LL BE | GOVERNOR | OF NEW JERSEY HOORAY."

Copper, size 21.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XXXVIII. EDUARD B. FOEST.

This well known Austrian collector died on December 11, 1904, and a sketch of his life appeared in the Monatsblatt of the Vienna Numismatic Society (No. 258), from which the following is adapted.

He was a collector principally of the coins and medals issued during the reign of the present emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I., and was an authority on the various issues. His collections of silver medals commemorative of Austrian history was probably the most extensive in existence, and it was his intention to embody the results of his researches in a printed volume, when his unexpected death occurred. Should his wishes in this respect be carried out, the work will prove of great value to the historian of the future, as many of his specimens are associated with scenes and events which are in all likelihood speedily forgotten, owing to their local and ephemeral characteristics.

Foest was one of the directors, and later an honorary member of the Club der Muenzen-und Medaillenfreunde in Vienna, and when this Society held its jubilee exposition in 1898, he was a prominent exhibitor in the division pertaining to the history of coining materials. Being the proprietor of extensive foundries himself, he manufactured various specimens of metallic spheres and by experiments he indicated how the bullion of the ancients was probably originally cast in this form, and that the globe thus obtained was either hammered or stamped to create a planchet.

His friend, Theodore Rohde, has compiled a complete list of medals con-



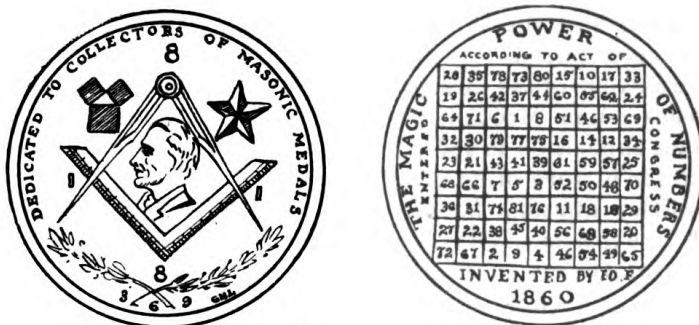
ected with Foest's career, and which number twelve in all. With one exception, however, they commemorate either events connected with his family or with the foundry of which he was the senior. The following is in silver, designed by F. X. Pawlik, and was issued by the Club der Muenzen-und Medaillenfreunde.

OBV. Bust to right, the head encircled with a wreath of laurel, and patterned after the coins of the emperor Charles VI., to whom Foest bore a close resemblance. FELIX CAROLO SEXTO SIMILIS EST. The inscription is in the form of a chronogram, the large capitals making the word FOEST.

REV. ZUM | 60 TEN | GEBURTS- | FÖEST | VINDOBONÆ | MDCCCLXXXVII | C. D. M. U. M. F. The surname FÖEST in this inscription makes a rather neat play upon words in the German language

XXXIX. EDOUARD FROSSARD.

A biography of this gentleman appeared in the NUMISMATIST for March 1892, and when his death occurred (April 14, 1899), it was referred to in these columns (Vol. XII. p p 103 123).



The tokens which he issued probably appeared in 1881, as the figures on the obverse are arranged to form this date, after the manner of the dates on the coins of Goa. The reverse, it will be noticed, form what is called a magic square, the numbers employed being from 1 to 81 and adding 369 both perpendicularly and horizontally.

The subject of magic squares has engaged the attention of mathematicians since the fourteenth century. In the seventeenth century contributions to the theory were made by the French scholar, Claude Gaspar Bachet de Meziriac, who was born in 1581 and died in 1638. A jeton probably of this period, in the possession of the writer, is deserving of mention here as it displays one of the magic squares constructed by de Meziriac:



Here it will be observed the numbers 1 to 49 are employed and the addition makes a total of 175, both across and down.

Later writers on the subject have developed the rules for constructing these squares, and at the present time we have examples of some that are concentric, and others that are polygonic, while the crowning achievement! was that of a Moravian officer named Wenzelides, who combined the magic square with the movements of the Chess Knight.

XL. E. A. CARDINAL.

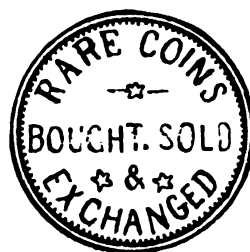
Mr. Cardinal was born at St. Cyprien, Napierville county, Quebec, on the 29th of October, 1861. He commenced collecting coins and medals in 1883, and for several years was one of the most active of Canadian numismatists.



The above token, numbered 576, in Breton's list was issued in 1886, but by some mistake the word "Canada" was omitted. Eleven of these were struck and afterwards the word "Canada" was added to the die, and the following (Breton 577) was adopted.



The total issue of these was one hundred and they were struck in brass, lead, and white metal. Unfortunately the dies were not destroyed, and consequently restrikes have appeared, on which some unscrupulous person has erased the word "Canada", the intent being to pass them as genuine specimens of the rare number 578.



Mr. Cardinal's later token, numbered 578 in Breton's list, is pictured above. The issue was one hundred only, all in brass, and the dies were destroyed.

XLI. D. A. WOODS.



This token was illustrated and briefly described in the Numismatist for April 1904; and the following additional notes may be of interest. Mr. Woods has been a collector for about four years and his specialty is Canadian coins and tokens. The total issue of the above card was 206 pieces, all in copper, they were executed by the Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works, and the dies are destroyed.

With Apologies to A. Pope.

O, Currency, our being's end and aim,
 Spondulix, rhino, spud, whate'er thy name—
 That something still which prompts the eternal graft,
 For which we haggle, cringe and hunt with craft—
 No wonder thou' art hard to find for lo,
 On easy street alone thou deign'st to grow!
 —Chicago Tribune.

The Objects of Coin Collecting.

[A paper read at April meeting of Chicago Numismatic Society.]

VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Ask collectors their reason for collecting and almost invariably they answer that it is for recreation. With the greater number this is the paramount motive, and as recreation is a necessity as well as a diversion, a collection in providing it, performs a service of no little value. But recreation is of several kinds and compensating mental recreation is more difficult to find than that of a physical character.

Perhaps the chief value of collecting is that it arouses so keen an interest in the objects collected, that research and study concerning them, which otherwise would have been uninteresting and irksome and might have received little or no attention, becomes an attractive recreation, and in consequence is made much more thorough and comprehensive. A prompt reward for the expended effort is a greatly increased appreciation of the collected objects. Knowledge gained through an absorbing interest in the things to which it relates, is fixed far more firmly in the mind than if acquired with no such incentive. Nor will the impulse towards the acquisition of knowledge, thus given, easily exhaust itself as it will be constantly regenerated by the discovery of new material.

The foregoing applies equally to all collecting. Accepting the assertion as to its chief value, it follows that, except when the collector has a special interest in a particular class of objects, the most advantageous material to collect is that which requires the most general and widespread knowledge for its comprehension and appreciation. From this point of view, coins and medals occupy a predominant position.

* * * *

The majority, possibly, of coin collectors commence their cabinets with the single thought of finding amusement, and view collecting merely as a pastime, interesting and fascinating no doubt, but with no more substantial value than to employ agreeably a few idle hours. The acquisition accidentally, or otherwise, of one or more coins or medals, which are at the time unknown and strange to them and therefore arouse their curiosity, engenders a desire to possess other specimens with similar attributes—and thus they become collectors.

At this period they have no very clear idea of what they hope to accomplish; it is only when they have progressed sufficiently to realize the magnitude and unlimited resources of the numismatic field that they perceive the splendid and varying opportunities that coin collecting presents, and it is then that

they define more clearly to themselves the objects and purposes for which they henceforth collect.

Naturally these will differ greatly and will vary according to the inclination of the individual, depending upon which features of numismatics appeal to him most forcibly. Some will find the speculative possibilities the greatest attraction, and will collect only for the purpose of financial gain; these, however, should be considered dealers, rather than collectors.

Many restrict their efforts to coins of a selected period or locality, or of a certain metal or denomination, or gather only specimens relating to one or more separate or related subjects. Collectors adopt a great variety of limitations, some of them unique. For example, one collector confined himself to coins from dies with errors, another to those bearing representations of animals and still another limited the animals to elephants.

But all, no matter how much they have restricted their field, realize early in their collecting experience that in order to proceed intelligently and arrive at a proper and thorough comprehension of their coins, research and study more or less exhaustive is imperative.

To the collector's zeal is now added a craving for knowledge, and his cabinet becomes a powerful and valuable influence in favor of education.

The branches of learning to which the science of numismatics is related are numerous and many collectors specialize, selecting one or more of them, according to their inclination or interest. It is a part of archaeology and is a valuable aid in the study of mythology, heraldry, iconography and other subjects. But its relation is closest to history; in fact coins have been freely employed in revising the latter, and much valuable historical data rest entirely upon their testimony.

In the domain of art, coins and medals occupy an important place. They furnish instantaneous ocular proof of the attained stage in its development at all times, and are unimpeachable contemporaneous witnesses to its progress. Nothing will illustrate more strikingly the advance of art, from the crude attempts in the earliest times until it reached its greatest perfection, centuries later—its gradual decline and almost total eclipse during the darkness and turmoil of the middle ages and its rejuvenation thereafter, than a series of coins covering the period involved. The features of numerous historical personages, as well as the costumes worn in past ages, are known to us only from coins and medals, on which they are faithfully reproduced by contemporary artists.

The economist may be chiefly interested in coins as money and will find his cabinet indispensable in the study of the monetary systems of nations, the relative value of the precious metals at various periods, the fineness and weights of the world's coins and their purchasing power at different times and in different localities.

* * * *

The true numismatist, while he may specialize in the kind or class of

coins. does not do so in his researches concerning those he collects, but strives to acquire a full knowledge of everything pertaining to them. He notes the size, weight, composition, shape and date of issue of each specimen and learns its name and place in the monetary system of the times. He investigates the cause of its rarity, if it is rare—due perhaps to it being one of a small emission or of a recalled issue—and if the latter he tries to learn the cause for recall. He translates the inscriptions, extending abbreviations in order to do so, discovers the application of quotations, when such are employed, and ascertains the significance of each device, symbol and letter.

To the uninitiated all of this may seem a formidable task, but in reality it is far from being so. Careful study of the history of the nation or other authority issuing the coins, will yield the greater part of the desired information; some portions of it, of course, must be derived from special sources, and this last applies peculiarly to researches concerning coins issued without the sanction of any constituted authority (private coins).

* * * *

Although the number of coin collectors has greatly increased in the last two decades, it is still relatively small, due, probably, to a variety of causes. Comparatively few people realize the endless entertainment a collection affords, not only for its possessor, but also for those to whom he exhibits and explains the specimens; nor is its potency as a spur to investigation and study generally understood. In addition, there is a widely prevailing impression that coin collecting is an expensive undertaking. This is not necessarily so, as the most valuable results can be obtained as well from inexpensive specimens as from their more costly relations. By inexpensive specimens is meant such which are so because of an ample supply, and not those which are cheap because in poor preservation. Well preserved specimens are by far the most satisfactory to study from, as the legibility of the inscriptions and the distinctness of the designs will assist much in avoiding error.

It should be peculiarly the task of numismatic societies to disseminate knowledge as to the advantages and pleasures of coin collecting and to correct erroneous impressions in relation thereto.

Notes Enroute.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

In a late six weeks trip during which I traveled sixty-five hundred miles it was my pleasure to meet many of our members, a number of dealers and collectors, and to visit the branch mints. Space permitted I am glad to record my observations and "pick ups" for the NUMISMATIST.

In the beautiful city of Denver I visited the new mint. This structure which is as fine architecturally and as practical for its intended purpose as

the mind of modern man could conceive will soon be operative. Bullion has been in progress of storing for some months preparatory to the coining operations to begin July 1, 1905. The installation of machinery will be completed before that time, but the appropriation for operating will not be available until the end of the present fiscal year. The courteous attendant could not give me any information as to the denominations to be coined or the mint mark to be used. The assay business of the old Denver "mint" were some months ago transferred to the new building. The old assay office called a mint but never operated as such, I was told, occupies the same site as the private mint of Clark Gruber & Co., and bears many relics of the old operators, being changed but little since its purchase by the government. The old "mints" relations to the new is comparable with a log hut to a modern mansion. No provision has been made for a coin cabinet. I endeavored to enthuse the officers along this line and they promised to give it consideration.

There are many reasons why our branch mints should each year preserve specimens of the different denominations they have coined. The mint will be a subject of particular interest for all tourists stopping at Denver, and if at the start it preserves and exhibits its products, in a few years they will form the nucleus of a collection, that in time may become a note worthy one from the specimens that will be presented by collectors etc. I found no Clark Gruber pieces for sale in Denver and but few held by local collectors.

Within my observation Pierce & Zahn were the most active dealers, E. H. Pierce being the coin man for the firm. J. A. Robinson has recently succeeded to J. E. Zahn's interest, the firm's name remaining Pierce & Zahn.

During a brief stop at Pueblo I obtained a number of varieties of the Victor, Colo. silver octagonal trading pieces "Referendum Souvenir" an article regarding which will be prepared later.

In Salt Lake City I found a "thorough bred" collector in David A. Callahan who conducts "The Old Book Shop" but his relation to the old school is only in a part of his wares as he is an up-to-date progressive business man. His coin collection is a general one, of special interest among which I found complete sets of Pikes Peak, Clark, Gruber & Co., and Mormon gold coins. He has a set from the Mormon dies stamped in lead, showing obverse only and believed to be very rare. His collection of stamps is an excessive one, five well filled albums abound in good things, may in blocks and strips.

Among the first acquaintances made at Portland was H. G. Brown the "Doc" as he is best known by his friends. Mr. Brown as the purchaser at the record price of an 1804 dollar has been a widely advertised collector during the past eighteen months. He showed me the bank draft for \$1800.00 paid Nov. 5, 1903, for this coin. A few months after purchasing the "King" Mr. Brown expecting to engage in business at Panama. placed his extensive collection for catalogue and sale. The Panama interest did not develop as anticipated and Mr. Brown is now sorry that he parted with what was the effort

and pleasure of many years. He conducts the "Owl" buffet where he publicly displayed his collection, the furniture being specially made for the purpose. It was Mr. Brown's desire to keep his collection in tact for local public interest if possible. With this in view he offered it at little more than face value to the public organizations of Portland, which generous offer was not accented. He says he will always be interested in the subject but he realizes that to again possess a collection comparable with the one disposed of would be practically impossible. The public museum of Portland, which contains some numismatic specimens is installed in the city hall.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held in Portland this summer promises to be the most noteworthy of small expositions. Occupying an ideal sight, ten large exhibit palaces and many state and concession buildings will display thousands of interesting objects. The government exhibit which will be shown in a large special building will in its treasury department make coining demonstrations and show many coins from the Philadelphia mint cabinets. A coining press will be in operation from which will be struck the official medal.

From May 1st I will be in Portland in charge of the sale of the Lewis and Clark Souvenir Gold Dollar and during the Exposition will conduct a number of places for the sale of this and various other coins, souvenirs, etc. A good sized space has been allotted for the exhibit of coins, etc. and which will be under my personal supervision. I will appreciate receiving for exhibit purposes any specimens, collectors may care to send. There are no dealers in Portland and but few coins were to be found at the pawn brokers.

At San Francisco I enjoyed a visit to the mint whose products for several months have been confined to silver coins for the Philippines, mostly peso pieces which they expect to continue to coin for some time. Deposited in the mint reception room and installed for public view is a various collection U. S. and foreign about one thousand pieces. This collection was formally owned by Dr. Charles Spiers, a California pioneer, and accumulated by him in his travels around the world. Except for one or two pieces of small denomination, the Territorial gold coins are not represented. The most noteworthy piece in the collection is a gold bar by F. D. Kohler, 1850, \$50.00. This denomination is not mentioned in Scott's and I have not noticed it previously recorded. Almost a complete set of silver dollars are shown including 1794, 1836, 1838, 1839 and 1858. A skilfully altered date for 1804. This mint has not preserved any of its own coinage. Among the local dealers I found E. Neville and Sutro & Co., in possession of some good coins. A pleasant hour was spent with W. F. Greany who must have been a dealer before he was a boy as he is yet on the sunny side of life although he has been known to the trade for many years. Mr. Greany is engaged in the news business and does not cater to local coin or curio trade conducting that business entirely by mail. I met Mr. A. Rimers, a Frisco member of the A. N. A. who has a worthy collection of U. S. coins. He specializes in California gold quarter and half

dollar pieces having over one hundred and twenty varieties of each. He said he believed the number of known varieties would exceed three hundred.

Nathan Joseph, the "Old Curiosity Shop" proprietor has ceased to be interested in coins giving his entire attention to ancient arms, etc. I found but four "slugs" in Frisco for sale, all octagonal and at fancy prices.

At Pasadena I called on Jacob Weigel, formally located in the east and who received considerable notice a few years ago as the wholesale distributor of the State Bank of New Brunswick (N. J.) notes. Mr. Weigel told me that between 25,000 and 40,000 notes had been taken from him by government officers, and he has not been able to reposess or receive satisfaction for them.

Carson's Antique Bazar of Los Angeles is a mecca for the curio collector. Mr. Carson is a sentimental collector of the curious, and his large and various stock has but few if any equals in this country. Other Los Angeles dealers are Allen & Allen and the Los Angeles Coin Company.

My stops at Al Paso and San Antonio did not develop anything of interest within our field.

A visit to the mint at New Orleans, found in it, the now oldest building used for coining purposes in this country, not operating. It has not been in operation since Nov. 1904, those in charge expected it would resume operation July 1, 1905. Of the \$32,000,000 in coin stored in its vaults \$29,000,000 is in silver dollars and the anticipated work is the re-coinage of the stock of dollars into subsidiary coins. The building is sufficient evidence of its age, except for which, it stands practically as completed in 1838. Most of the machinery and equipment appears as antiquated as the building. When I inquired regarding a coin collection I was referred to a picture of A. G. Heaton's complete collection of \$1.00 and \$3.00 gold pieces. This constituted its entire coin collection.

Among the New Orleans dealers are L. Lubelsky and P. Copeland. In the northwest the word "bit" is in general use, not that articles are priced 12½ cents but a quarter and half dollar are referred to as two or four bits.

From Denver west, cents and paper money are not in circulation. The cent is despised except as a curiosity, one store displaying some as such. Newspapers and other items sold east for a cent are all five cents. The slot machine arcades which are popular in the west have recently reduced the price from a nickel and may be the means of bringing the cent into more general use. Gold is preferred to paper money. The one with paper money is usually recognized as an easterner.

The silver dollar is not popular on the Pacific Coast. I inquired regarding this and was told "everybody buys halves" meaning they prefer their change in halves to dollars, as they are lighter and less bulky in proportion.

In my travels through the South I was not able to locate any considerable quantity of Confederate or State Bank notes for sale, but discovered some hordes still in possession of those who held them when they became worthless

as currency at the fall of the Confederacy. Their owners still cherish the hope that Congress or state legislation will yet provide for their redemption,

This being my first trip to the Pacific Coast I can say with enthusiasm that to realize the vastness, grandeur and varied conditions of our great country one must see it.

The west with its natural resources and millions of unoccupied acres, is yet an undeveloped country and scientific irrigation now in progress will make productive, immense territory now arid.

With extreme low railway rates to the Pacific Coast during the coming summer on account of the Lewis and Clark Exposition the easterner has exceptional opportunity for "Westward ho" and will be abundantly repaid in making the trip.

FARRAN ZERBE.



The Romance of Coin Collecting.

FROM "TIT BITS."

As recent auctions abundantly testify, the mania for collecting old and rare coins is yearly growing; and ever-increasing sums are paid for them, both by amateurs and by professional numismatists. What this may be due to it is difficult to say, but no doubt it is chiefly the result of the fashion set in certain Royal circles. The Prince of Wales, for instance, delights in coins and stamps as much as the late Duke of Cambridge did in snuff-boxes; whilst one of the finest coin collections in the world belongs to His Majesty the King of Italy. When the latter visited London as Crown Prince, he always made a point of inquiring at the chief coin dealers for any special items he wanted. On Italian coins he is a recognised authority.

The modern science of coin collecting does not date back more than about fifty years; and it has upset many crude ideas that flourished in, say, Addison's time.

It used to be a common fallacy to imagine that because a coin is old it is therefore valuable. The superstition is not dead even now. Only the other day a lady called upon Mr. Lincoln, the well-known numismatist, of New Oxford Street, with five or six Roman coins she had brought from the Holy

Land. A friend of hers, she said, had valued them at £150. Upon examination the expert declared them to be worth about 6d. The fact is that there are heaps of Roman coins in existence, and those in inferior condition, in spite of their age, may fetch from 1s. 6d. a hundred to possibly 10s. or 15s. apiece, not more. A coin in bad condition has nowadays practically no value unless its rarity be altogether extraordinary.

The biggest prices are given for the combination of good condition with rarity. The metal has no considerable influence on value. Other points being perfectly equal, gold has naturally the preference. But it is quite usual, as, for instance, in the case of Roman brass, for the baser metal to be more valuable than the gold of the same period.

"Pedigree" is the latest fad, and has just now a marked effect on value. Amateur collectors often refuse to buy coins from the trade because they have not formed items in well-known collections, like the Montagu or the Bunbury; and astute numismatists sometimes make a good deal out of this curious fashion. Relying on the prestige of famous collections, the less scrupulous make a large profit by guaranteeing the fact of their coins having belonged to them; and among these romancers there are as many amateur as professional experts.

Among the changes that have come over the coin collecting world, one of the strangest concerns America. Forty years ago whole shiploads of coins used to be sent over regularly to the United States. Americans were as keen about them as they are now about rare books and missals. At the present time the chief buyers are the English and French, the French being even more numerous than the English.

There is a fashion, too, in collecting. Of late years collectors have taken to specialties. Some make a specialty of Roman gold; some collect only Roman first brass, the largest size, equivalent to about a penny; some only second brass, equal to about a halfpenny; others, third brass, equal to about a farthing. Others devote themselves entirely to English coins, or to Greek of different periods, or to medals.

Fashion also influences the species of coins collected, and consequently their prices. Just now the Greek are certainly most in vogue. The English and Roman, though they sell at high prices, are beaten out of competition. Experts recognize the fact that the Greek are three or four times dearer than they were twenty years ago, and yet there are quite as many Greek as Roman coins in existence. Fresh finds have no present effect in reducing their value. Some people give as the reason that they are the most artistically designed of any.

Undoubtedly the most beautiful designs are the Greek, especially the Sicilian Greek. But still there are a great many which are far from artistic that sell for big prices; so that there is a great deal of money to be made by anyone who follows carefully and intelligently the numismatic fashions.

At a recent sale a silver Ætolian tetradrachm, which was picked up by

a lucky amateur for a few shillings, sold for £86; and a Croton silver coin, which a gentleman bought five years ago for £2, fetched £44. At another sale a Larissa coin, which a short time since was valued at £5, proved worth £65. Even those Greek coins which have been regarded as the most beautiful by connoisseurs for many years past have greatly increased in price. In 1896 one of the most artistic silver Syracuse decadrachms sold for £190; a similar one, not so fine, changed hands within the last few weeks for over £300. In the latter case it was the rarity that counted.

Other and more beautiful Greek coins can be had for as low as £50 or £60. Indeed, that which is universally admitted by connoisseurs to be the most beautiful coin that was ever struck, the Syracuse decadrachm with the head of Persephone on the obverse, and on the reverse the four-horsed chariot and the charioteer crowned by Victory, lately fetched £120—a high price, certainly, but nothing to what it would have been if the coin had been of excessive rarity.

The eccentricities of coin collectors are sometimes a torment to the dealers. It is common, for instance, for amateurs to decline buying a coin at a shop for £20 which the same dealer is presently asked to buy at Sothebys for them for double the money. They imagine they can get things better and cheaper at an auction, whereas the exact contrary is nearer the mark.

Within the last two or three months there was a two days' sale of Greek coins, represented as being "the property of a gentleman who is relinquishing the pursuit." The gentleman in question was an Italian, a first-rate judge. His method was to buy single coins cheaply, as occasion offered. He accumulated in a short time a large collection, and then put them up at Sotheby's. It may be conjectured what a huge profit was made on the transaction when it is stated that a Syracuse coin, ordinarily purchasable for £20, fetched £111, and a Mithridates the Great sold for £71 (about four times the average price.) Clearly, coin collecting may be made one of the most lucrative of hobbies.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator, Ben. G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.

Supt. of Exchange—Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

680, C. E. Atkins; 681, Joseph Chubb Develin; 682, James A. Kier; 683, Sterling P. Groves; 684, Charles H. Wyman; 685, Guillermo Carrasco; 686, Charles E. Mohr; 687, W. P. Pierce; 688, Louis Jackson; 689, D. A. Williams.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to June 8th they will be declared elected to membership.

Charles E. Johannes, Lamar, Mo.

H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Peter Allen, Hurley, S. Dak.

Richard Benjes, 610-612 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.

H. J. Murphy, 918 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Vouchers: Byron N. Rooks and Geo. F. Heath.

Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Mainzer Landstrasse 49, Frankfort a. Main, Germany.

Fred R. Fancher, 218 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

Henry L. Batchelor, 93 Leah St., Utica, N. Y.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and H. Wood.

Dr. Louis W. Knight, 414 N. Green St., Baltimore, Md.

Daniel T. Hanley, 871 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Vouchers: F. G. Duffield and Dr. Heath.

Brookline, Mass., May 8, 1905.

Howland Wood, Sec'y.

We regret to inform the members of the Association of the death of one of our members, Frank Oscar Anderson, who died from typhoid pneumonia in Astoria, N. Y. April 7, 1905, and was buried in the St. Johns' Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Anderson was born in Skofde, Sweden twenty-six years ago, and came to this country about eight years ago. He was an enthusiastic collector of Swedish and Roman coins, and a member of the American Numismatic Association, for about a year, and made many friends in Philadelphia and New York. He was an honest, upright young man and will be greatly missed by his Philadelphia friends.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 15th meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, W. F. Dunham presiding. The following members were present: Carey, Dunham, Brand, Verkler and Green.

Chas. Morris and F. Elmo Simpson were elected to active membership, and J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn., was elected a corresponding member.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge catalogs and printed matter from A. H. Baldwin, London, England.

The reverse of the tetradrachm of Athens bearing the owl was adopted as the symbol of the Society. The seal adopted is to consist of the symbol surrounded by the words CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

It was decided to make a collection of store cards and tokens issued by Chicago firms, or relating to this city, and the executive committee was authorized to secure a suitable book in which to keep a list of same, the Curator being instructed to enter all such cards which may be presented. It was also ordered that a scrap book be procured for clippings relating to numismatic subjects.

Mr. Dunham presented the Society with a show case and coin cabinet.

Mr. Brand read a paper on "The Objects of Coin Collecting," the subject having been assigned him by the Censor. Mr. Brand exhibited a 20 pound piece of Jas. VI. of Scotland dated 1576 and a quarter eagle, the obverse die of which was badly broken, a part of it missing.

Adjourned to meet May 5th.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Communications.

What Is IT?

DR. GEO. F. HEATH,

My Dear Sir: I have come across an old coin of which I am unable to find the pedigree, and as it evidently came from your section perhaps you



can throw some light on it, or if not your readers might from a description of it in your magazine. Evidently the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana R. R. had laborers cutting of hauling wood for them, and this No. 48 was the number of the Boss teamster, who handed one of these cards to each workman as a voucher for him to collect laborers pay for cutting or hauling the wood.

Yours Truly,

WM. P. BROWN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1905.

LATER.

Under date of Feb. 8th, Dr. A. L. Fisher of Elkhart, Ind., sends us a drawing of a similar piece, but with 55 instead of 48 on reverse. (Editor.)



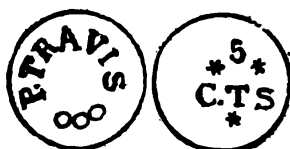
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

A collector sent me the following combination of U. S. and Mexican money with the request that I explain the object. As I am unable to do so I submit it to the Association.

A Mexican dollar of the date 1844. A U. S. dime on one side and half dime on the other both being so placed that the value shows. A copper rivet driven through the three coins.

It has been suggested as an explanation that during the years of 1871 to 1879 the Mexican dollar was only worth 85 cents and as these circulated freely in Texas some enterprising genius conceived the idea of spiking the extra 15 cents, U. S. silver to bring the value to one dollar.

B. P. WRIGHT.



DR. GEO. F. HEATH.

Dear Sir:—Can you inform me when and where the enclosed coin was issued? If a cut or description of the coin was inserted in the next issue of the NUMISMATIST some of the readers may be able to impart some information in regard to it. I enclose 10 cents in stamps to pay return registration fee.

Respectfully,

H. O. MANN.

March 16, 1904,

DR. GEO. F. HEATH:

Dear Sir.—I noticed in the NUMISMATIST for this month an article on the Confederate Half Dollar of 1861, stating that it was claimed that but four were struck without milling, one of which is in the possession of Mr. Bingaman which he values at \$2000, which he thinks is the only one now extant and that this valuation was absurd because of auction records showing sales of the same coin at \$3 50, \$4, \$5.25 and \$7 the date of the sales ranging from 1884 to 1903

As I understand it these sold at auction were restrikes produced by J. W. Scott who purchased the original Confederate die, and obtained a counter for it by purchasing a lot of 1861 half dollars at a small premium and having a die sinker press them on a steel die while soft until he had the impression deep enough and then harden it so that an ordinary U. S. half dollar with the milled edge could be laid on top of it with the Liberty head down and would be protected from injury while the Confederate die was brought down on the reverse side thus producing what was called the restrike of the Confederate half dollar. A limited number of these were struck by Mr. Scott and sold to collectors at \$5 each and the dies destroyed. I have had quite a number of these pass through my hands though I have none now. With this explanation you will perceive it may be that the one held by Mr. Bingaman without milling is one of the originals and might be valued much higher as a curiosity than the restrikes.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. BROWN.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE: 3600 old copper cents for old fire arms or old china.
G.J. Laidecker, Saint Clair, Pa.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash! Gold pieces prior to 1834 also Gold dollars and Territory gold. Enceased postage stamps-Confederate \$100.00 bills. Good prices paid. Wm. P. Brown, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: For the best offer of coins, an Indian stone pot from the stone graves of Smith Co. Tenn. Perfect condition. Size 4x6 inches. Write for further description. L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: The following Canadian coins: Breton's 526 fine, 879 fair, 882 fine, 887 very good, 890 fine 892 very good. 959 (1812) fine, 961 near fine, 988 good, 990 fine, 1003 good, 1004 (1815) fine, 1013 very good. Devins and Bolton, stamped on U. S. copper, very good. U. S. half-cents wanted. Best offer takes any or all. Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To buy, sell or exchange Hard Times Tokens. I need about 30 varieties to fill. Can furnish over 70 varieties from duplicates. Will give good value in exchange. Can furnish 20 varieties my selection, good \$1.50 30 varieties, my selection, good \$3.00, 40 varieties my selection, good \$4.00. 100 pieces, 25 varieties, average very good, \$4.00. I. Excell, Chicago, Ill., 4717 Champlain Avenue.

WANTED: U. S. gold dollars any date, in fine condition. Will give 15 half cents all different dates, lot to average very good or near fine. Or for every two gold dollars received in fine condition, I will send a \$3.00 gold piece also in fine condition. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED:—Canadian Coins, Breton 523 (1839,) 525, 954. Must be in good condition. Have the following to exchange. No. 502, 509, 511, 515 and 545. Write quick. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

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WANTED:—To buy any Baltimore Store Cards not in my collection. also would be pleased to correspond with collectors interested in or holding any of the cards of this city. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842. 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1855 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—For cash the following Hay's Nos. of 1794-cents 9, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 44, and 46. Will also buy any of the following Doughty's Nos. of U. S. cents: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 96 97, 100, 103, 106, 107, 126, 170, 194, 207. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

WANTED:—Swedish Plate money; a good one dalar piece, any issue. Also Russian Platinum 3 & 6 roubles. State lowest price for cash. Frank T. Noble, 219 Water St. Augusta, Maine.

WANTED:—Will pay cash for the following coins in fine to uncirculated condition. U. S. half dime 1802; gold dollars 1852 O mint, 1853 C mint, 1854 C and D, 1860 D O S, 1861 D, 1870 S 1875 P; \$2.50 gold, 1797-98, 1806, 21, 24 over 21, 28 over 25, 27, 30, 33, 1834 with motto; 1840 C P and D mint; 1841 C O P D; 1842 C P D; 1844 P C; 1846 C, 1848 D, 1848 P mint, counter stamped Cal., 1849 D P, 1851 C, 52 C D, 53 D 54 C D S, 55 C D, 56 C D, 57 D, 58 S, 59 D S, 60 C S, 62 S, 63 P S 64 P S 65 P S, 66 P, 67 P, 69 S, 72 P, 75 P; \$5.00 Gold, 1797, 1808 over 07, 1815, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28 over 27, 28, 29, 31; \$3 00 gold 1875 and 76. \$50 slug 1852. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696, 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED: Scott's catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 17th edition. Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado No. 182, Chilhuahua, Mexico.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—To know of any English War Medals for sale. C. E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Canada.

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WANTED:—Canadian coins. Any bargain with you? I am your man. I mean business. My specialty is scarce varieties. Number according to Breton. Dr. Eugene Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

"The NUMISMATIST is all right! Geo. T. Hart, West Lynn Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: Crosby's History of Colonials, 12 numbers, complete set unbound, for a fine Eagle Cent of 1856, or an equivalent value in any other desirable coins. What have you to offer? Wm. Hesslein, Box 897, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

WANTED:—B. 511, 512, 513, 516, 517, 518, 519, 527, (1845) 559, 563 brass 567, 662, 672, 675, 677, 703. 712, 715 thin plain eyes, 726 bowsprb above A. 730 bowsprb above A. 758, 759, 834, 872, 876 with L. C. W. 903, 924, 925, 945, (1880-1881-1890) 949, 956, 968, 973, 980 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1012, (& strings to harp), R. M. Bateman, M. D. Picturing Ont.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED:—For cash, "mint mark" varieties U. S. Silver; cents numbered by "Crosby", "Hays" or "Doughty"; also half cents as arranged in "Coin Collectors Journal"; not in my collection. Must be in desirable condition. Submit list of what you have for sale. Note condition and price. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—Foreign copper and silver; U. S. copper and silver coins. Low's priced catalogues of 1904-5; Georgia arrow heads. For old U. S. pistols, U. S. copper coins, stamps, fractional currency, books on coins, or volumes of The NUMISMATIST before Vol. VII. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE:—My entire collection of U. S. coins comprising all of the rare U. S. issue, except the extremely rare ones. Cost over \$800.00, will sacrifice for immediate cash. M. A. Wilber, Conshohocken, Pa.

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The NUMISMATIST is one magazine that I could not and would not be without. F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.

"I always look forward to the arrival of the NUMISMATIST and read it with a great deal of pleasure. "Theo. Roser, All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"I have drawn much pleasure from the perusal of your magazine and trust you may continue its publication for many years to come." Don Maguire, Ogden, Utah.

"Although I am gradually disposing of my collection, yet I certainly retain an interest in what my numismatic friends are doing, and consider your interesting publication, The NUMISMATIST, best medium for keeping in touch with all news pertaining to the science and fraternity in general." H. G. Brown, Portland, Oregon.

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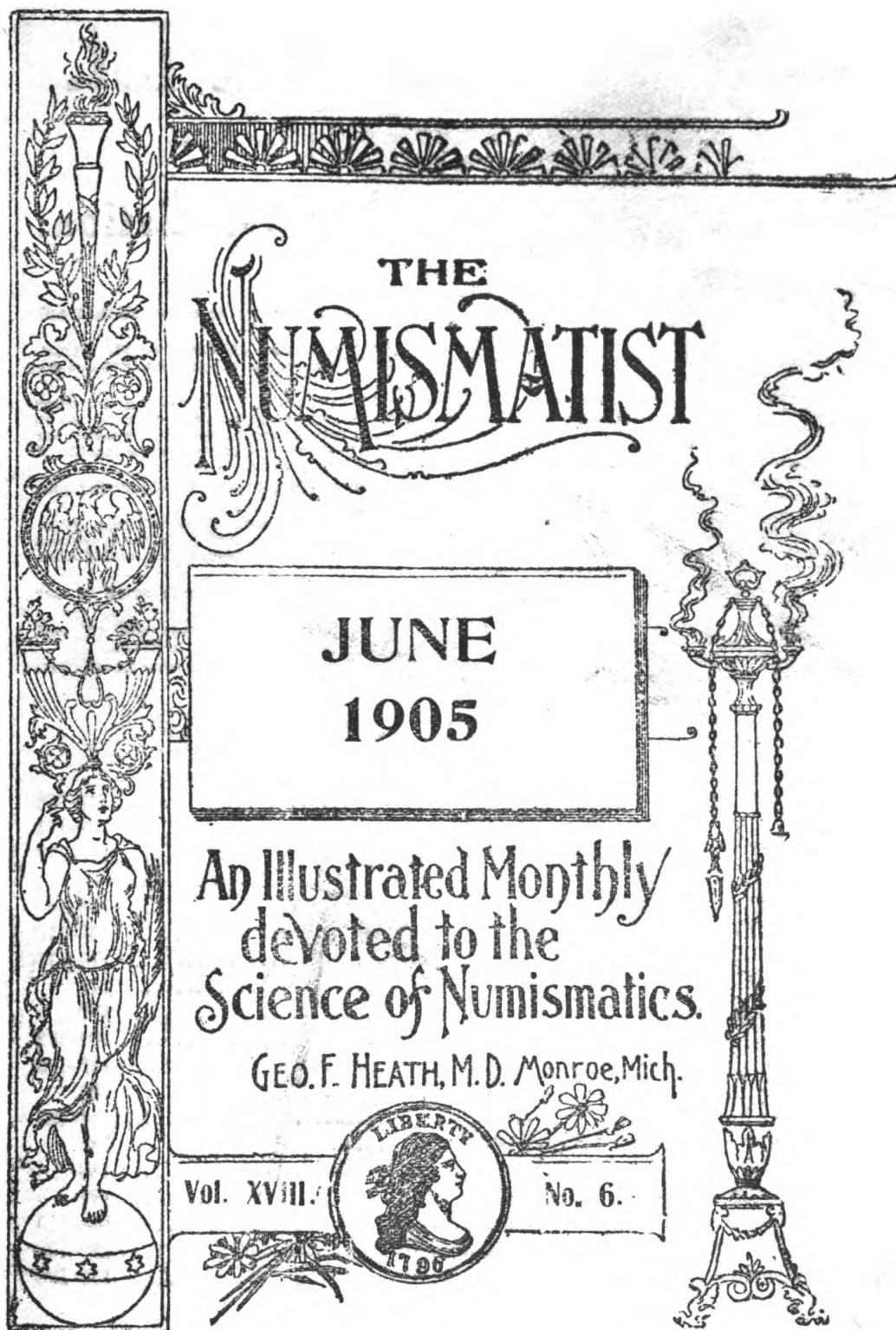
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CONTENTS.

Die Differences in Reverses of Breton's (676-682) (685-686.) Jeremiah Gibbs. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	167-168
Various Types of Coins. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	168-171
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	172-173
Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	174
Some New Orleans Mint Money. Farran Zerbe. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	175-176
Communications.....	176-177
American Numismatic Association.....	178
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	179
Gran'daddy Dollars.....	180-182
Muled Coppers.....	182-183
With the Dealers....	183
Ships that Pass in the Night.....	184-185
The Problem of the Christ Pictures.....	185
Value of the Collecting Instinct.....	186
Size of the Dollar... ..	187
A Coming Sale.....	188-189
Wanted, to Exchange or for Sale.....	189-192
Advertisements.....	192-198

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JUNE 1905.

NO. 6.

Die Differences In Reverses of Breton's (676-682) (685-686.)

JEREMIAH GIBBS.

The "Boquet Sous" are a decidedly interesting series among the Canadian copper coins. With a little time and perseverance the average collector soon becomes familiar with the die differences and combinations that form each variety. There are a few that require closer study to be readily classified. Frequently of late Breton No. 686 has been offered at auction sales as Breton No. 685. (not with any intention of fraud,) but that the cataloguers are unfamiliar with the small details that distinguish each variety. Another pair that might cause the same error is Breton Nos. 676 and 682.



676



682

These two may be described as follows:

Both have 16 leaves in the wreath, 682 being a little wider open at the top. No. 676 has 16 berries and 682 only 15, as there is none to the right of the bow which on 676 forms a broader triangle than 682. The bottom outside leaf to the left of the bow on 676 extends a little past the top of the letter M in Montreal, and the first outside berry to the right extends to the top of the



685



686

top of the letter L. On 682 the leaf extends only partly over the M and the berry extends past the L. There is a berry on 676 opposite the top of the letter U in UN, and the leaf above leans more over the U than on 682.

These have 18 leaves in the wreath. No. 685 is slightly more open at the top. This Sou has only 17 berries while 686 has 18, the extra one being at the bottom of the wreath on the outside nearly over the letter R in Montreal. The first bottom outside berry to the left on 685 is on the straight stem and points to the letter O in Montreal. The corresponding berry in 686 is on a curved stem and directly over the letter N. The point where wreath joins on 685 is over the space between T and R, and on 686 it is nearly over the letter T. The leaves on 685 are much closer together and some overlap the stems of those above especially the three upper outside ones on the right half of the wreath. The stems beneath where the wreaths are joined differ on the two sous.

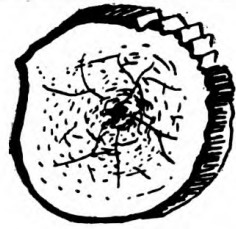
Hamilton, Ontario.

Various Types of Coins.

(AN EX-SOLDIER.)

The following article is taken from the *Banker's Magazine* for April, and will undoubtedly prove interesting to the readers of The NUMISMATIST.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, I joined the army and for years served in Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, and at Honolulu. During the various trips to the Orient I stopped over at Japan, at Borneo and other countries, and interviewed money brokers. I found the most peculiar types of coins in use by the natives of the Island of Mindanao, of the Philippine groupe. The natives use wood, stone, bone and other materials of a like nature, besides the Mexican coin. It is about the same with all the natives of the islands of the south Pacific Ocean. The Mexican coin prevails among the natives of the Philippines, still the different tribes have various designs of money in circulation. The tribes of the Dyaks of Borneo used to obtain coin by melting bronze cannon secured in the fighting they had with the Malay pirates on the high seas. I have seen pieces of bronze cannon in Zamboango, Malabang, Cottobatto and Parang; also in the town of Jolo, of the Sulu archipelago, intended for making coinage. These pieces are found in the old Moro forts of Lake Lanao. This lake used to be freely distributed with cottas and forts. The bronze cannon were secured from the Spanish and likewise taken from Malay pirates, as in the case of the coin-makers of Borneo. There are tribesmen who use skulls for money. These are the head-hunters of the southern sections of Mindanao. Teeth of beasts are employed often for commercial exchange in the markets of the Philippines.

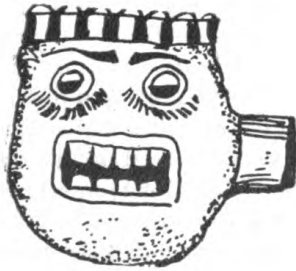


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Wood Coin.



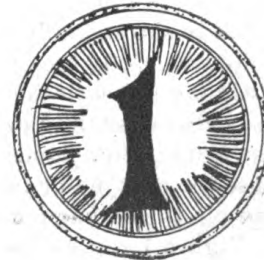
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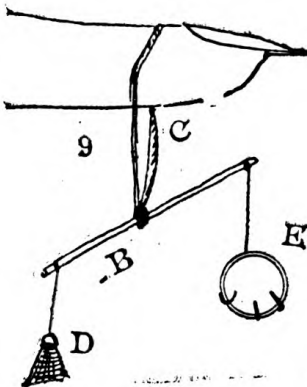
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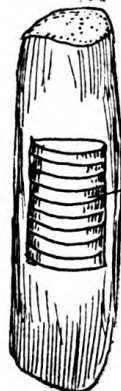
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F

10



11

The annexed illustrations represent some of the designs of coins which I have seen in the course of my travels in the last six years.

WOOD MONEY

There grow in the Philippine Islands some rich forests of mahogany, and various species of hardwoods that the natives work up into coin-like pieces of money, as represented in figure 1. The number of notches cut into the outer edge of the coin represents its value. The piece of hardwood is richly polished. Sometimes the value is designated by the engraved Roman characters in the center of the piece, as represented in figure 2. After these pieces have been carried a few years they become quite worn. I saw a queer figure-head of a piece of this money in the possession of a Datto, a drawing of which is shown in figure 3. The significance of the coin value is marked with notches along the crown of the piece. The native counts these notches to ascertain the value of the piece. Tradition has all to do with the value, of course. Because the possessor knows that the next man will grant the allowance of the coin in merchandise according to the traditional notches, and because the next man can depend upon the equal value from the next man, and so on, the coinage maintains its value according to cuts in the edges.

Figure 4 represents a queer form of money exchange, made up of a tooth with a native product of a wiry-like substance drawn through holes bored in order. The tooth is from a wild beast.

Figure 5 is one of the full-faced marked coins, found in use in Borneo, Sumatra, Guam, and the Philippines. The Chinese merchants are constantly raveling from point to point in the islands and they distribute this money. Many of the established houses of the seaports will handle this coin. They exchange it immediately at the money-changers' for the prevailing money of commerce. These coins are made of iron, lead and all sorts of metals. The natives use them for gambling purposes.

Figure 6 is a string of mineral product, and often times the money-changers at the sea fall into rich bargains from the natives. There are mining interests going on in the hills of the Philippine Islands, and the native miners frequently appear at the sea towns with little collections of silver and other metals. Often they will work up their metal collections into the form indicated by figure 6, by stringing the metal balls on a piece of wire. This wire is usually telegraph wire, and is marked A in the cut. The number of balls determine the value. They use this coinage combination among themselves.

Figure 7 is a section of ebony I saw in use for money. Four cuts in the side represented the value of the piece. If five cuts were used, a larger piece would be needed and so on.

CHINESE COIN ABUNDANT.

All through the islands of the Pacific I found considerable proportions of Chinese coin in service. The Chinese money-changers are everywhere.

As one passes along the roads of a town, he observes attractive signs of the pattern represented in figure 8. This means money in hand for exchange purposes. The fact that the Chinese are so industriously engaged in this money-exchanging business means that Chinese coin is freely distributed. I noticed considerable of the coin of the Chinese in circulation. The Chinese are queer fellows at the trade of money exchange. They have few equipments. Figure 9 is a sketch of one of the simple styles of weighing contrivances I noticed in use. The man had a balancing-pole of bamboo (B), which he balanced on one finger with a cord (C). The metal weight is fixed at D, and the coin is dropped into the prongs of the holder as at E. In this way quite considerable money is tallied off in the course of the day.

HOW COIN IS CARRIED FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

The natives of the Philippines and surrounding islands use some singular purses for the carrying of coin. One of these types is presented in figure 10. It is a bamboo piece, the wood being selected because of its toughness and general service. Usually the piece is about four inches long and of ample diameter to accommodate the coin. The side of the tube may be cut out and the pieces of coin are carefully deposited as at F. This tube can be used for the transportation of coin very readily.

Figure 11 illustrates one of the bags usually employed for transportation of coin. These bags are made of mat-work, fabric, cords, skins, barks, etc. Some of them are very defectively made. I have seen many of them patched up in all sorts of ways, with the edges of the coin projecting forth.

MONEY PROBLEM A COMPLEX ONE IN THE ISLANDS.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the fact that the coin money problem in the islands is far from simple. There was a time when I could make my soldier-salary go about forty per cent. ahead of its original value by changing the United States currency into the local currency at the money-changers. This is because almost all the sales of goods are made in the local currency values. To the natives and the Chinese dealer the local money will buy as much as the United States money so far as prices are concerned. That is, a dollar article sells for a dollar United States money or an even two dollars Mexican money. Therefore with money at 240 one could make his salary go the amount that much better by changing it into the prevailing coin. But during the past several months, the values of the different moneys in the islands have become more equal, and the soldier must be content to get along on practically the soldier's pay. The chance to increase its purchasing value by exchanging it into Mexican money is nearly extinct

"I never invested a dollar better than when I sent for THE NUMISMATIST." C. J. Bangert, Richmond Hill, L. I.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE TWENTIETH.

PERGA.

Perga was an ancient city of Pamphylia and the capital of the district. It was situated on the river Cistrus about seven miles from its junction with the sea. The city was noted for its fine temple to Diana and was the seat of worship of Artemis Pergaea.

Paul visited the city from Paphos (Acts XIII. 13), and again on his return (Acts XIV. 26).

The earliest coins attributed to Perga were struck somewhere between 500 and 400 B. C. These were large silver after the Babylonian standard bearing on the obverse a sphinx seated and on the reverse a crab in a dotted square. From this period down to B. C. 190, no coins were issued for the city as far as is known, but from this date, under the kings of Pergamum, tetradrachms and drachms were struck bearing the name of the city.



Obv. The laureated head of Artemis to right, a quiver at her shoulder.

Rev. Artemis Pergaea standing clad in short costume, a crown in her extended right hand and her left resting on a sceptre. A dog looks up to her.

Legend: ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ (Artemis Pergaea.)

Under Nero silver medallions were struck in this city of the cistophori class with latin inscriptions, and bronze issues are noted from Augustus to Tacitus.



Obv. The laureated head of Philip to right. Legend: AY. K. M. IOYA ΦΙΑ ΙΠΠΟC CEB (The Emperor, Cæsar, Marcus, Julius Philippus Augustus.)

Rev. A distyle temple in which is a cone shaped ornamented stone. Above: the sun and moon. Legend: ΠΕΡΤΑΙΑC. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟC ΑCΥΛΟY. (Diana. Pergaea. Inviolable).

TOB.

Tob was a country of Syria north east of Canaan. To this country Jephtha retired and retained residence until invited by the rulers of Gilead to return. (Judges XI, 3-5). In other portions of scripture it is called Ishtob, and in the Books of the Maccabees it is mentioned as Tobie. Strabo is authority for the statement that in his time it was populated by the Phrygians and Pisidians.

The earliest coins of Tob began with the second century B. C., and consist of drachms and hemi-drachms in silver. In Roman times bronze coins were issued here.



Obv. The head of young Dionysius crowned with ivy to right. Legend: ΑΗΜΟC ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. (The people of Tob).

Rev. A capricorn surrounded by a Greek legend, probably the name of the Archon.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XLII. ARNOLD NUMISMATIC CO.



This company consisting of Mr. George P. Arnold as the senior partner and his sons as associates, was established in 1879. The arms on the obverse are those of the Arnold family which dates back to the twelfth century.

The issue consists of 1010 pieces in all, that is 500 in aluminium, 300 in copper, 200 in brass and 10 in silver. The dies were made by Mr. Alvin B. Chandler of Providence, R. I., and are still in existence.

XLIII. ALVIN B. CHANDLER.



Mr. Chandler has muled the preceeding card with his own, thus obtaining the above combination. Of these 150 were made in aluminium, two in copper, and two in brass.

Mr. Chandler was born in Newark, N. J., in 1853 and has been an engraver, letter cutter and die sinker since 1874. He was first established in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Providence, R. I., in 1881. He is an extensive manufacturer of medalets and merchants' cards.

SOME NEW ORLEANS MINT HISTORY.

With Reference to Confederate Coinage, etc.

FARRAN ZERBE.



During a late visit to the New Orleans mint I obtained from an attached a copy of a little pamphlet, "History of the Mint" prepared from records of the mint, published in 1895 and now out of print. I offer therefrom that portion covering the civil war period and referring to the coinage of the Confederacy.

"In 1861 the Mint was abandoned by those in charge, and did not again resume operations under the auspices of the United States government until 1878. Immediately after the abandonment of the Mint by the government authorities, citizens came and went as they chose through the building, taking what tools or instruments they wished. A tinner of New Orleans, while rambling aimlessly (we hope) about the building, came on a pile of silver dime planchets, and considering them as no especial value as metal, since no United States stamp was on them took possession of a hand full and threw them loosely about when he reached his tin shop. Afterwards, when a washer was needed for repairing a kettle, pan or other article of cuisine, a hole was punched in one of these silver planchets, and this used as recklessly on cast iron as if it were composed of steel. Some of the citizens of New Orleans are probably still polishing, daily, these pieces of precious metal, which have such a history."

"Between January 26 and May 31, 1861, the State of Louisiana had possession of the New Orleans Branch Mint, and coined during that period \$195,000 in double eagles; and a coinage of \$59,820, in double eagles, was accomplished by the Confederates during that time. This was during the sequestration of the Mint, and a total gold coinage of \$254,820 was reached. In February and March of the same year the

State of Louisiana coined 1,240,000 silver halves; by the Confederacy in April and May, 962,633 silver halves; a total silver coinage, in half dollars, by the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States, of \$1,101.316.50. All of this coinage was done with the regular dies of the United States, supplied late in 1860 for the following year for governmental use. For obvious reasons none of the coinage executed at the United States mint at New Orleans, while out of the control of the United States government, has ever been taken up in the statements of the coinage of the United States."

"Thirty-two pairs of dies of the date 1861, more or less complete, and of all denominations of the United States Mint bureau, in January 1865, and destroyed by him on the fifteenth of that month. It is presumed that the larger part, if not the whole, of the gold coin, struck as above described from the United States coinage dies under other than legal auspices, was applied to purchases abroad, and that accordingly it has long since been melted down, without ever having appeared in any form in domestic circulation."

"Under the auspices of the superintendent, treasurer and coiner, designs for a Confederate coin were made, and that for half dollars offered by the coiner, accepted, and was executed by an engraver of New Orleans, who produced a die of such high relief as rendered it impracticable for use in a coinage press. From this die four pieces were struck by successive blows on a screw press. The four pieces differed from the United States standard only in the legend.* With the exception of these four pieces, no coin of any kinds different from the United States standard, were ever made at the New Orleans Branch Mint during the interval from May 31, 1861, to the early part of 1879."

The statement that \$1,101.316.50 was coined during the period that the mint was out of control of the Federal government and that this amount has never been taken up in the statements of the coinage of the United States, suggests: that in as much as the Director of the Mint in his report records—\$100,000—\$20.00 gold pieces and \$165,000 in silver half dollars as coined at the New Orleans mint in 1861; that this recorded coinage was completed previous to January 26 the indicated date of occupation by the secessionists.

*Probably meant for reverse.

Communications.

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR, ETC.

I believe if Mr. Ezekiel will search for the facts he will acknowledge he is decidedly in error in dealing with the subject of Confederate coinage. Place me on record, in exception to his statements as follows:—

That the only attempted coinage bearing a Confederate inscription while the Confederacy was in possession of the New Orleans mint was a silver half dollar.

That not over four pieces (obverse and reverse struck together at this mint) have been known to exist.

That all pieces attributed to this half dollar coinage offered at auction or by dealers in recent years were struck by a private party on a filed off reverse of a Federal half dollar; years after the Confederate States of America ceased to exist.

That all other coinage attributed to the Confederacy, were not struck at the New Orleans mint or by authority of the Confederacy but by private parties, either as a speculation or to interest the Confederate States of America Government in having coins produced for them.

If I am in error I will appreciate being corrected.

Z

SARNIA, ONT., 25 May 1905.

DR. HEATH,

MY DEAR SIR:—In the NUMISMATIST for May I find a cut of a wood check suggesting that the railway probably had men delivering wood and the number was for the Boss teamster.

As I was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway in the old wood burning days—I think the piece is much more likely to be a Railway check given by engineer to local agent for half cord of wood for his engine—and the No. was for the engine. This was a check on amount of fuel consumed by each engine.

I have one or two now formerly used by the Great Western Railway.

Very truly yours,

W. T. Smith, Box 422.

CHICAGO, ILL., 4717 Champlain Avenue, May 26, 1905.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH,
Monroe Mich.,

DEAR SIR:—I find I have a wood check M. S. & N. I. R. R. $\frac{1}{2}$ cord similar to the $\frac{1}{2}$ cord of Mr. W. P. Brown's. I enclose rubbing—I think they were issued to engineers to use in taking fuel for engines. Thus forming a protection to the R. R. Co. The check being a voucher for Division Supt. to account for amount of wood used.

Yours truly,

I. EXCELL.

Note:—Obverse; M. S. & N.I. R. R. in field; W. D. (probably Western Division.) Below; 61.

Rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ CORD. 61, in three lines. Size 14.

American Numismatic Association.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

690, Charles E. Johannes; 691, H. J. Murphy; 692, Adolph Hess Nachfolger; 693, Henry L. Batchelor; 694, H. A. Diamant; 695, Peter Allen; 696, Fred R. Fancher; 697, Dr. Louis W. Knight; 698, Daniel T. Hanley; 699, Richard Benjes.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to July 8th they will be declared elected to membership:

T. A. Dodson, Stauffers, Pa.

Rufus H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

A. J. Bannigan, 139 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Vouchers: James Croke and George F. Heath.

J. B. Rourh, Decatur, Ohio.

Worthy Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.

Charles O. Hubble, Plymouth, Mich.

Vouchers: Geo. W. Rice and Dr. Heath.

J. P. Pittman, Laura, Ill.

Mr. Peter Allen collects odd and curious coins, Mr. Dodson gold, Mr. Rourh souvenir and rare U. S. coins, Messrs. Edwards and Hubble U. S. and Roman and the other members more or less on general lines.

Howland Wood, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., June 8, 1905.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 17th meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, June 2nd, W. F. Dunham, presiding. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

The following were elected to active membership: Chas. L. Burlingham, I. Excell and G. A. Larson; and as corresponding members, Andrew B. Baird, Winnipeg, Canada; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Acknowledgments were ordered for auction catalogues received from Dr. Hirsch, Munchen, Germany, G. C. Adams and L. H. Low, of New York and for the NUMISMATIST by Dr. Heath and Spink's Numismatic Circular, London, England.

Mr. Dunham presented the following books: Evan's History of the U. S. Mint, Humphrey's Coin Collectors Manual 2 vols., a Homeric Dictionary and Smith's Smaller Histories of Rome and Greece.

Mr. Brand donated Breton's Canadian Coins and Tokens, Scott's Paper Money Catalogue and Appleton's American Encyclopedia 16 vols.

Mr. Jerrems donated two Mint Reports, a file of Spink's Numismatic Circular and a bound volume of priced catalogues of Low's and Chapman's Auction Sales.

Mr. Brand also donated a coin cabinet with 64 drawers.

Under exhibits Mr. Brenner showed a set of Confederate Cents dated 1861, from the Lovett's dies, in copper, silver and gold restrikes, and the original piece in nickel; also the original dies from which these pieces were struck, and the first three types of the Leshar Referendum Silver Coins.

Mr. Brand showed a one-tenth Stater in gold of Cyrene and a one-fourth Stater in gold of Ptolemy I of Egypt.

Mr. Dunham showed the documents providing the genuineness of the Dexter-Chicago 1804 Dollar, of which he is the owner. These included the certificates of A. Louder Snowden, Director of the Mint, R. A. McClure, Curator of the Mint Cabinet and Patterson Dubois, Ass't Assayer of the Mint; also the guarantee of S. H. & H. Chapman.

Receipts for the evening, \$89.00.

Adjourned until July 7th.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

GRAN'DADDY DOLLARS.

Yankee Traders Throve in Days of Wampum Money.

The first money panic in this country was in 1640. Up to that time the colonists had used Indian wampum and country produce including beaver and other skins, as a medium of exchange between themselves and with the Indians. The constant influx of newcomers brought with it money enough to supply the demand for cash imports. In fact, beaver skins were accepted as payment for almost anything the colonists wanted from London. The immediate causes of the "hard times" of 1640 were the stoppage of immigration and the fall in price of beaver in London.

Owing to complications at home the British Government put a stop temporarily to the outflow of people to New England and the other colonies. The same general conditions which brought about this result operated to reduce the price of beaver in London to a point below what the colonists were paying the Indians for the skins. The London market was so uncertain that captains of vessels refused to accept beaver in payment for their cargoes. Trade with the outside world ceased. There was no scarcity; the harbors were filled with vessels loaded with goods to sell, and the colonists were eager to buy. But there was no medium of exchange. In the effort to secure what little money there was property was sacrificed and there occurred what at the present day would be called a panic.

Values fell to one-fourth the former standard. Corn would buy nothing. The courts ordered that debtors' estate should not be sold on execution until normal conditions were restored, and that specie should not be required for debt. Wages were reduced by order of the court from 43 cents a day to 33½ cents for mowers and from 33½ to 28 cents a day for carpenters. The price of a yoke of oxen fell from \$167 to \$47. For every newcomer, twenty left the colony and returned to England. But there was in this catastrophe a large measure of gain for the colonists, after all, for there had been no manufacturing to speak of up to that time. So long as beaver skins would buy anything in the English market, and so long as wampum would buy beaver skins, it was easier to trade with the Indians for skins than to manufacture tools, cloth and many other importable things. Now the courts peremptorily ordered the towns to save all saltpetre and prepare for the manufacture of gunpowder. The towns were ordered also to ascertain what persons were capable of weaving linen and to instruct the children and the women in the manufacture of all domestic fabrics. Iron workers were subsidized and blacksmiths were made "freemen" and given town lots. The towns purchased shops and gave them to men who could make axes.

A general system of "swapping" was inaugurated. A boat of 300 tons was built and paid for in "calico". Thus a characteristic of the whole of New England, even to this day, to swap and dicker and trade something for something else, getting in a round about way what is wanted, rather than buying it outright as a westerner would do, is the result of inherited tendencies or habits derived from an ancestry that was compelled by the scarcity of money to do business in that manner.

In 1642 the tide took an unexpected turn. Money began to come in from the West Indies. But the impetus to home manufacturing given by the crash of 1640 was not lost.

All new communities suffer for lack of a currency. The early colonists found the Indians carrying on trade with strings of shell beads of two colors, black and white, the black having twice the value of the white. These beads were about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and one-quarter of an inch long. The shorter beads were used for ornament, but never as money. A hole was drilled through the bead the long way with a stone drill. An Indian with a drill could not produce more than three or four beads in a day. This money the colonists at once declared to be a legal tender; the value was fixed from time to time at from six to eight beads to the penny of whites, and half that number of black. The steel drill enabled the colonists to produce wampum much faster than the Indian could do it. As the Indian would catch beaver, bear and fish or raise corn for wampum and as beaver and corn were exchangeable for English commodities, the colonists manufactured the Indian's money and the Indian worked for it. The first mint established in America coined not gold nor silver, but shell beads into wampum strings.

Soon the counterfeiting began. White beads were stained black to double their value. Defective and imitation beads were made, but the Indian could not be deceived. He alone knew the genuine article and as the bogus wampum could only be worked off on brother colonists, the court soon attached heavy penalties to the counterfeiting of wampum. The bogus stock on hand was unloaded upon the Dutch in New Amsterdam and served further to complicate their already serious Indian troubles.

The Indian for many years was able to make his wampum valuable to the whites by reason of his ability as a hunter and trapper. As the commodities which the Indian produced became of less importance to the whites and the Indian himself ceased to be a factor in the community, his money declined in value. In 1662 wampum ceased to be legal money, although Rhode Island recognized it in payment of fines and court fees as late as 1670.

In 1664 Peter Stuyvesant, as Governor of New Amsterdam, tried to borrow "5,000 guilders in wampum with which to pay the laboring people at work on the fortifications." Wampum was the money of account in New York as late as 1674, for in that year the Governor compelled a loan to the State to be made by the "affluent inhabitants of this city whose estate was over 4,000 guilders wampum value, the loan to be repaid in merchantable beaver or

wheat at wampum price." In 1693 the Brooklyn ferry fee was "8 stivers in wampum or 2 pence in silver."

Wampum passed current as small change in Connecticut in 1704. The first boat that the American Fur Company sent to Chicago in 1821 had on board, among other things to be used in the fur trade with the Indians, "20,100 pieces of wampum, 11,800 pieces of black and 8,300 pieces of white."—Chicago Daily News.

MULED COPPERS.

None Was Ever Issued from the Vermont Mint of Early Days.

"Inquirer," writing to The Free Press, asks:

In an article on rare American coins in The Washington Star I find this; "New York, when it was called New Amsterdam, had her pine-tree shilling, and Vermont had her muled coppers." What, may I ask, is a "muled copper," and when did Vermont have such a coin?

A muled coin, according to the dictionaries, is "a coin having by accident or design both faces alike, or having the obverse and reverse properly belonging to different coins."

Vermont never had such a coin. It is true that some collections of coins contain a copper coin bearing on one side the head and name of George III., and on the other the words "Inde. et Lib.," being abbreviations of independence and liberty. And various books on coins have mistakenly assumed and stated that these coppers were from the Vermont mint. Mr. W. C. Prime's book on coins, which is before us, says: "The mint of Vermont seems to have been very active, and great quantities of coins were issued from it. Among others we have found coins with the head and name of King George and the reverse Inde. et Lib. A curious combination for a coin, but possibly resulting from the counterfeiting of English half-pennies, or perhaps from the attempt to recoin half-pennies with the Vermont legends." But it is the purest assumption to state that these coppers were Vermont coins. It is certain that they were not from the Vermont Mint. Where they were struck does not seem to be known. There is some reason to suppose that they were coined in Canada, or perhaps came from a private concern in Ulster County, N. Y., which in 1786 struck off various anomalous copper coins without any authority of law.

There were coppers struck by Reuben Harmon, Jr.: of Rupert, who was the authorized Vermont coiners in the years of Vermont's existence as an independent Commonwealth, which have on one side a head with the legend

"Vermont. Auctori." Various authors have assumed that the head was meant for King George III., and have falsely or blunderingly asserted that these coppers were issued "when," in the language of one of them, "the British in Canada were carrying on negotiations with the leading men of Vermont for the purpose of making Vermont a dependency."

It happens to be the fact, however, that the negotiations alluded to, which on the part of Vermonters were a ruse to protect Vermont from invasion at a time when most of her soldiers were away in the Continental Army, were conducted in 1781-2, whereas no coins were struck in the Vermont mint till 1785, and no such coins till late in the year 1786. The bust on the copper was never meant to represent King George. It is an ideal bust in Roman armor, the head of which does not resemble any head of King George III, on the English coins. The copper does not bear the name of any King. There are no Vermont "muled coppers."

Our correspondent will find this matter exhaustively treated in the Rev. E. F. Slafter's careful and excellent paper on Vermont's coinage in Volume I. of the collections of the Vermont Historical Society.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

With the Dealers.

Thomas L. Elder, the New York dealer, will hold his first auction sale of coins in September. From this time on he proposes to hold monthly sales. See his advertisement.

Ben G. Green's next auction sale will occur on June 17th, at which time he will offer 606 lots comprising a fine lot of coins, encased postage stamps, etc.

We are pleased to call particular attention to the sale of Mr. G. C. Adams as announced in the advertising pages of this issue. It would be well for you to get your name on his catalogue list at once.

We are in receipt of *The Collector's Bulletin* for Jan. Feb. and March, in which are catalogued many desirable coins, books, etc., at fixed prices. T. Reed & Co., 4 Duke St. Charing Cross, London. W. C.

Catalogue of the J. F. McCabe Collection of Coins, consisting of American Colonial and State coins, U. S. coins and medals, Canadian coins and medals, Colonial, Continental paper money and U. S. fractional currency. 847 lots. Sale June 7th. S. H. & H. Chapman 1343 Pine St. Philadelphia.

Priced Catalogue of the coins and medals of all nations. 7633 lots. Zschiesche & Koder, Leipzig.

Collection of Dr. J. White King, Third Part, consisting of Oriental Coins in the various metals. Auction sale on June 26th and following days. 4521 lots. Plates, VIII. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Ships That Pass in the Night.

S. Schachne and J. M. Tobias, both of New York, have lately returned from extensive European trips.

Vice-President Zerbe has taken up his work in connection with the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

A correspondent suggests that members of the Association should have some distinctive badge or button whereby they may be recognized by one another on their travels. A better plan would be, when any of our members are about to take a trip, to write to the Editor or Secretary for the addresses of comrades in the places they propose to visit. This has been done in the past and has been found very satisfactory.

The editor of the NUMISMATIST does not say that he will, but he does sincerely propose; to do, as some of his readers have no doubt earnestly desired—"Go to Halifax." We go under the auspices of the Michigan Press Association, and the itinerary is as follows: Toronto and Ontario Beach, evening of the 17th of June. Montreal, 19th. Portland, Me., 21st. New Brunswick, 22, 23, 24th Halifax, 25-26th. Evangeline country, 27-28th. Sail from Yarmouth evening of 28th. Boston, noon of 29th. While the editor will be somewhat tied up in a trip under such auspices at the same time he will be prepared to "cut loose" to a limited extent if the occasion or a numismatist should demand it.

In regards to the communication of Dr. Wright in our last issue concerning the Mexican dollar with the dime and half-dime riveted to it, the editor has no doubt of the correctness of the doctor's theory. During this time (1871-79) we resided in the great southwest. For a period of about fifteen years silver had been driven from circulation and was rarely seen, paper currency having almost entirely taken its place. Long about 1877 the banks in the section began the importation of Mexican dollars in great quantities which were eagerly taken up into circulation at par, but in the course of a couple of years silver had so fluctuated in value that the banks would only redeem them at eighty five cents. This was the condition of things in 1879. It must have been between 1877 and 1879 that the brilliant idea presented itself to the author of this combination of combining these coins in a substantial and permanent way. But it could not have been long after ere the piece which was partly bullion became entirely so, and became a fit subject for the curio portion of the numismatic cabinet.

And this reminds us of a story. When these Mexican dollars first made their appearance a friend of ours who had served the "lost cause" faithfully, conscientiously and well, and whom twelve years had failed to conciliate or reconstruct, and who had during these years said many unkind things concerning Uncle Sams' fractional currency, "vile" and "dirty rags" etc., etc. When this silver first appeared he was pleased immensely and proceeded to convert his "vile rags" etc., etc. into this silver at par as fast

as he could do so. In about a year and a half he had about a bushel of them in a bag that he was very proud of. A little later (1879) Uncle Sams' silver began to appear in circulation and Mexican dollars suddenly fell in value and were being redeemed at the banks for eighty five cents, and this is the most our friend realized from his hoard and for some of them he got less. Fractional currency, no matter how vile, filthy or dirty it may be, still remains at par.

The Problem of the Christ Pictures.

In art and literary circles from time immemorial it has been a disputed point whether or not there was ever a likeness of Christ taken from life, says Victor Smith in the New York Press, adding:

F. C. Fenmore, who has made a study of this problem, says:

"Some years ago, when traveling in the east, I fell in with a learned savant, full of long-forgotten lore, a great collector of curious, antiques, coins, MSS., etc. Inter alia, he showed me the cast of a medallion—a remarkable coin made in the first century and bearing a unique portrait of Christ, one of the earliest known of him. This coin was discovered in the Campo del Fiori (the Jew market) in Rome. The obverse contains the portrait; the reverse has an inscription in Hebrew characters—The Savior has reigned—he came peacefully, having become the light of man—he lives."

"It is conjectured that such a coin was used as a token of admission to the secret meetings of the early Christians in the Catacombs. I asked the savant if he thought the original of the medallion in question had been struck off from a portrait or representation of Christ's features taken from life. He replied: 'I hardly think so. I have gone into the subject pretty closely, and do not think any likeness of Christ was ever drawn from life. But,' he continued, 'I have heard, on what I consider good authority—the well-authenticated tradition having been handed down from generation to generation of those from whom I got it—that the only likeness of Christ's features from life was that engraved on an amethyst by one of his followers; and from this representation many pictures have been painted, notably, it is said, that by Leonardo da Vinci, and he had many imitators.' "

Curious Chinese Prejudice.

In the course of business certain London banks have occasion to send out large sums in gold to China. No sovereigns, however, will be accepted which have the familiar St. George and the Dragon on the reverse side. The Dragon plays a leading part in religious matters in China, and its figure on the coin is abhorrent to the Celestial mind. The London consignees have, therefore, to pick out the older coins, having a shield on the reverse side, for transmission to the East, and these are now consequently very scarce, only about five per thousand remaining in general circulation in that country.

Value of the Collecting Instinct.

The collecting habit began when our prehistoric ancestors, first realizing that life was more than the supplying of daily needs, looked into the future. It was an indiscriminate preservation of things useful, of food, and of weapons for for the morrow's hunt. The first collections, no doubt, were crude and unsystematic, but they were very useful. Without them each day would be like the last—a new struggle for a day's life and food. There would have been no accumulation of gain.

In the next step the collecting instinct rises to a higher plane. It is no longer an indiscriminate gathering of the primal necessities. It is a specialization limiting itself to things of a kind—to books or paintings or scientific specimens—and its purpose is the preservation of our knowledge and culture concerning them.

When Pisistratus gathered together a few cherished books—the nucleus later of one of the most famous libraries in the world—it was not that he himself might use or enjoy them, but rather to preserve the knowledge they contained. The modern library—a vast collection of books formed for the same purpose—is the foremost means of preserving the world's wisdom.

The museum, another stronghold of education, owes its birth directly to the collector. Its multitudes of specimens have been gathered by him from the earth's depths, from the mountains and oceans, but their worth is not measured by his labor. They are valuable in that they preserve our science.

It is from collectors, too, that we inherit our art galleries. They have sprung from man's desire to collect what we have cherished of art.

So, after all, the making of a collection is more than a pastime; it is a part of a great movement that is improving the world day by day—*Youth*.

Miscellany.

It is said that \$2,000,000 worth of gold is utilized every year to fill the teeth of the American people.

Brother Joseph Hooper passed his 72d birthday on the 19th of February. According to Dr. Osler this is 12 years beyond the chloroform period.

Thos. L. Elder, the New York dealer in coins, has purchased the Higgins collection of Copper coins. This collection consisted of over 2,000 varieties, including many not in Scott's catalogue, some extra choice such as Anna farthing proof, Georius half penny, Gustavus Adolphus rarities, De Gortz portrait dealers, etc.

J. C. Mitchelson, No. 190, has lately returned from his Oriental trip, spending the last five months in Japan where he secured some interesting additions to his cabinet.

Mr. B. N. Rooks will spend the summer at Lexington, Mo., and Mr. John Arnht has removed from Delavan to Elkhorn, Wis.

The following is clipped from the NORTH AMERICAN (Philadelphia) of January 10, 1805: MINT—The amount of the Coinages at the mint of the United States in 1804, was as follows: Gold 6793 Eagles—30475 Half Eagles—3327 Quarter Eagles—total amount of Gold Coins, 258642 Dollars, 50 cents, Silver, 19570 Dollars—156519 Half Dollars—6788 Quarter Dollars and 8265 Dimes, total amount of Silver Coins, 100340 Dollars, 50 cents. Copper Coin amounting to 1284 Dollars, 94 cents. Amount of all the coins, 371827 Dollars, 94 cents.

Senor Carrasco has kindly consented to contribute occasional articles and notes on Mexican coins. The first of these articles appeared in a late number and cuts of the coins will appear as soon as available.

Size of the Dollar.

PPILADELPHIA RECORD,

A young man who handed a conductor a silver dollar in payment for his fare, and in a spirit of fun put a distorted interpretation on the question when the trolley man asked him if he had no smaller change, nearly started a fight in a Fifteenth street trolley car the other night and caused a lot of amusement for other passengers. "Is that the smallest you got?" asked the conductor, as the big silver coin was laid in his palm. The passenger felt in his trouser's pocket and pulled out several other dollars. Then taking the coin from the conductor, he compared it with the others, carefully thumbing the edges. Then he handed the coin back, and placidly said: "No; I guess there's no difference; they all seem to be the same size." The conductor's face grew red as he looked at the passenger in astonishment. "Think I'm a——fool?" he said. "You can't make a monkey out of me. I want to know if you have no smaller change than that." "Oh! I beg your pardon," replied the smiling young man. "Why didn't you say what you meant? I thought you referred to the size of the dollar."

Odd Things About Gold.

Few people know the real color of gold, because it is seldom seen except when heavily alloyed, which makes it much redder than when it is pure. The purest coins ever made were the fifty-dollar pieces which once were in common use in California.

Their coinage was abandoned for two reasons: first, because the loss by abrasion was so great, and second, because their interior could be bored out

and filled with lead. The difference in weight was so small that it could not be noticed in such large pieces. They were octagonal in shape and were the most valuable coins ever minted and circulated.

All gold is not alike when refined. Australian gold is distinctly redder than that taken in California. Moreover, placer gold is more yellow than that which is taken from quartz. This is one of the mysteries of metallurgy, because the gold in placers comes from that which is in quartz. Gold taken from different placers will vary in color. The gold in the Ural Mountains is the reddest in the world.

Comments Referring to the March Numismatist.

INTEREST THE YOUNG,—H. E. Buck expresses a proper spirit when he refers to the importance of interesting young Americans in numismatic subjects. To the youth of today we must look for the advanced collector of the future. The future of our pursuit and pleasure may be best assured by making organizations and publications associated with coins appeal to the new and young collector. With contributions covering the "primary, secondary and grammar school" grades, a few pages of the Numismatist could probably be given, each month for the purpose and which should not be objected to by the advanced collector.

I believe dealers stand in their own light by their selfish guardance of information regarding collectors, other dealers, societies and publications. Make a subject interesting and you obtain and hold devotees. The more collectors, the more business, and if Mr. Selfish Dealer don't get his share of the business, it will be due to his methods, wares or prices.

Let us all assist in creating collectors and then nourish the creation.

Z.

A Coming Sale.

In July will occur an event which will undoubtedly be of great interest to the coin collectors of this country as well as Europe. As will be seen by referring to the page "Ad" in this issue, there will be sold about the middle of July, at public auction, the celebrated collection of silver coins, all dollar size or over, the property of a prominent European collector.

From data in our possession it would seem that never, either in this country or abroad, has there been such a collection placed on public sale. It is not so much the fact that commencing with the earliest known silver coin of the dollar size, the different series run on with a completeness that can hardly be appreciated, nor is it in the fact that the coins are many of them of a degree of rarity which renders them almost unobtainable, but what should appeal to the expert as well as the layman is, that each and every one of them is

in very good to brilliant proof condition and there is not a single duplicate. The gentleman who has gathered this tremendous collection together, there being nearly 900 pieces, has spared neither time nor money in improving and completing the various series. The four corners of the globe have been ransacked and the coins have been obtained from the prince as well as the pauper, from the palace as well as the hovel. The main object in getting together this collection was to write a "History of the Dollar" and to present the most diversity of portraits and varieties of Coats of Arms, and it is the opinion of the writer that all these objects have been accomplished to a degree that must be seen to be appreciated. We predict that this collection when placed on view will create a positive furor and will cause many numismatists to become interested in this particular branch. The catalogue will be de-luxe and will contain a wealth of historical notes and information, culled from various sources and taken all in all can be considered as being one of the most important catalogues that has been issued since the Anthon Sale.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—For cash the following Hay's Nos. of 1794-cents 9, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 44, and 46. Will also buy any of the following Doughty's Nos. of U. S. cents: 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 96 97, 100, 103, 106, 107, 126, 170, 194, 207. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

WANTED:—Swedish Plate money; a good one dalar piece, any issue. Also Russian Platinum 3 & 6 roubles. State lowest price for cash. Frank T. Noble, 219 Water St. Augusta, Maine.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. cents and half-cents; foreign copper coins, Canada coins and tokens; a fine lot of Condor tokens; U. S. and foreign stamps; set of Navy; Post Office, and Treasury stamps. Will sell stamps or exchange for U. S. cents or half-cents or Jackson tokens. Albert Hawver, Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Kellogg & Co. \$20.00 California gold 1854. in nearly fine condition for the following: Silver dollars, fine condition, 1795 to 1803. Cents 1793, 1795, '96, '99, 1803, '04, '06, '21, '28, '30 and 1844; also early half-cents. Submit specific offers. Frank R. Ebright, 1402 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE: For old Bank paper in good condition the the following coin books. Dye's Encyclopedia, cloth. Description of Greek and Roman Coins in British Museum with plates-paper boards. Imlay and Bicknells catalogue containing cuts of hundreds of foreign silver and gold coins, paper. What have you to offer outside of Confederate scrip. W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ontario.

WANTED:—Quarter Eagles to complete my set. 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863, 1867, 1875, 1877. O Mint, 1841, 1856. S mint, 1854, 1858. C mint, 1842, 1853 D mint, 1840, 1841, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1859. Address, C. W. Cowell, 827 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE: Rare French photos of the 5 senses (last sale known to us was for \$25.00), for best offer in coins or medals. So. Cal. Stamp. Co., Santa Ana, California.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

FOR SALE:—Spanish half dollar, Carolus III, 1773, Dime size, Carolus III, 1789. Four reals Philip V, 1731. Mexican dollar, 1835, Confederate notes, fifty cents, to \$20.00, also bonds, Miss Clara L. Smith, Croxton, Va.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. cents or gold coins, a fine library on U. S. coins, includes THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. 1. to date, all bound. Scott's 3 catalogues bound in one volume. Crosby, Doughty, Hays, Maris, and many other valuable works. Write stating wants and what you have to offer. C. S. Stiles, Warren, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—For cash, "mint mark" varieties U. S. Silver; cents numbered by "Crosby", "Hays" or "Doughty"; also half cents as arranged in "Coin Collectors Journal"; not in my collection. Must be in desirable condition. Submit list of what you have for sale. Note condition and price. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

"Received sample copy of THE NUMISMATIST and assure you that I am pleased in being informed of the publication of such a journal." Edw. Plummer, M. D. Baltimore, Md.

TO EXCHANGE: 1801 dollar, extremely fine, and \$5.00 D. mint; also \$5.00 1844, C. mint, both in fine condition; for rare American cents. What have you? Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins. Any bargain with you? I am your man. I mean business. My specialty is scarce varieties. Number according to Breton. Dr. Eugene Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696, 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED: Scott's catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 17th edition. Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado No. 182, Chilhuahua, Mexico.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—To know of any English War Medals for sale. C. E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED: For cash. Damaged or imperfect Rare U. S. coins, Gold dollars, etc., Geo. H. Burfeind, 1008, G. St. N. W. Washington D. C.

WANTED:—For cash or will exchange—U. S. gold coins of all denominations, one and three dollar pieces, and territorial gold especially desired CFEER U. S. copper cents, 1793, chain; 1794, 1809, 1811, 1839, etc., or will exchange U. S. gold from ½ to \$50. I desire gold coins only. Have also rare old U. S. postage stamps. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE: A proof gold quarter eagle of 1903, for one of 1904. Also half dollar of 1794 for a Lewis and Clark gold dollar. A lot of half dollars before 1836, and in the 80s and copper cents to sell cheap. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

WANTED:—B. 511, 512, 513, 516, 517, 518, 519, 527, (1845) 559, 563 brass 567, 662, 672, 675, 677, 703. 712, 715 thin plain eyes, 726 bowsprb above A. 730 bowsprb above A. 758, 759, 834, 872, 876 with L. C. W. 903, 924, 925, 945, (1880-1881-1890) 949, 956, 968, 973, 980 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1012, (8 strings to harp), R. M. Bateman, M. D. Picturing Ont.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE:—My entire collection of U. S. coins comprising all of the rare U. S. issue, except the extremely rare ones. Cost over \$800.00, will sacrifice for immediate cash. M. A. Wilber, Conshohocken, Pa.

WANTED: Fine Greek tetradrachms. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van-Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Anything in Cincinnati Encased Postage Stamps; Cincinnati Store Cards; Cincinnati War Tokens and Cincinnati Paper Money which I have not already in my collection. Address, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGLISH TOKENS: From 10 cts. up. Japan, Rin, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sen or Sen 4 cts. each. Many silver pieces size of a dime at 12 cts, St. Louis Admission coin (sold there at 25 cts.) 15c 2 for 25c, more than 2, 10 cts each. Assorted Trade-Checks \$1.00 a hundred (postage 10cts) Ancient coins from 5cts up. Fine bronze (proof) medals. We send rubbines of any specimen wanted. So. Cal. Stamp Co., Santa Ana., Cal.

"I quite enjoy THE NUMISMATIST although last year was my first as a subscriber." R. Jocelyn, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: For the best offer of coins, an Indian stone pot from the stone graves of Smith Co. Tenn. Perfect condition. Size 4x6 inches. Write for further description. L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Phillips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—Any one having U. S. gold and silver coins for sale, to send for my want list of over 50 pieces. A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: The following Canadian coins: Breton's 526 fine, 879 fair, 882 fine, 887 very good, 890 fine 892 very good. 959 (1812) fine, 961 near fine, 988 good, 990 fine, 1003 good, 1004 (1815) fine, 1013 very good. Devins and Bolton, stamped on U. S. copper, very good. U. S. half-cents wanted. Best offer takes any or all. Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED:—To buy, sell or exchange Hard Times Tokens. I need about 30 varieties to fill. Can furnish over 70 varieties from duplicates. Will give good value in exchange. Can furnish 20 varieties my selection, good \$1.50 30 varieties, my selection, good \$3.00, 40 varieties my selection, good \$4.00, 100 pieces, 25 varieties, average very good, \$4.00. I. Excell, Chicago, Ill., 4717 Champlain Avenue.

WANTED: U. S. gold dollars any date, in fine condition. Will give 15 half cents all different dates, lot to average very good or near fine. Or for every two gold dollars received in fine condition, I will send a \$3.00 gold piece also in fine condition. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED:—Canadian Coins, Breton 523 (1839,) 525, 954. Must be in good condition. Have the following to exchange. No. 502, 509, 511, 515 and 545. Write quick. J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Will also sell in April the McCabe and three other collections. Names
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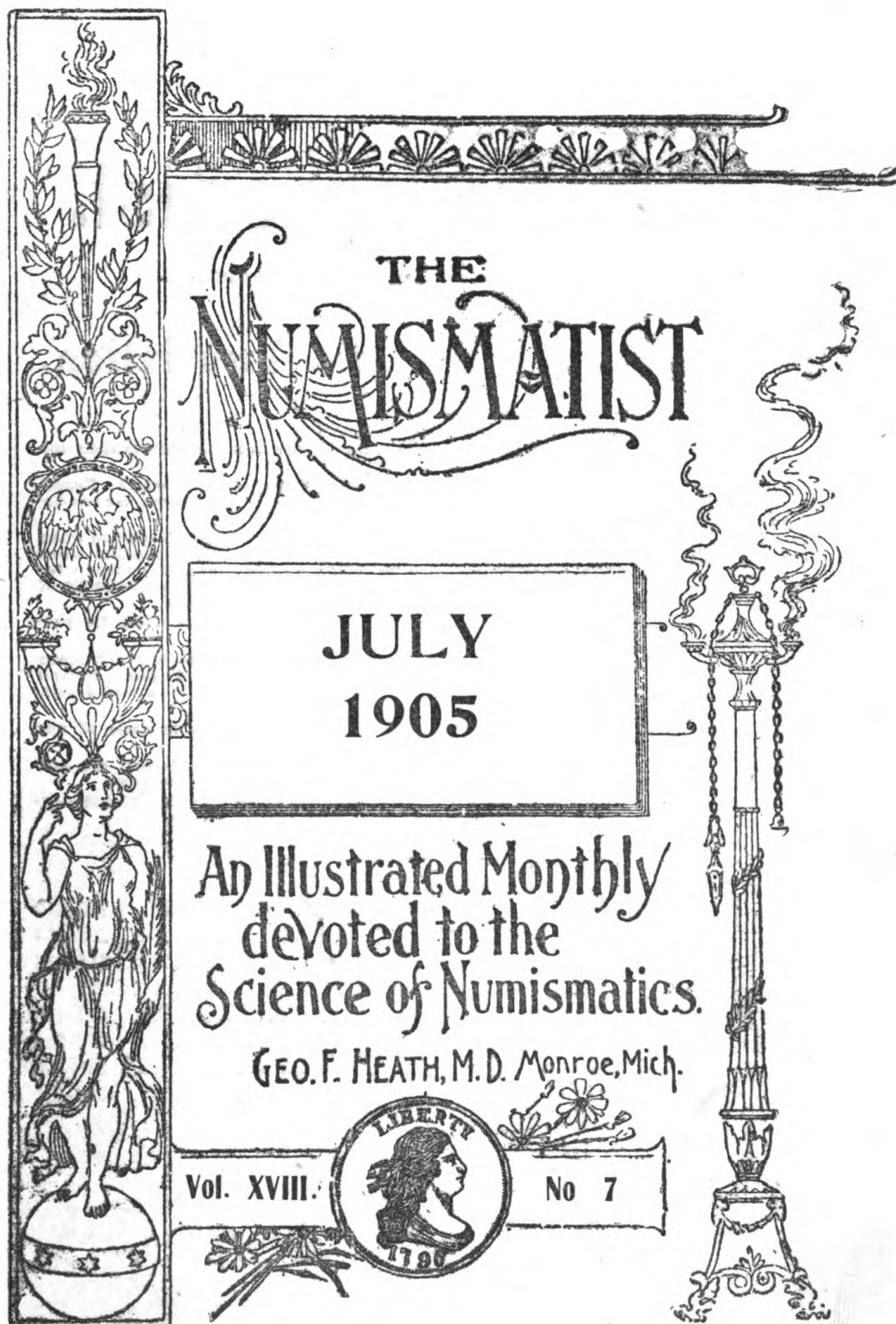
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CONTENTS.

The Toughra as Found upon Coins. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated</i>)..	199-212
Communications	212-215
American Numismatic Association	215-216
The Chicago Numismatic Society	217
A Relic of the "20th Century Limited" Wreck.....	217-218
To Halifax.....	218-222
Wanted, to Exchange or for Sale.....	223-225
Advertisements.....	226-230

The Numismatist

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NO. 7.

The Toughra as Found upon Coins.

HOWLAND WOOD.

The subject of the following sketch is the toughra or device found at the head of Turkish Imperial documents and on the stamps and coins of the Ottoman Empire.

This device is familiar to all collectors of Turkish coins, but I know of hardly a single instance where any especial study has been given to it from a numismatical standpoint. In many cases the toughra has been disregarded in the attribution of early Turkish coins. I recall of one instance in a certain famous catalogue of Osmanli numismatics, where a coin is wrongly assigned to one Sultan through an error in reading the date, while if any attention had been paid to reading the toughra the mistake could not have happened.

To most coin collectors the toughra appears to be nothing but a confused jumble of straight lines and curves apparently about the same on all coins. This jumble of flourishes and lines is, however, the names and titles of the various Ottoman Sultans, and with a little study is capable of being untangled and deciphered. Moreover, it will be seen by a little close scrutiny of the plates that the toughra varies with each Sultan, although the general form is constant.

In the following account I have endeavored to show the various toughras as found upon Turkish coins, and under each one I have put its transcription into the regular Arabic characters of the more complex form embodied in the toughra. I have also added to the list the various toughras I have found on coins that are not Turkish. Much interest is attached to these from the fact that rulers other than the Osmanli line have seen fit to use this seemingly Turkish device. The fact that the Sultan of Turkey is the acknowledged head of the Moslem faith, in some instances would account for this use among other Mohammedan nations.

To return to the question of the toughra itself, the first point is the pronunciation. The Europeanized form of the word unfortunately conveys a wrong idea as to how it is pronounced, the Turkish *gh* or *ghain* having no equivalent in our language; it being a rough guttural sound deep down in the throat. The word, therefore, should not be pronounced as if spelled *tougra* or *toukra*, but rather *tou'ra*—a rough rolling sound like a catch in the throat preceding the *r*.

The generally accepted history of this device or monogram is as fol-

lows, quoted for the most part from von Hammer-Purgstall's history.* It is said to have originated with Murad I., who reigned between the years 1359 and 1389 A. D. The little state of Ragusa sent envoys to the Sultan for protection, which he accorded them in 1365, and for the annual tribute of five hundred ducats offered the Ragusians his protection and the freedom of commerce in the eastern Mediterranean. The treaty was drawn up and Murad, being unable to sign his name, dipped his hand into the ink and placed it at the top of the document; the three middle fingers together, the little finger and the thumb spread out. Henceforth this mode of affixing the royal impress was adopted as the toughra or monogram of the Sultan, not, however, by dipping the fingers into ink, but by the working out of an elaborate scroll conveying the idea of a hand. The toughra today is often spoken of as the hand. This insignia is placed at the head of documents, etc., the real signature of the Sultan being at the bottom or across the manuscript. It takes the place of the arms or crest as employed in other countries. On coins it occupies the chief place on the obverse.

A study of the toughra as depicted in the illustrations shows that the construction of all are similar, the earlier being elementary forms of the finally perfected device. The inscriptions all begin at the lower right hand corner and work upwards towards the left. The two graceful curves on the left are made by the prolongation of certain letters; or by those letters which in ordinary Arabic end with a flourish. This curve, composed of two lines, is found on every toughra with one possible exception and doubtless represents the thumb part in Murad's bold signature. These two curves, which come to an end at the right hand part of the toughra, are more pronounced in the later specimens, and give the whole device a certain finish. This is the little finger of the original signature. The three vertical lines at the top of the toughra represent the three middle fingers and are made as a rule by the *alifs* in the inscription.

One reason that these toughras have characteristic resemblances is because the inscriptions employed consist of certain formulas. The first five given here have the formula, *X son of X*; numbers 6-11, *Sultan X son of X Khan*; from number 12 to the end of the Turkish series the formula is, *X Khan* or *Khan X son of X the ever victorious*. The increased length of this latter formula caused a slight change in the shape of the toughra, noticeably an additional curve in the lower left hand corner.

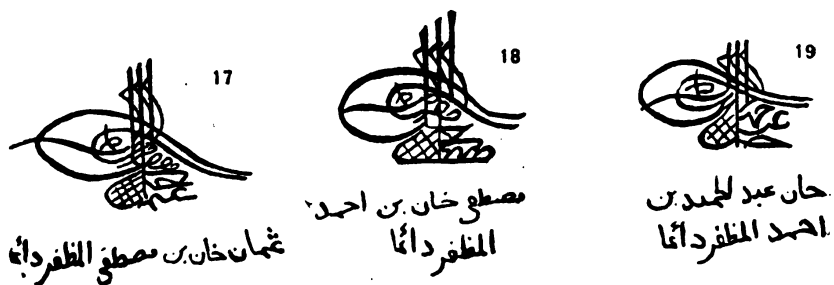
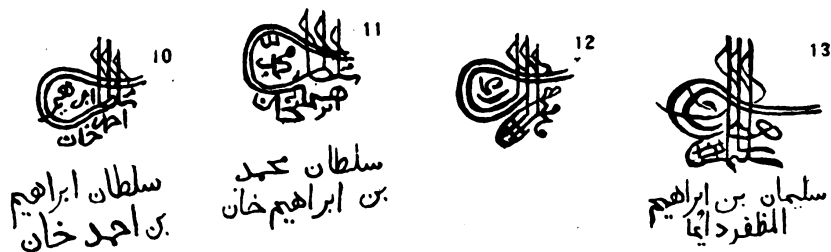
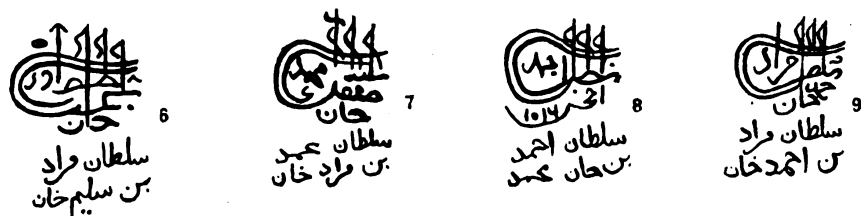
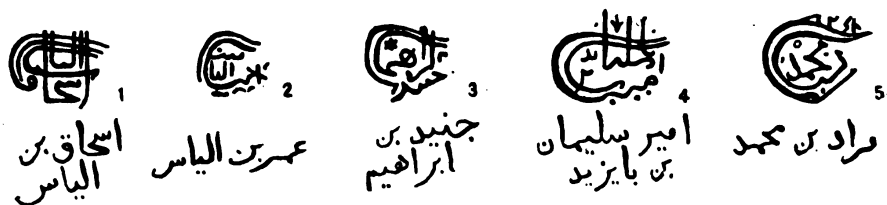
Besides this device other inscriptions of frequent occurrence are found upon Turkish coins. Two, however, are noteworthy by their almost continual use by the various Sultans, and are found oftentimes in conjunction with the toughras, on different coins of the same monarch. These two formulas were first used by Mohammed II. 1451-1481 A. D. The first, *Darib en-nadr sahib el-izz wa-en-nasr fi-l-barr wa-l-bahr*; "Striker of the glittering (coin,) Lord of

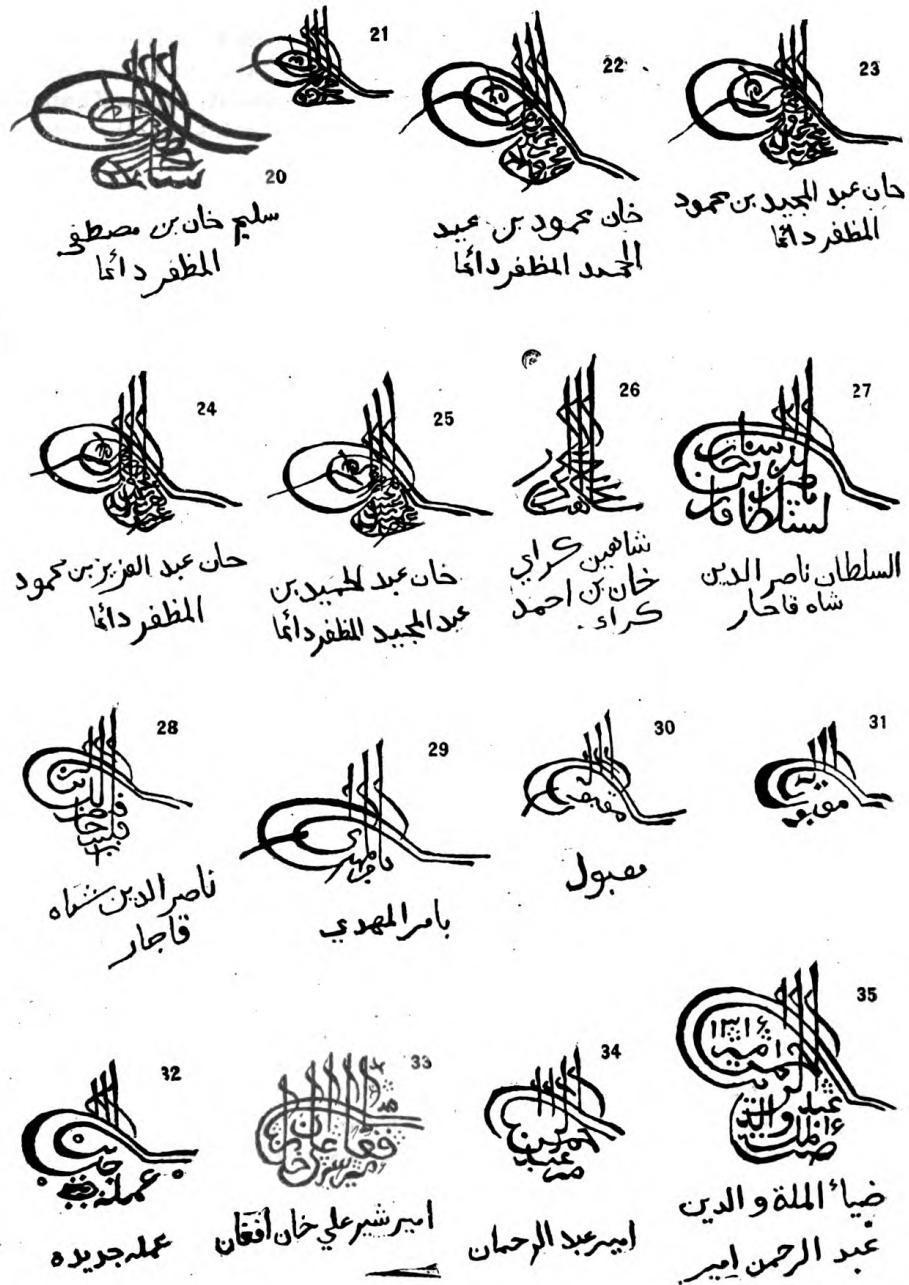
*Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, Pesth, 1840 ed., vol. I, page 152.

Might and Victory by land and sea," is found with but few exceptions on the coins of all the Sultans until the reign of the First Abdul-Hamid. From the time of Ibrahim I. it is found chiefly on the coins from the mints of Tripoli and Tunis. The other formula, although not of frequent occurrence until the time of Murad III., was used by all the succeeding Sultans up to the reign of Abdul Azziz and is as follows, *Sultan el-barreyn wa-khakan el-bahreyn sultan ibn es-sultan*, "Sultan of the two lands and khakan of the two seas, Sultan son of the Sultan." Neither of these two inscriptions was interwoven into a device like the toughra, but was always written out in the regular manner. As may be seen the toughra device outdates either of these two formulas, and has outlived them, and has been used by twenty-five different Sultans. The *Darib en-nadr* formula has been employed by sixteen Sultans, and the *Sultan el-barreyn* inscription has been used by twenty-two monarchs.

Although history tells us that we are indebted to Murad I. for this significant type of Turkish calligraphy, we are doomed to disappointment if we expect to find the toughra on any of his coins; nor do we find it on the coins of his successor Bayezid I., who reigned from 1389 to 1402. This ruler was taken prisoner by the great Tamerlane and died in captivity. After Bayezid's capture his sons spent some eleven years in winning back the empire from Tamerlane. Two of these sons, however, interest us—Suleyman, surnamed Chelebee or Gentleman, and Mohammed, afterwards Sultan. With Prince Suleyman the toughra is first found on Turkish coins, but before taking up the regular Ottoman line we must go back some years and look at some coins issued by another reigning house—the Amirs of Saru Khan. A surprising fact here reveals itself, for on some of the coins of this series the toughra is found, although elementary, nevertheless the prototype of the whole series, this fact either leads us to discredit the attribution of the invention to Murad in 1365, or to give the Amirs of Saru Khan the credit of adopting the device from Murad as being an especially significant mark of authority. I have been unable to find out when the Turks first made use of the toughra as a regular crest on their documents, but the fact remains that the House of Saru Khan first employed it on coins shortly after Murad made his notable signature in 1365. As far as we know the device was first used by Ishak, Amir of Saru Khan, on a small silver coin issued some time between 1374 and 1390 A. D., and it is not at all unlikely that this Ishak was present at the treaty with the Ragusan envoys in 1365, and was so impressed with Murad's method of signing that he afterwards adopted the device on his coins when he came to the throne a few years later.

These various Amirs of Asia-Minor of which the Osmanlis were one house, sprang up on the ruins of the Seljuke Empire of Er Room. The Osmanlis or Turks soon became the ruling house until Timur or Tamerlane curbed for a short time their ambitions. The Amirs of Saru Khan ruled in Lydia, and as above stated Ishak, who ruled from 1374–1390 A. D. or 776–792 A. H., was the first to issue a coin with a toughra on it. It bore the follow-





ing formula, *Ishak son of Ilyas*, see fig. 1. The next example is found on a small silver coin of Omar, 1406-1410 A. D. or 809-813 A. H., and bears the inscription, *Omar son of Ilyas*, see fig. 2, and also on a small silver coin of his successor, Junevd. 1410-1426 A. D. or 813-829 A. H. and has the formula, *Junevd son of Ibrahim*, see fig. 3. This brings the line of Saru Khan to a close. We now take up the toughras as found on the coins of the Ottoman Empire.

SULEYMAN CHELEBEE, 806-813 A. H.—1403-1410 A. D.

This prince was engaged in constant wars with Tamerlane and his own brothers. He made his headquarters at Adrianople in Europe, and was killed at the capture of that city in 1410. His toughra is met with on a small silver coin and has the inscription, *Amir Suleyman bin (son of) Bayezid*, see fig. 4.

SULTAN MOHAMMED I, 816-824 A. H.—1413-1421 A. D.

No toughras are found on this monarch's coins.

SULTAN MURAD II., 824-848 AND 849-855 A. H.—1421-1451 A. D.

This monarch's reign, like most of the others, was filled with wars against the Byzantine empire, Hungary, Venice and Servia. In 1444 the Sultan resigned his throne in favor of his son Mohammed, but on account of internal troubles, chiefly a revolt of the Janizaries, Murad was implored to again assume the reins of government. Many varieties of toughras are found on his coins, some with *Khan* in the formula, others without, and also with and without the date 825. The toughra depicted in fig. 5 has the inscription, *Murad son of Mohammed*. These pieces were issued from various mints, but chiefly from that of Brusa, and both silver and copper pieces are met with. A noteworthy fact with the early coins bearing the toughra is that they were issued from Asiatic mints rather than from the European mints; the only exception for some time being the above mentioned coin of Suleyman Chelebees, and that is explained by his sphere of influence being confined to Europe.

SULTAN MOHAMMED II., 855-886 A. H.—1451-1481 A. D.

(Surnamed Fatih or Conqueror.)

I am in doubt whether any authentic coins of this Sultan, famed for his cruelty and unparalleled barbarity, bear any toughra or not. Stanley Lane Poole in the British Museum Catalogue of Oriental Coins, Vol. VIII., gives a copper coin of the Adrianople mint to this Sultan, bearing the inscription in toughra form, *Mohammed son of Murad Khan*. Galib Edhem* does not mention any such coin for Mohammed II. As the coin mentioned by Poole bears no date, it may possibly be for Mohammed III., who reigned some years later and whose toughra bears the same formula. During this reign Con-

*Taquim Masl ukat Othmaniat (Catalogue of Turkish Coins) by I. Galib Edhem. Constantinople, 1307 [1890].

stantinople fell into the hands of the Turks in the 857th year of the Hegira or 29th May, 1453, of our own era. Beside this city and Trebizond, Mohammed conquered twelve kingdoms and two hundred towns, and swore that he would trample on all the altars of Christ and destroy the Christian religion.

We look in vain for the toughra on the coins of the next two Sultans, Bayezid II. and Selim I. Yavouz. In this last Sultan's reign Jerusalem was taken by the Turks in 1517, and Egypt was also annexed by the Ottoman power.

SULTAN SULEYMAN, 926-974 A. H.—1520-1566 A. D.

Surnamed the magnificent, though called by the Ottomans Kanouri or Law Giver. The coins bearing the toughra of this monarch are rare. I know of but one variety, a copper coin, minted at Constantinople, bearing in toughra form, *Suleyman Khan*, and over the device the words, *Azze Nassrohou* (may he be powerful), and below the mint name *Costantinich*.

SULTAN SELIM II., 974-982 A. H.—1566-1574 A. D.

No toughras are found upon this ruler's coins. I have mentioned his name, for during his reign Cypress was captured by the Turks, and the great naval battle of Lepanto was fought in 1571, between the Turks under Ali Hassan, and the Holy League under Don John of Austria, and in which the Ottomans were totally defeated. In 1574 Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli became provinces of the Ottoman Empire. From now on we find on the coinage of the Osmanli Sultans an almost unbroken line of toughras.

SULTAN MURAD III., 982-1003 A. H.—1574-1595 A. D.

During the reign of Murad or Amurath, as he is sometimes called, the toughra appears on a number of coins, issued from the Amid, Aleppo and Bagdad mints. They bear the inscription, *Sultan Murad bin Selim Khan*, see fig. 6.

SULTAN MOHAMMED III., 1003-1012 A. H.—1595-1603 A. D.

His toughra appears on coins of the Amid, Aleppo and Damascus mints and also for the first time on an Egyptian coin, and carries the formula, *Sultan Mohammed son of Murad Khan*, see fig. 7. Nothing very eventful happened in this reign, wars with Hungary, other Christian Powers, Persia and dissaffected Pashas being taken for granted as in all the other reigns. Mohammed was the son of a Venetian lady of rank taken into slavery in her infancy. It is worthy of comment here that the Sultans of any note were in almost every instance sons of Christian mothers.

SULTAN AHMAD I., 1012-1026 A. H.—1603-1617 A. D.

Ahmad or Achmet, as he is often known to Europeans, issued coins bearing the toughra from various mints—Damascus, Khanjeh, Amid, Aleppo and Erzerum may be mentioned, all of which are in silver and have the

formula, *Sultan Ahmad son of Khan Mohammed*, see fig. 8. Tobacco was first introduced into Turkey by the Dutch during this reign. On the death of Ahmad his brother Mustafa was proclaimed Sultan, but after a reign of three months was succeeded by his nephew.

SULTAN OTHMAN II. OR OSMAN, 1027-1031 A. H.—1618-1622 A. D.

I know of no coins bearing the toughra of Mustafa and but one having the toughra of Othman on it. This was issued at the Khanjeh mint and carries the formula, *Sultan Othman son of Ahmad Khan*. Unfortunately I am unable to give a reproduction of Othman's toughra.

SULTAN MURAD IV., 1032-1049 A. H.—1623-1640 A. D.

This ruler, a brother of Othman, ascended the throne at the age of twelve. Silver coins bearing his toughra were issued from the mints of Amid, Khanjeh, Alenpo and Constantinople and bear the formula, *Sultan Murad bin Ahmad Khan*, see fig. 9. During Murad's reign there was more or less constant warfare with the Persians, Bagdad being retaken by the Shah's troops and recaptured by the Ottomans in whose hands it has since remained.

SULTAN IBRAHIM I., 1049-1058 A. H.—1640-1648 A. D.

A brother of Murad and an avowed hater of Christians. Both copper and silver coins bearing the toughra were issued at the Amid and Constantinople mints and read, *Sultan Ibrahim bin Ahmad Khan*, see fig. 10. A Dirhim from the Baedat mint bears a toughra with a new formula embodying the words, *el muzaffir da'ima*, meaning the ever successful or victorious (Sultan). This inscription is probably in reference to the victorious wars with the Persians in the previous reign, and the reconquering of the city of Bagdad, as this inscription first appears on coins from this mint. This new formula in the following reign superseded the old formula, *Sultan X son of X Khan*. I have been unable to secure a good specimen of this new toughra on Ibrahim's coins, but it can be distinguished from number 10 by the mint and by the additional curve in the lower left hand part of the device.

SULTAN MOHAMMED IV., 1058-1099 A. H.—1648-1687 A. D.

This Sultan was barely seven years old when he ascended the throne. Some silver coins from the Damascus and the A'lenpo mints bear the formula in toughra form, *Sultan Mohammed bin Ibrahim Khan*, see fig. 11; while the formula, *The ever victorious Sultan* is found on a silver coin of Bagdad. For the first time the toughra appears on a coin from the Tunis mint, dated 1066 and bearing in full the new formula, *Mohammed bin Ibrahim el Muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 12. This formula has been continued to the present day. With the adoption of this new title the style of the toughra has of necessity been changed, it now being composed of graceful curves and its composition being subject to more artistic treatment. From now on we notice a gradual tendency towards the perfection and calligraphical treatment of the toughra.

During this reign the Turks besieged Vienna, but were finally routed by the intrepid John Sobieski. Following this were a number of unsuccessful campaigns by the Turks and Hungary passed out of the clutches of the Sublime Porte.

SULTAN SULEYMAN II., 1099-1102 A. H.—1687-1691 A. D.

This monarch, a brother of Mohammed, issued coins bearing the toughra from the mints of Brusa, Serai, Bagdad and Constantinople. The toughras on these coins vary slightly, but all carry the inscription, *Suleyman son of Ibrahim, the ever victorious*, see fig. 13. The one pictured here is taken from a copper coin of Constantinople. The title of the ever victorious is a little out of place here as the northern boundaries continued to dwindle away and the Peloponnesus fell into the hands of the Venetians.

SULTAN AHMAD II., 1102-1106 A. H.—1691-1695 A. D.

This monarch was a brother of Suleyman, and as far as I know his toughra appears only on a copper coin issued at Constantinople and has a formula similar to Suleyman's.

SULTAN MUSTAFA II., 1106-1115 A. H.—1695-1703 A. D.

This ruler, a son of Mohammed IV., was engaged in a disastrous war with the Austrians, his army being destroyed by Prince Eugene. The toughra as found on the coins of this Sultan has the addition of the word Khan, and is as follows, *Mustafa bin Mohammed Khan el muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 14. This device is found on coins from the mints of Adrianople, Smyrna, Erzeroum, Egypt and Constantinople, and also on gold coins issued from this latter mint.

SULTAN AHMAD III., 1115-1143 A. H.—1703-1730 A. D.

Ahmad or Achmet was another son of Mohammed IV., and his reign was taken up with the usual wars with Austria, Venice and Russia. During this period Charles XII. of Sweden and Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks being defeated by Peter the Great, at Pultawa fled to Turkey. The toughra of this Sultan is found on coins from all the mints except Tripoli. Those from the Constantinople mint have the mint name Islamboul as well as Costantinieh. Two new mints appear during this reign, Tabriz and Tiflis, both of which cities had shortly before come under the rule of the Turks. The usual formula is found on all of Ahmad's coins, *Ahmad son of Mohammed Khan, the ever victorious*, see fig. 15.

SULTAN MAHMOUD I., 1143-1168 A. H.—1730-1754 A. D.

He was a son of Mustafa II., and the device of this ruler bears the inscription, *Khan Mahmoud bin Mustafa el Muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 16. The coins were issued from the mints of Constantinople, Kars, Kanjeh, Tiflis, Bagdad and Egypt.

SULTAN OTHMAN III. OR OSMAN, 1168-1171 A. H.—1754-1757 A. D.

This ruler, a brother of Mahmoud, reigned but three years, peacefully at that, and died a natural death. Coins bearing in toughra form the inscription, *Othman Khan son of Mustafa, the ever victorious*, see fig. 17, are found with the mint names of Constantinieh, Islamboul and Misr (Egypt).

SULTAN MUSTAFA III., 1171-1187 A. H.—1757-1774 A. D.

A son of Ahmad III. Coins bearing the toughra with the inscription, *Mustafa Khan bin Ahmad el Muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 18. This toughra must not be confounded with the device of Mustafa II., fig. 14, which is very similar, both having square bases. These pieces were issued from the mints of Constantinople, Egypt and Aleppo.

During this reign the Turks were busily engaged defending their territory from Russia.

SULTAN 'ABDUL HAMID I., 1187-1203 A. H.—1773-1789 A. D.

This ruler was another son of Ahmad and ascended the throne late in life. His toughra is composed of the usual inscription, *Khan 'Abd-ul-Hamid bin Ahmad el Muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 19. Those coins bearing the toughra were issued with the mint names of Constantinieh, Islamboul, Egypt and Tripoli. As far as I know this is the first Tripolitan coin bearing the toughra, all the others having the inscription in straight lines.

SULTAN SELIM III., 1203-1222 A. H.—1789-1807 A. D.

A son of Mustafa III. Coins with the toughra were issued from the mints of Islamboul, Egypt and Tripoli and have the usual formula, see fig. 20.

SULTAN MUSTAFA IV., 1222-1223 A. H.—1807-1808 A. D.

A son of Abdul Hamid, but as he ruled only a few months his coins are rare. They, however, bear the same formula as the others and were issued from the Constantinople and Egyptian mints.

SULTAN MAHMOUD II., 1223-1255 A. H.—1808-1839 A. D.

This monarch, known as the Reformer, was another son of Abdul Hamid. During this reign the Greeks separated from the Ottoman Empire and became independent through the intervention of England, France and Russia. Also, during Mahmoud's reign the military order of the Janizaries was exterminated, Algiers was lost and Egypt was partially separated by a revolt of Mohammed Ali Pasha. The coins bearing the toughra were issued from the Constantinople, Bagdad, Egypt and Tripoli mints, and bear the usual inscription, *Khan Mahmoud son of 'Abd-ul-Hamid, the ever victorious*. There are, however, two toughras used, varying slightly in shape; one with a flat base, see fig. 21, and the other with a curved bottom, see fig. 22, the inscription,

however, being the same on both. This last toughra and the remaining three are very similar and can only be told apart by close scrutiny.

SULTAN 'ABDUL MEDJID I., 1255-1277 A. H.—1839-1861 A. D.

A son of the above. During his reign the Crimean war took place. Coins bearing his toughra were issued at Constantinople, Egypt and Adrianople and bear the usual formula, see fig. 23.

SULTAN 'ABDUL 'AZIZ I., 1277-1293 A. H.—1861-1876 A. D.

A brother of the above. In 1876 'Abdul 'Aziz was deposed by his Pashas and his nephew, Murad V., was proclaimed Sultan, but proving to be an imbecile he was forced to resign within a few months. The toughra of 'Abdul 'Aziz is as follows, *Khan 'Abd-ul 'Aziz son of Murad, the ever victorious*; see fig. 24.

SULTAN 'ABDUL HAMID II., 1293 ——— A. H.— 1876 ——— A. D.

The ruling sovereign and the second son of 'Abdul Medjid. In the second year of this Sultan's reign Russia declared war against Turkey over the Danubian Principalities. The treaty of 1878 made Servia, Roumania and Montenegro independent. The toughra is as follows, *Khan 'Abd-ul-Hamid bin 'Abd-ul Medjid el Muzaffir da'ima*, see fig. 25.

We now come to the end of the Turkish series, and take up the toughras on coins of other Mohammedan princes. These are few and spasmodic and in but one instance do they occur on all the coins of a given ruler.

KHANS OF KRIM.

The first use of the toughra on other than Turkish coins, with the exception of the above mentioned coins of Saru Khan, is found on a few coins of the last Khan of the Crimea or Krim.

SHAHIN GERAİ, 1191-1197 A. H.—1777-1783 A. D.

The toughra as pictured in figure 26 is met with on some silver coins of four different denominations issued at the mint of Baghchih Serai, in the fourth, fifth and sixth years of Shahin's reign. They bear the formula, *Shahin Gerai Khan bin Ahmad Gerai*. A large copper coin is met with from the Kaffah mint bearing a toughra with the regnal years of five and six. The device on this piece though very similar, especially as to shape, has the word *Khan* beginning the inscription. In many ways these Crimean toughras are the most pleasing of the series, although entirely different from any of the others.

Why the toughra was used on a Crimean coin I cannot say, especially on a coin of Shahin's. Crimean relations began with Turkey when the Khans of Krim asked Mahmoud II. in 1661 to take possession of their country. This the Sultan quickly did and ever after the various Sultans have acted as overlords more or less tangibly until 1774, when Russia stepped in. Various

rights and offices were divided between them. The coins of the realm were to be struck in the name of the reigning Sultan. The toughra of Shahins is the more remarkable as this Khan was the tool of Russia, and was held on his throne by the Muscovite Power. Later he resigned his throne and the dominions of the Crimea became part of Russia. This Shahin was the last ruler of the Tartar Dynasties, and Krim was the last remnant of that great empire created by Genghis Khan, which for six centuries had been master of Central Asia and whose extent at one time reached from the Ganges to the Danube.

PERSIA.

In the annals of Persian numismatics we find a most varied assortment of types, and we should therefore not be surprised at meeting with the toughra in this series. During the reign of

SHAH NASIR ED-DIN, 1264-1313 A. H.—1848-1896 A. D.

we find the only evidences of the adoption of the inscription in the toughra form, and then only on two coins, both issued from the Meshhed mint. I am at a loss to find a reason for its use on these coins, especially as Meshhed is in the northeastern part of Persia, far from the Turkish borders.

The toughra shown in fig. 27 is found on a gold coin struck at Meshhed in 1281 A. H. and bears the formula, as *Sultan Nasir ed-din Shah Kajar*. The name Kajar refers to the family of the Shah, Nasir ed-din being the fourth ruler of the Kajar dynasty. The other toughra, fig. 28, is found on a silver coin from the same mint, but with the date 1287 A. H., and bears the same formula as the above with the exception that the word Sultan is omitted. With these two and the remaining toughras to be taken up a marked difference is seen in the construction and in the shape, and the complex intermingling of the words is lacking which so characterizes the later Turkish crests.

SOUDAN.

The next four toughras in point of historical interest should command a much more detailed account than the present sketch admits. These toughras are found on the coins issued by the Dervishes in the Soudan during their revolt from Egyptian authority a few years ago.

The first toughra, fig. 29 is found on a 20 piastre piece issued by

MOHAMMED AHMAD, the MAHDI, 1298-1302 A. H.—1881-1885 A. D.

These coins bear the date 1302 and this toughra is composed of the inscription *be Amr el-Mahdi, by order of the Mahdi*. The stroke crossing the two curves is meaningless being copied from the Turkish toughras to carry out the general form. The only other coin that Mohammed Ahmad issued was an 100 piastre piece in gold being a servile copy of the Egyptian pound and bearing the name of the Sultan 'Abdul Medjid in the toughra. The employment of the toughra on these and the following Soudanese pieces

is easily understood, as the coins were imitated from the Turkish Medjidie pieces to facilitate their circulation. On the death of the Mahdi

ABDULLAH I BN SEYID MOHAMMED, the KHALIFA, 1302-1317 A. H.—
1885-1899 A. D.

succeeded him, but it was not until two years later or in 1304 A. H. that he issued any coins. The first piece issued had the simple inscription *Makboul, Accepted*, in toughra form, see fig. 30. This same toughra appears on another twenty piastre piece, but of the wreath type with the date of 1310. This makboul inscription, although more clumsily made, see fig. 31, is found on the wreath and spear type of the twenty piastre pieces with dates of 1308, 1309, 1312, 1313 and 1315 and on a five piastre piece of 1311. It is also found on the Medjidie type with date 1312. The toughra as displayed on these pieces has lost all its original significance, the ruler's name does not appear, the long sweeping curves and the three uprights with the streamers are but a meaningless shell enclosing the word makboul as only the *Lam* (L) in this word is incorporated into the toughra, the rest being added to carry out the idea of the device. Some have interpreted the three upright strokes as signifying Allah, making the inscription read, *Accepted by God*. However I fail to see any reason for this reading.

The remaining form of the toughra as found on the Khalifa's coins is shown in fig. 32, and bears the inscription *omla gildida, new money*, and is found on both five and twenty piastre pieces dated 1311 and 1312. The three uprights in this as in the makboul device have no meaning—merely being employed to carry out the idea of a toughra. The defeat of the Dervishes in 1899 and the death of Abdulla in the following year put an end to this interesting coinage.

AFGHANISTAN.

There yet remains the toughras found on the coins of Afghanistan, and like those of the Persian series are found on but few of the types of the coinage. A glance at these Afghan toughras shows that they followed the Persian prototype rather than the Turkish. The devices pictured in fig. 33 is taken from a rupee of

SHEER ALI, 1280-1283 and 1285-1296 A. H. or 1863-1878 A. D.

The inscription reads *Amir Sheer Ali Khan Afghan*, and bears the date of 1285. This toughra is very simply constructed, the characters being arranged in their regular order. With the exception of some of the earlier Turkish toughras this and the following crest depart from the usually accepted standard, by having more than three upright strokes. This method of exaggerating the vertical strokes is characteristic of the coinage of Afghanistan.

'ABD UR RAHMAN, 1297-1319 A. H.—1880-1901 A. D.

This Khan succeeded to the throne of his uncle and among the many different types of his coins, I have found two varieties of toughra, both struck at Kabul. The first, fig. 34, is found on a rupee of the date 1301 and the inscription reads *Amir 'Abd ur-Rahman*. The second toughra is found on a rupee and also on a large five rupee piece and bears the impressive inscription *dia ul-millat wa ud-din 'Abd ur-Rahman Amir*, which may be translated 'Abd ur-Rahman Amir, the light of the people and the faith, fig. 35,

Communications.

LONDON, June 10, 1905.

MY DEAR DR. HEATH:

Shortly before returning home from a foreign tour upon which I started April 1st, I will offer the readers of the NUMISMATIST my numismatic observations in leisure time. In Berlin I found at the bureau of exchange a few U. S. gold and silver coins of old date and some stray medals, colonials, etc., but nothing of much rarity, and I bought only some German proofs and medals. The only dealer I heard of had given up an office in a central part of the city and conducted his business at his apartment in a remote quiet street, but I found him out when I called and a card left, stating my coin interests and hotel address. brought no reply.

In Paris I found several dealers as follows:

E. Boudeau, 2 rue Louvois.

Bourgey, 19 rue Druout.

Florange, quai Malaquais 21.

Rollin & Fouardent, 4 rue Louvois.

Madame Serrure, 19 rue des Petits Champs.

Busch, 21 rue Croix des Petits Champs.

Keim, 7 rue de Castiglione.

The fourth in the list is a very old and prominent firm with a rich stock of coins, medals, curios and antiquities shown in several large rooms, but they deal mostly in Roman and Greek pieces and had nothing American in stock. This is the case with most of the dealers, but Boudeau had a line of half dollars and cents of no great value. I later on attended a sale of ancient coins he had at the Hotel Druout, the great auction place of Paris, seeing about fifty bidders in attendance, including one lady.

One has more chance in Paris of finding coins or medals of interest by prowling about among the hundreds of bric-a-brac shops in the vicinity of the auction house mentioned and over the river in the students quarter. Years ago I thus bought cheap a rare Lincoln medal and a Manley Washington medal. Here in London the best known coin dealers are,

Spink & Son, 17 and 18 Piccadilly.

Lincoln, 67 New Oxford St.

A. H. Baldwin, Duncannon St.

The first firm has a fine jewelry and silverware store in one of the leading streets of the city. There is a coin display in one of the show windows and, in a large rear room, cases of drawers contain an extensive stock. A very courteous member of the firm showed me several trays of U. S. gold, silver and copper coins and some colonials. I was pleased to find that my "Treatise on Mint Marks" was one of their books of reference. The firm has a number of salesmen in its general business. Lincoln has a small store on a central, though less fashionable street, but it is entirely devoted to coins and curios, which he mainly attends to unaided and collectors have every attention. I was shown an entire tray full of Pine Tree Shillings and Six-pences—a very choice array, and a number of drawers of U. S. coins of all denominations with, here and there, very tempting pieces.

A. H. Baldwin has a little store just off the Strand close to the Charing Cross Station. He is an old member of the A. N. A. and well known to readers of the NUMISMATIST, in which he takes a great interest. He also has quite a large assortment of U. S. coins and is very obliging in showing them. He deals in curios also. I have found that the English demand for American issues is principally confined to colonials of all descriptions, but a few collectors have been interested in U. S. coins and from them and chance finds the London dealers derive their stocks, which they then sell mainly to American dealers and collectors who come abroad and do not let sight seeing interfere with their numismatic zeal for discoveries. It is only once in a while, however, that the great rarities are found, though often choice pieces in fine condition may reward the search of the less advanced enthusiast. If he is interested in European coinage as well, he will, of course, find a wide field for outlay and interest. London dealers are, as a rule, well acquainted with the values of our rarest dates, but bargains may occasionally be had. I found, my dear doctor, that you were well known to the trade by name and they were glad to hear of your genial personality.

Yours very truly,

A. G. HEATON.

Pickering, Ontario, July 1. 1905.

Dr. Heath. Editor "The NUMISMATIST," Monroe, Mich.

My dear Sir:—

I was much pleased with the article of Jeremiah Gibbs on certain Bouquet Sous in your June Lumber. Mr. Gibbs is a careful student of Canadian coins and at present our most prolific writer on Canadian Numismatics. The series of Canadian Sous embracing as they do, so many varieties and subvarieties of type and metal and edge and overstrike should appeal strongly to all Canadian numismatists. I would like to see further articles in your journal on these Sous, containing, if possible, particulars as to the number of specimens of each of the rarer varieties with the names of their fortunate possessors, probable values, etc.

My immediate object is writing just now however, was to call attention

to some other distinguishing characteristics of Nos. 685 and 686. Mr. Gibbs article I believe to be the most complete to date on these numbers, but if any one else can add further information regarding them, no doubt Mr. Gibbs will be as pleased as any one to welcome such addition to the knowledge of the craft.

In classifying these Sous I divide the berries (on the reverse) into four groups viz: 1. Those on outside of wreath and to left of bow or where wreaths are joined. 2. Those on inside of wreath and to left of where wreaths are joined. 3. Those inside of wreath and to right of where wreaths are joined and 4, those on outside of wreath and to right of where wreaths are joined. The berries are then read off from left to right, thus 5-4-4-5. My table of differences would then be as follows:

Breton No. 685. LeRoux No. 566.	Breton No. 686. LeRoux No. 567.
1. Wreath of reverse more open at-top	1. Wreath of reverse less open at-top.
2. Dot over O in Sou.	2. No dot over O in Sou.
3. Bouquet or obverse side of die perfect.	3. Bouquet or obverse side of die broken through C U. in AGRICULTURE.
4. No. of berries to wreath—17.	4. Number of berries to wreath—18.
5. Arrangement of berries—5, 4, 4, 4.	5. Arrangement of berries 5. 4, 4, 5.
6. First berry to left of knot on outside wreath is at end of a short straight stem.	6. First berry to left of knot on outside is on under side of a stem curving sharply downward.
7. Third berry upward to left of bust on outside wreath, is on a moderately long well curved stem.	7. Fourth berry upward to left of knot on outside is on a short straight stem.
8. Fourth berry upward to left of knot on outside wreath more distant from leaf below.	8. Fourth berry upward from and to left of knot on outside wreath, less distant from wreath below.
9. First berry on inside of wreath and to right of knot is on moderately long stem.	9. First berry on inside of wreath and to right of knot is on short stem.
10. Top berry on inside of wreath and fourth berry from top on outside of wreath at right side are on nearly straight stems.	10. Top berry on inside of wreath at right and fourth berry from top on outside of wreath at right side are on well curved stems.
11. First leaf on outside of stem below does not touch main stem.	11. First leaf on outside of stem below touches main stem.
12. Second, third and fourth leaves on left inside lie against main stem.	12. Second, third and fourth leaves on left inside do not touch main stem.
13. Below knot uniting two sides of the wreath, TWO LEAVES run horizontally outwards and a little downwards towards N and E.	13. Below knot uniting two sides of the wreath, TWO STEMS (not leaves) run downwards towards N and E. The left stem is more vertical than the corresponding leaf in B. 585.

Both B. 685 and B. 686 have 18 leaves to wreath, straight reverses and are met with in both red and yellow copper and with flat concave and convex plain edges. The illustrations of these numbers are not reliable in either of Breton's works or in the Canadian Coin Cabinet of Dr. LeRoux or in the Gibb's article of the June Numismatist. The latter illustration, though perhaps the best to date, doesn't show the two leaves below the knot in B 685 or the dot over O in Sou in 685, and the curves of berry stems and relations of leaves to main stem is defective. Present mistakes are likely to occur, until some one produces absolutely correct illustrations.

My only apology for such lengthy descriptions of these coins is the difficulty hitherto experienced in distinguishing them by even expert cataloguers. As an instance, at the last Hooper sale, I bought a lot of 21 sous solely to get "B 685 fine" and when they came, found, to my chagrin that the lot contained a B686 fine instead of the desirable B685 fine.

I am Yours Fraternally,
R. M. BATEMAN, M. D.

American Numismatic Association.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

700, T. A. Dodson; 701, A. J. Bannigan; 702, J. B. Rourh; 703, Charles O. Hubbell; 704, Worthy Edwards; 705, Rufus H. Steele; 706, J. P. Pitman.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been made in due form. If no objections are made prior to Aug. 5th they will be declared elected to membership:

O. J. Bierly, 201 N. Highland Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Drs. G. F. E. Wilharm and Geo. F. Heath.

Ernest C. Sikes, 3641 Finney Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Vouchers: S. D. Kiger and Dr. Heath.

A. P. Button, Ortonville, Mich.

Vouchers: H. E. Morey and Dr. Heath.

G. N. Nelse, Lasalle and Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and Ben G. Green.

R. E. Schroeder, 142 7th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

Vouchers: W. A. Hutchinson and Dr. Heath.

John V. Yegge, DeWitt, Iowa.

J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

Vouchers: Heath and Wood.

Albert Boggess, Waco, Tex.

Vouchers: J. C. Lighthouse and H. Wood.

W. M. Gibbs, Fredonia, N. Y.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

Dr. Don M. Steele, Brownsburg, Ind.

Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath and H. Wood.

Malcolm N. Jackson, 1489 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Vouchers: H. Wood and H. E. Morey.

O. D. Harman, Solon, Iowa.

Vouchers: C. E. Briggs and Geo. F. Heath.

Mr. H. N. Brancel, 407 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., has again joined the Association and has been given his old number, 411.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Lyman H. Low, 60 44 East 23rd St.; Cor. 4th Ave., New York City.

J. E. Carswell, Box 134, Plattsville, Ont.

Peter Hallquist, Sharon, Mich.

James Beattie, 188 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.

HOWLAND WOOD, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., July 6, 1905.

"I wish to continue a subscriber to THE NUMISMATIST as long as it is in existence. If it had not been for Mr. Rooks I would perhaps never have known there was such a magazine published." H. J. Murphy, Kansas City, Mo.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 18th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, July 7th, President W. F. Dunham, in the chair.

Communications were read from Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass., and W. G. Jerrems, who is now in Colorado.

Acquisitions to the library since last meeting were Little's History of the World in 2 vols.; a file of the American Journal of Numismatics vols. 1 to 35; the Coin Collector's Journal vols. 1 to 6; Crosby's Early Coins of America; Dickeson's American Numismatic Manual; Montague's Copper Coins of England; Muhlman's Monetary Systems of the World; Dye's Coin Encyclopedia; Smith's Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World; Hazlitt's Coinage of the European continent; and Bett's Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals.

Since last meeting the Society has received Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numismatist, The Philatelic West; and the following catalogues: Adams, Low, Green, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., Tuthill and Steigerwalt.

Messrs. H. C. Whitehill, Paul F. Mueller and W. O. Staab, all of Chicago, were elected to active membership. Geo. Froelich, Barrington, Ill., and F. E. Ellis, St. Louis, Mo., were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Staab exhibited an unusual gold Indo-Scythic coin.

Mr. Mitchell was a visitor.

Adjourned to meet August 4th.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

A Relic of the "20th Century Limited" Wreck

Thomas L. Elder, the New York coin dealer, writes us that June 23d last he received a real and interesting reminder of the awful wreck of the "20th Century Limited", train, occurring near Mentor, Ohio, on June 21st, when 20 persons lost their lives. On June 23d the letter carrier threw down on his desk a letter one end of the envelope blackened by smoke and water,

and to it was pasted a printed slip reading "Post Office, New York, N. Y." The enclosure was damaged in the wreck of the "20th Century Limited" train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., that occurred at Mentor, Ohio, Wednesday, June 21st, 1905. William R. Willcox, Postmaster."

The letter bears date of Plain, Wis., June 20th, and contained a United States silver half dollar carefully wrapped, sent to Mr. Elder by a young collector, Carl Grotophorst, who ordered several foreign coins. The letter itself was much discolored and the half dollar although intact was stained yellow. A strong odor of water-soaked burnt wood was still noticeable. The letter and contents have been returned by Mr. Elder to young Grotophorst to keep as a relic.

TO HALIFAX.

An Editorial Pilgrimage.

Probably no jollier or more congenial party ever left the shades of Michigan than that which assembled at Detroit on the early morning of the 17th of June for the peaceful invasion of the domain of King Edward the Seventh. For years the "Go to Halifax" din had been drummed into the individual ears of the news makers of Michigan, and what had been so often repeated in jest was about to become a reality, for the injunction at last had had its effect. The consensus of opinion was that the command must be obeyed.

When "Hop" gathered his children together on this eventful morning, delegates, their better halves, and a liberal sprinkling of their outgrowth, Scribes and Pharisees all, over 160 responded to roll call, all upon pleasure bent, and animated with as high hopes and light hearts as those whom Moses led forward to view the Promised Land. As our special was ferried across the beautiful Detroit river the password was given out, "something doing all the time" and we were asked to set our time pieces just an hour ahead. It was then that we realized that our pleasure "exertion", as the good old Mrs. Partridge would say, was immediately in prospect and that strenuous times were ahead.

Our special consisted of baggage car, four vestibule coaches and a dining car, furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Mr. J. E. Quick, General Baggage Agent, with his wife, and Mr. C. C. Cragie, Travelling Passenger Agent, accompanied us. The Customs officials treated us most kindly and several parties felt much relieved after their informal visit and inspection of the various articles, wet and dry, inflammable and non-inflammable.

Skirting Lake St. Clair, for a time we plunged eastward at a rapid rate. There was very little difference for some time from what we were accustomed to see in our ain country. The country was flat, the same ox-eyed daisies and wild roses blossomed by the road side, the same timber graced our border, the same boys and girls gathered strawberries in the adjoining meadows, and the occasional "old swimming hole," showed that the Canadian youth indulged in the same tastes and fancies that influenced our youthful days. Still the miles were being rapidly reeled off over as fine a roadbed as this continent affords and before we hardly knew it the hills and valleys of the charming Dundas country told us that we were in a different land. Toronto, 225 miles from Windsor had been reached in just five hours and ten minutes, making a record between these two points. We had left behind the sweltering heat of Michigan. The rapid ride in an elegant and roomy compartmented train was a pleasure, and in Toronto, the capital city of the province of Ontario, the air from the south across the lake was as delightful as it was invigorating. Our train landed us almost at the wharf of Richeleau & Ontario Navigation Company, and we were rapidly on the steamer Kingston, one of the most magnificent steamers that plow the lake. Promptly at 3 p. m. the great boat cut loose and in the midst of a dense fog that enveloped the harbor, and to the tooting of the fog horns, we passed out the harbor entrance headed for Charlotte, N. Y., where at Ontario Beach, Lake Bluff, Sea Breeze, etc., the people of Rochester (only 7 miles distant), disport themselves in summer. These are evidently charming resorts and have similar features to the many that abound in or near every well regulated city in these days of amusements and recreation.

Two hours in the United States and at promptly 11 o'clock our steamer again turned her nose to recross the lake. The sky was clear, and many especially of the younger went out on deck to consult with the moon that was reflecting light in all its glory. Our own moon-for was'nt it the same moon we had left at home-and others enjoyed it because it was *full*. But we are reminded that the early morning will find us in Kingston and amidst sights that we cannot afford to miss, and it was soon when all song and merriment ceased and each one was first getting acquainted with his berth. The poet has said:

"Sleep and world sleeps with you,
Snore and you sleep alone."

Every one slept.

Five o'clock on the morning of the 18th found us tied up at the wharf at Kingston. A piece of the same fog that we had left behind at Toronto bid us "good morning" here. We were not sceduled to tarry here, but per force of circumstances were compelled to remain until the fog lifted. How long this would be no one could tell, so with the admonition from the Captain, not to get very far away from the boat, many wandered over the quaint old city. Our guide tells us that the city was first settled by the French in 1672, that it

now has a population of 20,000, that it is at the foot of Lake Ontario and at the head of the St. Lawrence River, and that it is the principal fortified point west of Quebec. Limestone predominates here and many of the residences and most of the public buildings are built of this durable material. Kingston is an educational center, several schools and colleges of international importance are located here. While it is called a fortified point, we could see little that would withstand modern guns, but what has proved serviceable in the past and is historic to-day has been preserved as it should be, and it is hoped that the wars alarms will never again disturb the quietness of the city, and that its Martello towers and other fortifications many never be called upon to protect its people.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the stillness of the Sabbath morning was disturbed by the whistle of our steamer and our crowd came hurrying and scurrying aboard from all directions.

We are now in the midst of the Thousand Islands, in practically an estuary of Lake Ontario. Here our descriptive powers fail to do justice to the scenic beauty before us. For some fifty miles, or until Brockville is reached, an ever changing panorama of kalidoscopic magnificence presents us a continual change of scenes of surpassing beauty and loveliness which every turn and twist of our steamer brings into view. Artists and poets have vied with each other in their efforts to portray and describe these scenes in a manner that the absent one might comprehend, but only those who have seen with their own eyes can fully comprehend the futility of all such efforts. The Treaty of Ghent officially states that these islands are exactly 1692 in number, and they vary in size from large areas covered with fertile farms and crowned with lofty forest trees, to the small barren rock that just emerges from the placid bosom of the water. The shores, and more convenient islands, often present us prosperous cities magnificent hotels and palatial summer homes of the wealthy as well as the many more modest but none the less homes which embowered in beauty, greet us from the islands at every turn. We had pointed out to us in passing Isle Royal, Seven Isles, Point Vivian, Warren and Cheney Islands, Nobby, Welcome and Linlithgow, Pullman Island, Isle Imperial, Hart Island, Bonnie Castle, Short Island, Summerland, Group, Manhattan, etc. There is but one "Thousand Islands" and one can never fully understand their charm without seeing them. The Kingston stopped briefly at Clayton, Round Island (Frontenac), Alexandria Bay, and at Prescott we were transferred to the steamer Brockville, a river steamer better adapted for river navigation especially for running the "Rapids" several series of which are ahead.

"The Rapids" begin with the Galops on the American side a few miles below Ogdensburg.

We next enter the DuPlat Rapids and the Long Sault, which extend for nine miles until the town of Cornwall is reached. These rapids give but a foretaste of the exciting features of the trip farther down the stream.

The "shooting of the rapids" is a pleasure which is both novel and venturesome. The peculiar sensation which one making the trip experiences when the steamer, with steam almost shut off, glides from shelf to shelf of rock through these foaming water which dash on all sides, is one never to be forgotten. Hidden but a few feet under surface lie the most treacherous boulders, which only the best of skilled pilots can avoid. The steamer is carried along at a speed of twenty miles an hour by sheer force of current, and each onward plunge conveys to the passenger high on the observation deck a sensation like that experienced on a sinking ship.

After having passed through the rapids the steamer enters a more peaceful current and soon glides by the picturesque Indian village of St. Regis on the right side of the river. Here the St. Lawrence expands, forming the beautiful Lake San Francisco, across which one can see Chateaugay mountain range.

Many summer resorts are passed on the way down the river, and after calling at Cornwall, Ont., we proceed en route to Coteau Landing. Here we met disappointment, as the condition of the weather would not permit of the boat passing through the rapids below this point, a heavy fog had arisen covering the turbulent waters, and the pilot wisely would not take any risk in an attempt to pass through under the conditions. We were therefore deprived of the exciting race through the "Cedar Rapids," "Split Rock Rapids," and the "Cascade Rapids," and the steamer was obliged to pass through the Soulanges Canal, which parallels the river on the north side, from Coteau to Cascade Point. The journey through this canal was, however, of great interest, as this waterway was built by the Canadian Government some five years ago and is considered a feat of engineering skill and the finest canal in the world. It has a series of five locks, is massively built of stone, operated and lighted by electricity and overcomes a fall of 84 feet in eleven miles. As our journey was made through this waterway in the evening, the sight was most entrancing, with the line of electric lights extending for miles along the shore. Issuing from the Soulanges Canal we entered Lake St. Louis and proceeded to Lachine, where, through the courtesy of the Grand Trunk Railway System, a special train was waiting to convey the party to Montreal, as owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to run the Lachine Rapids. At Montreal our headquarters were the Windsor Hotel, the finest hostelry in the Metropolis of Canada, and during our stay in this city we were honored with a reception by Mayor Laporte, and members of the City Council and tendered a complimentary carriage drive through the principal streets of the Metropolis of Canada and through Mount Royal Park to the summit of the mountain and back to the hotel. During the spare time at their disposal the principal points of interest were visited and a most pleasant day was spent, and through the courtesy of the Grand Trunk Railway System accommodation was provided for the entire party from Montreal to Lachine and thence by steamer "Soverign" down the Lachine Rapids to Montreal, to

give the delegates and opportunity of seeing Lachine Rapids, which, through unavoidable circumstances they were debarred from running the night before. The trip was very much appreciated and enjoyed by the entire party. The city was reached at 6:30 p. m., in time for dinner.

We had not been in Montreal long before our good brother, Mr. P. O. Tremblay picked ye pilgrim from off the street and informed him that he had a little matter on the side prepared for our particular edification as soon as we could find it convenient. Together we went to "run the Rapids" of the Lachine and on return we went to the Chateau de Ramezay, a place we were most anxious to visit and of which we shall have more to say later. Here we met our old friend, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, who as Curator, has charge of the historic and numismatic collections in the old chateau, where we had a delightful visit. Leaving there we went to the office of Mr. John Dow. As he was just leaving on important business, we just had time to exchange greetings. Other important localities were visited. We found Mr. P. N. Breton, well known to all our readers, and Mr. A. J. Boucher, a numismatist of the old school, at their pleasant homes. Mr. A. C. Roussel was out of the city when we called and Mr. C. E. Boulanger had been suddenly called away on business, but anticipation our visit he had left his extensive collection of Military Medals and Decorations where we could inspect them. His people received us most kindly and a half hour was spent very profitably. At Mr. Tremblay's home we found the finest collection of Papal coins and medals that we had ever seen and we doubt not that it is the finest and most complete this side of the water. The series begins with the fourteenth century and with marvellous completeness is brought down to our day. Mr. Tremblay has other lines, but these most interested us. This divergence from our itinerary was particularly pleasant to us and we shall ever carry with us, in grateful remembrance, not only the genial hospitality of Montreal, but that of its citizens as well.

To be Continued.

Have you ever thought of the fact that perhaps you are denying some good collecting brother the pleasures and privileges of THE NUMISMATIST and the Association? Is it not your duty to share with them as far as possible the good things that you are enjoying? The following extract from a letter just at hand induces us to ask these questions.

Dear Doctor:

Your favor at hand. I am pleased to send you my dollar for the NUMISMATIST and can't figure out why I have never heard of the paper before as I see several of my friends and acquaintances in your testimonials.

D. M. Steele, (Brownsburg, Ind.)

Ex-President Heaton has been on a three months tour in Europe and is now at his summer mountain home at Skyland, Page Co. Va.

B. Max Mehl reports business in his line good, and that he has in the first five months of 1905 three times the business he did in the same period last year.

Geo. O. Walson of Washington, D. C., has changed his business address from the National Capitol Bank to Union Savings Bank of the same city.

William Poillon, Curator of the Museum of the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society of New York, writes us that since the first of the year over 700 specimens have been added to its Cabinet.

B. Max Mehl, the Texas dealer, will hold a fixed price sale in September, at which time he will offer the collection on U. S. silver dollars formed by Mr. C. W. Cowell of Denver. See his announcement.

A curious old document showing how shells in the shape of wampum deteriorated as currency on Manhattan island is found among the minutes of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, of May, 1650, at the meeting in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands. The account reads: "Whereas we see and for some time have seen the decline and depreciation of the loosewampum, among which is found much unpierced and only half-finished, made of stone, glass, bone, shells, horn, nay even of wood and broken; therefore, we have resolved that henceforth no loose wampum shall be current unless strung upon a wire. Trade wampum shall pass as good pay as heretofore at the rate of six white or three black beads for one stiver (2 cents). Done. resolved and decided this 30th of May 1650, at our meeting in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands."—Chicago Daily News.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—Swedish Plate money; a good one dalar piece, any issue. Also Russian Platinum 3 & 6 roubles. State lowest price for cash. Frank T. Noble, 219 Water St. Augusta, Maine.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. cents and half-cents; foreign copper coins, Canada coins and tokens; a fine lot of Condor tokens; U. S. and foreign stamps; set of Navy; Post Office, and Treasury stamps. Will sell stamps or exchange for U. S. cents or half-cents or Jackson tokens. Albert Hawver, Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Kellogg & Co. \$20.00 California gold 1854, in nearly fine condition for the following: Silver dollars, fine condition 1795 to 1803. Cents 1793, 1795, '96, '99, 1803, '04, '06, '21, '28, '30 and 1844; also early half-cents. Submit specific offers. Frank R. Ebricht, 1402 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE: For old Bank paper in good condition the the following coin books. Dye's Encyclopedia, cloth. Description of Greek and Roman Coins in British Museum with plates-paper boards. Imlay and Bicknells catalogue containing cuts of hundreds of foreign silver and gold coins, paper. What have you to offer outside of Confederate scrip. W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—For U. S. cents or gold coins, a fine library on U. S. coins, includes THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. 1. to date, all bound. Scott's 3 catalogues bound in one volume. Crosby, Doughty, Hays, Maris, and many other valuable works. Write stating wants and what you have to offer. C. S. Stiles, Warren, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, T.oy Grove, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: 1801 dollar, extremely fine, and \$5.00 D. mint; also \$5.00 1844, C. mint, both in fine condition; for rare American cents. What have you? Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins. Any bargain with you? I am your man. I mean business. My specialty is scarce varieties. Number according to Breton. Dr. Eugene Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696. 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED: Scott's catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 17th edition. Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado No. 182, Chihuahua, Mexico.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—To know of any English War Medals for sale. C. E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE:—My entire collection of U. S. coins comprising all of the rare U. S. issue, except the extremely rare ones. Cost over \$800.00, will sacrifice for immediate cash. M. A. Wilber, Conshohocken, Pa.

WANTED:—To Buy, Sell or Exchange: Russian coins in gold, silver or copper. Double value for anything on my "short" list. G. W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

"THE NUMISMATIST is A 1." Irvine F. Clark, Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED: Fine Greek tetradrachms. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van-Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Philips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—Anything in Cincinnati Encased Postage Stamps; Cincinnati Store Cards; Cincinnati Paper Money; Cincinnati Bank Note Detectors; Cincinnati War Tokens; address with all particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. and foreign coins, stamps, antiques, old books, minerals and birds eggs; for American coins, paper money, coin books, or Scott's three Catalogues. Irvine F. Clark, 107 2nd St., Gloversville, N. Y.

"THE NUMISMATIST is all right and eagerly read when received." A. W. Crans, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED:—U. S. gold coins for cash; or will exchange. I have good copper cents, 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces; 1851 gold slug (Humbert,) etc Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To buy for cash; Ancient Greek, Roman and Jewish coins. Also U. S. silver, copper and Colonial. Send list stating lowest cash prices. Worthy Edwards. Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

"I hardly could keep house without THE NUMISMATIST." J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—Quarter eagles P. mint, 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863 1864, 1865 and 1867. O. mint, 1841. S. mint, 1854, 1858. D. mint, 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. Will pay the highest prices for California, Colorado, Carolina and Mormon gold. C. W. Cowell, 127 Santa Fe Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—\$1.75 paid for gold dollars; \$1 00 for gold halves and quarters. \$3 50 for three-dollar gold pieces. Geo. O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

"Wish I had known of your most valued magazine long ere I did. I am sure I would not have been without it." Worthy Edwards, South Bend, Wash.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have about nine-tenths of the die varieties of cents, 1816-1856 besides many of the earlier varieties to exchange for other varieties of cents, uncir. silver 3 cents from 1860 to 1873; half-dollar 1797; dollar of 1839 or Colonial coins in silver. If you are interested in die varieties of U. S. cents let me hear from you. Give me Daugherty or Andrews Nos. you need if possible. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Copper cents, half-cents, two cents, foreign and U. S. silver, books relating to coins, arrow heads from Georgia, foreign and U. S. stamps. Souvenir Worlds Columbian Exposition, U. S. coins for the P. Is., for the priced catalogues of 1903, '04, '05. and any U. S. copper coins or books. Hal. A. Day, 310 E. Beardsley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE:—Ten silver coins size of dime for \$1. Hong Kong Cent or Japan $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 sen 5 to 10 cts, 5 and 10 sen 20 cts, 2 sen 12 cts Pempo 8cts; Rin 3 cts. Straits Settlements $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 cent 5 to 10 cts. Siam Bullet Money at $\frac{1}{2}$ catalog price. Malras, Fasan 50 cts Dable Fanam \$1. English Tokens from 10 cts up. 15 Coppers not fine, 16 cts, 10 coppers dated before 1770 for 60 cts. So. Cal. Stamp Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

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" " 1839, very fine, extremely rare	45.00	" half dollar	.70
" " 1854, v. good, rare	4 00	" quarter dollar.....	.40
" " 1870, C. C. mint, good, rare.....	3 50	" dime, very rare.....	.40
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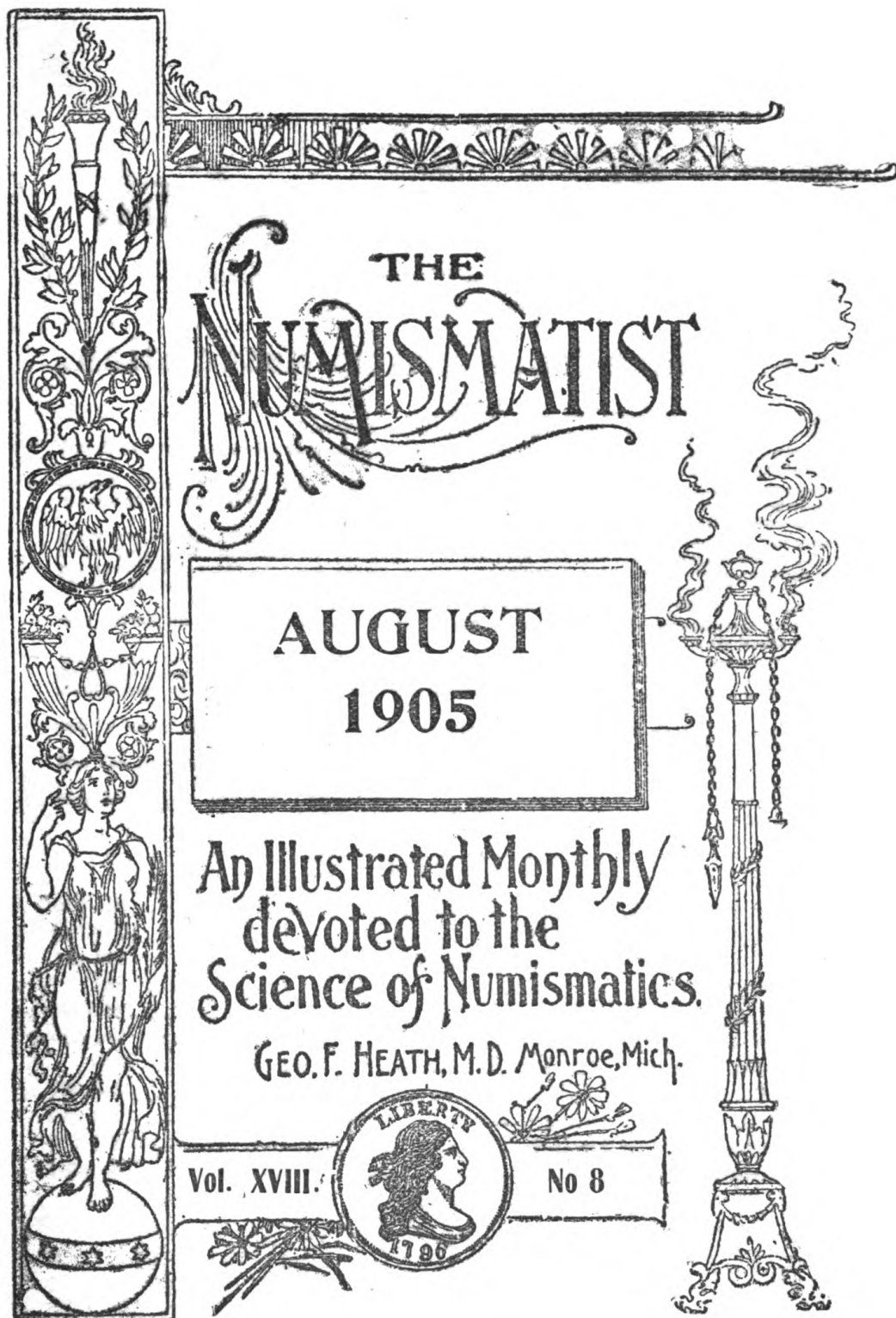
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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	231-236
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated</i>)	237-238
Where One Dollar is Worth Two. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	239-241
Panama's Miniature Coin.....	242
American Numismatic Association	243-244
The Chicago Numismatic Society	244-245
Beware of Christodulo.....	246
To Halifax.....	248-253
Chinese Money	253-254
Wanted, to Exchange or for Sale.....	254-256
Advertisements.....	256-262

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 1905.

NO. 8.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XLIV. W. H. BANFIELD.



A.

In preparing this series of papers for the NUMISMATIST I have endeavored to obtain new facts and details and the consequence has been that considerable historic matter has been brought to the surface which has not heretofore found its way into print. To secure these facts I have been compelled to write personal letters to nearly all of those collectors and dealers whose tokens have appeared in these pages, and in such instances where the individual who has issued the token is no longer living, I have traced his descendants and communicated with them. It is a matter of gratification to me that in every instance but one my letters have been treated with courtesy and the desired information has been supplied. The one exception is the die sinker whose name appears above, and as he is evidently disinclined to furnish me with the necessary details, I shall make a compilation of the cards issued by him to the best of my ability, and supplement the illustrations with such descriptions as I have been able to obtain from other sources.

The establishment of Mr. W. H. Banfield is at 108 Adelaide Street, W. Toronto and he has muled his cards in various ways to gratify the tastes of collectors. In Mr. Breton's valuable work only one token issued by Mr. Banfield is catalogued. It is numbered 805 and is illustrated above. No description is appended and it is simply classified as R. 1., therefore implying that it is very common. The reverse of this card is blank and specimens occur in aluminium and brass. For the sake of reference I shall describe Mr. Banfield's tokens by letters of the alphabet, and designate this as A.

The obverse of A was muled with a rude copy of the denarius of Tiberius



B.

a counterpart of the piece issued in 1891 by the "Montreal Witness," as a reward to the school children throughout the Dominion of Canada, for writing a story of some event pertaining to the county in which the writer lived. (Breton No. 609).

B is in McColl's catalogue (page 16 no. 7) and he states that but five were struck, copper being the metal employed.



C.

Dr. Leroux describes two cards issued by Mr. Banfield, which I will describe at this place.

C (Leroux 965) is in bronze and is rated by him as rarity 4. This obverse, with the date carefully erased on the reverse was muled by Mr. Banfield and the varieties will be noticed later.



D.

D (Leroux 1511) shows a new reverse, the obverse of C being retained. It is in copper and it is said that only six were struck. A combination of the reverses of C and D was also made by Mr. Banfield (Leroux 1510) and was distributed at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1885.

The three words on the reverse of this piece refer to three engagements which were fought in what was known as the Rebellion of Louis Riel in the early part of 1885. The engagement at Fish Creek occurred on the 24th day of April and ten of the Government troops were killed; Batoche was fought on May 12th and the skirmish of Cut Knife Hill took place on the second day of May. This practically ended the rebellion.

Before describing the scarce cards of Mr. Banfield which are catalogued in the McColl collection, a few words may not be out of place concerning their history. In a note appended to his nos. 1-21, he states that these numbers "are from the collection of W. H. Banfield's son, who struck them for himself in the above metals (*i. e.* copper and aluminium) when they were ordered in other metals." In a personal letter to me dated February 29, 1904, Mr. Coll further writes:

"The Banfield cards are very rare in copper. The note on page 17 after no. 21 explains what Mr. Banfield told me himself. The young man struck most of the medals, and was not allowed to strike any in copper, but at the noon hour he struck lots no. 1 to 21 inclusive for his own collection. His father failed; and the son took up draughting for elevator work, and in that capacity I met him in Owen Sound. Finding in me one of similar tastes, he sent to Toronto for his coins and as he had the stamp fever I bought most of his medals and sold him stamps in return. The balance of his medals were purchased by Mr. George Holmes of Owen Sound. That is the true inwardness of lots no. 1 to 21 in my catalogue. *They are all rare in copper.*"

No. 7 of this list has been described above and No. 8 will now be given. The others are foreign to this subject.

E.

Obv. Same as reverse of C with blank scroll instead of date.

Rev. Same as obverse of C.

McColl catalogue No. 8 only four struck in copper.

The same No. 168. In aluminium, Common.



F.

An entirely new obverse muled with the reverse of the preceding.

McColl 169. In aluminium.

McColl 170. In white metal.

Both varieties of metal are common, and large quantities were issued.

In conclusion four tokens bearing portraits will be catalogued at this place.



G.



H.



I.

All of these have the obverse of C as above.

G is McColl no. 158 and occurs in aluminium and is common.

H is McColl no. 161, same metal, also common.

I was not known to McColl. The head of Sir John A. MacDonald is somewhat smaller and better executed than in type H. This is also quite common in aluminium, but only two copies are said to exist in brass.

XLV. CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON.



Dr. Charles E. Anthon became a member of the American Archaeological and Numismatic Society on December 13, 1866, and Corresponding Secretary March 29, 1867. Upon the resignation of President Frank H. Norton on April 25, 1867, Doctor Anthon was elected to fill the vacancy; he resigned the office May 9, 1867, preferring to retain the office of corresponding secretary, but he was again elected President March 20, 1868, and re-elected March 25, 1869.

He again became President March 27, 1873, and retained the office until his death, which occurred June 7, 1883. The society issued the above medal in 1884, after Dr. Anthon's death. The dies were made by Madame Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm.

At the annual meeting March 19, 1878, Mr. Benjamin Betts on behalf of the members presented to Dr. Anthon, the Society membership medal struck in gold.



The dies for this medal were made by Mr. George H. Lovett and the Society issues it in gold, silver, bronze and white metal, as the occasion may require.

Professor Anthon was a collector of both coins and medals and on November 17th and 18th 1879, the first portion of his collection was sold at auction. This section included only the coins and medals of the British Empire and consisted of 950 lots.

In the following year. (November 15th and 16th 1880,) the second portion embracing the coins and medals of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Italy were disposed of, comprising 1029 lots.

The third portion consisting of the coins and medals of Russia, Poland, Modern Greece, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Holland was sold on November 9th and 10th 1882, and included 913 lots.

All of the preceding were catalogued by Professor Anthon himself and after his death Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent issued Part IV, comprising the Antique coins, which were sold May 5th and 6th 1884, and consisted of 1074 lots.

Lastly Mr. George W. Cogan catalogued the fifth and concluding part

comprising the coins and medals of North and South America. This contained 1791 lots and was disposed of on October 20th, 21st and 22d, 1884.

XLVI. BROUGHTON STAMP AND STENCIL CO.



Two hundred and twenty-five of these cards were issued, all in aluminium. Mr. Broughton was formerly connected with Mr. Barnard on King William Street, Hamilton, Ontario, and last year he established in business for himself.

Corrigenda No. XLII should read George C. instead of George P. Arnold.

The Guinea.

One uses so many terms without thinking of their origin that it is quite possible many people have forgotten why guineas were so called. The guinea was first coined in Charles II's reign, together with five-guinea, two-guinea, and half-guinea pieces, and came to be so called because many of the new coins were minted from gold brought from Guinea by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading in Africa." The Royal order to the mint added that these pieces were to be marked "with a little elephant in such convenient place as you shall judge fitting, which Wee intend as a marke of distinction, and an Incouragement unto the said Company in the importing of gold and silver to be coined." It may interest omnibus drivers to hear that a castle was sometimes added to the elephant.

The natives of the Malay Peninsula have in use the very smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one ten-thousandth of a penny. The smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Portuguese three-reis piece, worth twelve one-hundredths of a penny. The smallest coin circulating officially in any part of the British Empire is the five-millesima piece of Gibraltar, worth about half a farthing.—Exchange.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIRST.

COS.

Cos was an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Asia Minor. The earliest Greek settlements, according to tradition, came from Epidaurus. They brought with them the worship of Asklepios, for which the island became noted. The island was called the "Garden of the Aegean Sea," and is mentioned in the book of Maccabees (I Maccabees, XV. 23), and in Josephus (Antiquities XIV. 7, 2). Herod the Great conferred upon the Jews here many favors. The island is now called Stanko and contains a population of about 11,000.

The earliest coinage begins about 480 B. C., and the obverses of the coins usually present a crab, or naked athlete throwing a discus. Reverses of the earlier coins are incuse.



Obv. The head of Herakles in lion's skin to right.

Rev. ΚΑΙΟΝ. A crab and magistrates name, bow and qase, all within a dotted square.

This tetradrachm was struck during the period 300-200 B. C., while Cos was under the Ptolemies.

Under Rome, a great variety of bronze coins were struck down to at least the time of Claudius.

RHODES.

This was also an island of the Aegean Sea, situated off the coast of Asia Minor. Its history goes back to the remotest times. About the year 408 B. C. the more ancient cities of Rhodes; Camirus, Ialysus and Lindus, whose inhabitants traced their descent from Helios, joined in the founding of a new colony or city, Rhodes, near the northern extremity of the island. This new city, in common with the whole island, was very early celebrated in commerce, navigation, literature and arts. Over the entrance to the harbor of this new city was erected in B. C. 283, a brass statue to Helios. This huge structure was 105 feet in height and was reckoned as one of the wonders of the then known world. This statue was thrown down by an earthquake in B. C. 224.

Paul visited the island on his way to Jerusalem (Acts XXI, 1). During the Middle Ages Rhodes was the residence of the Knights of St. John, who defended it bravely from the Turks from 1309 to 1522, when they were forced to abandon the island. It is now a Turkish possession.

The coinage of the island begins before 500 B. C. and continues down to Commodus in imperial times. Helios, or the Sun, being worshipped here it is but natural that this god most often appears on the obverse of their coinage, while the rose, emblematic of the city, is oftener found on the reverses.



Obv. The head of Helios facing.

Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ An opening rose.

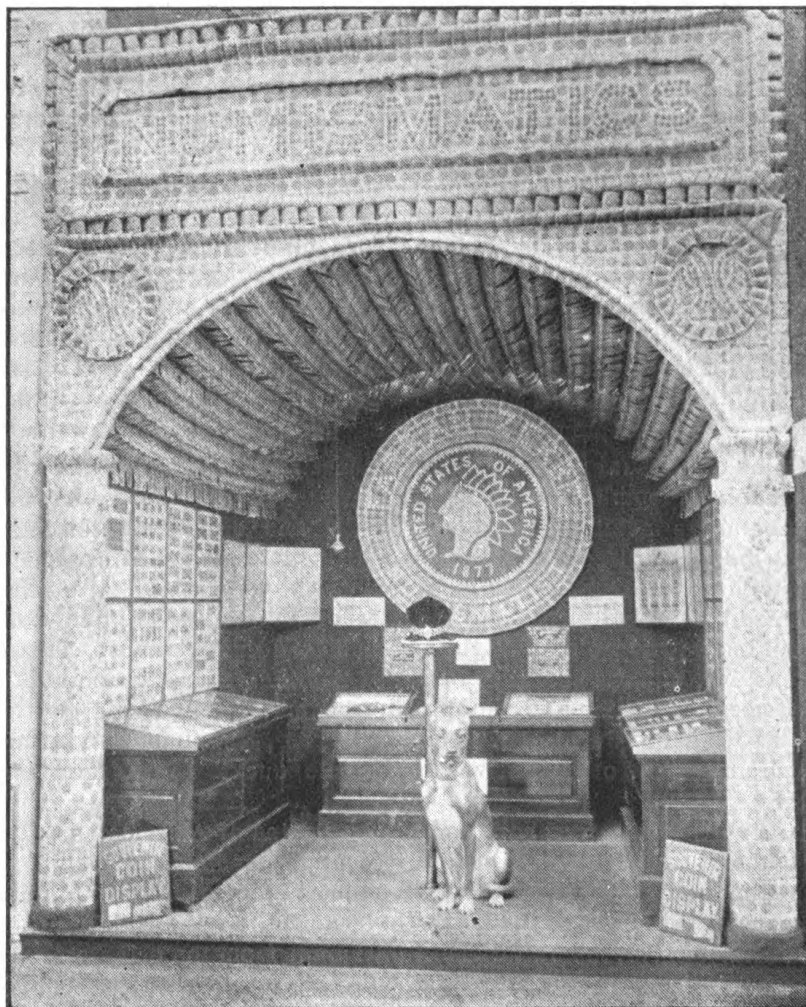
This didrachm of the period 304-168 B. C. is a characteristic specimen of the coinage of the city.

Nickel coinage draws nearer daily. The Indian Government has passed a bill authorizing it, and appointed a commissioner to make inquiries in connection with the decision. This gentleman, Col. Geoffrey Porter, R. E., who is Master of the Mint at Calcutta, is at present in Philadelphia, seeing the mint there. He goes to San Francisco and thence to Victoria, B. C., coming back to Sudbury, the centre of the nickel production of the world. He desires to see how far the nickel of the Sudbury mines can be used for the coinage which has been sanctioned. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, is arranging to see that every courtesy shall be extended to Col. Porter at Sudbury, and all possible information given to him.—Toronto Globe.

Where One Dollar is Worth Two.

Portland, Oregon, Aug. 1—To revel in lucre; to see gems beyond price; to witness a perfection in art of over two thousand years ago, now lost to man; and to view the rarest, oddest and most curious mediums of exchange from all the world during the past thirty centuries, is the reward of a visit to the numismatic exhibit in the Manufacturers building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The space occupied by this exhibit is novel in its decorations, paper money entering into every part. More than three thousand pieces of a face



value of ten thousand dollars are used in the ceiling and wall coverings. This paper money is not of the currency of the times, but of former days, and is more than a memory of the hundreds of millions of private bank issues of the "Wild Cat" period that became worthless in the hands of the people. The lettering and insignia are produced from coins and medals.

Within this canopy of Monte Cristo propensities are exhibited several thousand coins, many of them the most prized of metal gems. Evidences of the earliest coin period, about 700 B. C.; the beautiful gold and silver products of ancient Greece and Rome during the centuries immediately preceding the Christian Era, showing a perfection in die engraving and metal stamping which seemed to die with their producers, the equal of which man has not achieved, are shown in contrast to the crude coin products of the mediaeval ages. Coins of succeeding centuries showing artistic improvement lead to the world's metal money of to-day, almost complete sets of which are exhibited.

Coin oddities of the world are almost completely represented. The "freak" pieces of Ancient China of an age of which there are no authentic records, including bridge, dress, key, razor, ingot and oblong shaped pieces; the hat money of Penang; ring money of the Ivory Coast; fish hook money of Ceylon; canoe-shaped pieces of the Shan States; boot and shoe money from Sycee; amulet coins of the Orient; the bullet money of Siam; from the 1-32 tical, size of a large pin head, to the walnut-shaped four tical pieces; the square and diamond-shaped pieces of India, and the oddities of maritime countries—all contribute to this exhibit of "freak" coins of ages now past.

Coins of unusual materials are evidenced by the glass coins of Egypt, porcelain tokens from the Orient, pasteboard from Old Holland, and many other substances including lead, bell metal, and clay, representing money mediums long ago discontinued. The copper plate money of Sweden, which history tells us was transported in a cart with each small transaction, is represented by several pieces; the largest, of the value of four dollars, is about ten inches square and weighs six and one-half pounds. The widow's mite, denarius, and the shekel of Israel of Biblical record command interest. The extremes of Numisma are shown in the smallest and largest circular coins. the one a 1-32 ducat of Nuremburg in gold, less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, the other a silver quadruple ducat about four inches in diameter.

Among the numerous rare and historic coins of America, are: the first silver coins of this country, issued in 1652 by Massachusetts, include the Pine Tree shilling and three pence; the various metal pieces of the Colonists, the first experimental pieces of the U. S. Government, among which is the Continental dollar of 1776; the half dime of 1792 made from the private silver plate of George Washington; the first U. S. coinage for circulation, copper 1792, silver 1794, gold 1795; and some of the great rarities including pattern pieces; the "Stella" or four dollar gold piece; the 1804 dollar and the only coin of

the Confederacy; a half dollar in silver—all appeal to the interest of the numismatist.

The territorial and private gold issues command attention, particularly by the Pacific coasters. Following the gold finds of '49, and the rush of population to the Western slope, the Government permitted private gold producers to stamp a money value on pieces of gold of certain weight and fineness; many of these pieces are octagonal in shape. The then hazardous methods of transporting currency from the East caused regular mediums of exchange to be decidedly scarce on the Coast, and these private gold pieces continued to be issued some years after the establishment of the United States Mint at San Francisco in 1854, and for many years this was the most popular currency of the coast.

Several varieties of fifty dollar gold pieces, "slugs," as they are best known to the coasters, are exhibited, with companion pieces of various denominations from twenty-five cents up. The very rare 1849 "beaver" money of the Oregon Exchange Co., the Pike's Peak gold coins of Colorado, the Bechtler issue of Carolina and the Mormon pieces of Utah are all worthy evidences of historic periods.

Political history is marked by the exhibit of "hard time" tokens, war cards and satirical pieces; and encased postage stamps used as coins tell us of the small change scarcity during the first years of the Civil War.

Colonial and Continental currency—some printed by Ben Franklin in 1754 and bearing the imprint "To counterfeit is death;" the early "Wild Cat" issues; postal and fractional currency; Confederate, private, and state bank notes—are represented in the paper money exhibit, which is supplemented by an almost complete collection of United States stamps. A central exhibit piece is a five foot fac-simile bronze cent, more than twelve hundred of the present type entering into its composition. One of the richest pieces of coin jewelry ever produced, a gold belt composed of Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars, is exhibited.

This novel and educational exhibit is made by Farran Zerbe, under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association, of which he is vice president. Mr. Zerbe's sentimental interest in numismatic subjects, and his association with the Exposition as sales manager of the Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars, has prompted this unique display, which, in numbers, oddity, rarity and value exceeds anything of the same character ever collectively exhibited at any exposition.

Mr. Zerbe had charge of the sale of the Louisiana Purchase gold dollar at St. Louis last year, which sold at \$3 each.

"I am the only man," says Mr. Zerbe, "who ever sold 50,000 dollars at \$3 a piece.

The Lewis and Clark gold dollar sells at \$2 and is at least 33½ per cent. more popular than the St. Louis dollar was.

PANAMA'S MINIATURE COIN.

Two and a Half Cent Silver Piece is Honest Value, Though.

"No, I don't want to gaze at Jupiter, neither do I desire to see the rings of Saturn, nor the canals on Mars, nor the extinct volcanoes in the moon," explained a stranger in a broad-brimmed Panama hat and the lightest of Summer flannels, as he walked up to the telescope man in front of the Hotel Albemarle.

"Well, what can I do for you, then?" asked the purveyor of vistas in other worlds. The stranger held up a small shining object that looked like a pellet.

"I'd like to have a good long look," he said, "through the spyglass at this here thing. It isn't a planet—looks more like a pill. Will you hold it at the other end of the tube while I take a peep at it?"

The telescope man did as asked. The stranger looked long and intently.

"Looks kind of far away," said the stranger at the business end of the telescope. I don't seem to be able to get a right focus on it. Guess I better give up and go to a bacteriologist. I suspect it is one of them money germs I've heard the ministers speak of."

But it wasn't. The stranger had just accepted a job on the Panama Canal, and had gone to a house of foreign exchange in Wall Street, prior to sailing, to procure some currency of the little Republic of Panama. He had a quart of the new two-and-a-half-cent silver pieces which the republic has just put into circulation.

The little silver coin is pellet shaped, thick as an American silver dollar, but hardly more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Nor is this the smallest of Panama coins. With an eye to eternal fitness, one of the smallest of nations has gone in for miniatures in its money issue. There is a gold coin worth only 48 centavos which is so small that its inscription can hardly be seen without a magnifying glass.

John S. Scully of the banking firm of Zimmerman & Forshay, at 11 Wall Street, said yesterday that his house had a lot of the little coins on hand for purposes of exchange.

"They were all made at the Philadelphia Mint for the Panama Government," said he. "The little coin is as honest as the day is long. No 16-to-1 bueness about it; it is 32 to 1, and not a fraction less. Yes, I suppose a copper or nickel coin would be more convenient, because it would be larger, but they would not do for foreign credit and exchange. Nor would paper, for it is a well-known fact that it is a fad with the South American republics to issue all sorts of bills to big amounts and then start a revolution and repudiate them if the Government is overthrown."—New York Times.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator, Ben. G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple,
Chicago, Ill.

Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.

Supt. of Exchange—Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenec-
tady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown
Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

707, O. J. Bierly; 708, Ernest C. Sikes; 709, A. P. Button; 710, John V.
Yegge; 711, G. N. Neise; 712, R. E. Schroeder; 713, J. A. Nordell; 714, Albert
Bogges; 715, W. M. Gibbs; 716, Dr. Don M. Steele; 717, Malcolm N. Jackson;
718, O. D. Harman.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no
objections are made prior to September 5th they will be declared elected to
membership.

E. L. Mattack, 2525 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers: A. S. Elwell and Dr. Heath.

William H. Pike, Glen Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and H. Wood.

Alvin J. Finke, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

Vouchers: Ben G. Green and H. Wood.

A. A. Hawkes, 549 Main St. Wakefield, Mass.

Henry Clay Ezekiel, 334 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

C. M. Baker, Graniteville, S. C.

J. S. Allwood, Vernon, N. Y.

W. H. S. Benedict, Hutchison, Ks.

Vouchers: H. Wood and Dr. Heath.

Official Notice.

The following motion has been approved by the Official Board, and will take effect on October 1, 1905.

The adoption of the former reading of Article II, Section 5, of the Constitution, which is as follows:—

“All applications for active membership shall be addressed to the Secretary on the form prescribed by Sec. 6, and accompanied with the initiation fee of fifty cents. In case the application is rejected, the initiation fee shall be returned.”

Applicants who send in their name before October 1 will be admitted free, those whose names are received after that date will be required to pay the entrance fee. The subscription to the Numismatist will remain the same, one dollar a year in advance. It therefore behooves the members to bear in mind this change and to acquaint applicants in the future to this effect. It would be well to write on old application blanks “Initiation fee fifty cents.” The fee and the subscription of new members should hereafter be sent to the Secretary, renewals of subscriptions to the treasurer as heretofore.

The Secretary is preparing a membership certificate which will be issued gratis to all members paying the initiation fee, and to all old members desiring same on receipt of some nominal sum to cover cost of printing etc., presumably about ten cents. Due notice as to amount will be given later.

HOWLAND WOOD, Sec'y.

Brookline, Mass., August 7, 1905.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



— The 19th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Aug. 4th, President W. F. Dunham presiding.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., was elected a corresponding member.

The Curator reported 800 coins and medals in the cabinet.

A book entitled *Regententabellen* by S. Hirth was added to the library.

Since the last meeting the Society has received the *NUMISMATIST*, Spink's Numismatic Circular, *The Numismatischer Verkehr* (Dresden) for July and the *Numismatische Correspondenz* (Berlin) for April; also an auction catalogue from Lyman H. Low.

Mr. Brand exhibited a silver double thaler of Osnabruck 1680; a very rare thaler of Isny 1538; three thalers of Hameln dated 1556, 1625 and 1632; a pattern double thaler of Napoleon III for the Confederation of the Rhine and a silver fanam of Nepaul.

Mr. Dunham showed a complete U. S. Proof set for 1905, one cent to twenty dollars.

A full report from the Treasurer showed the finances of the Society to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Adjourned to meet Sept. 1st.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

An Alluring Offer.

WILL PAY \$10 for 1902 KING EDWARD TEN-CENT PIECES.

This sign in the store window of Billy Dobson, the Shelby street joker, attracted the attention of a passerby- who, looking through his change, discovered he had two of the required coins, and entered the store.

"I see you are paying \$10 for 1902 King Edward ten-cent pieces?" he said to the proprietor.

"Yes," said Billy, without cracking a smile.

"Well here are two of them," said the man.

"All right," said Billy, carefully examining them, "you have only to bring in the other nineteen hundred, and I'll give you the \$10."—Detroit News.

That Uncle Sam's notes stand a great deal of rough and careless handling is a fact that impresses itself upon any one who has ever chanced to note the manner in which the average cashier pulls and jerks the bills before he pushes them through the window to the waiting patron.

A single treasury note measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. It will sustain, without breaking, lengthwise, a weight of 41 pounds; crosswise, a weight of 91 pounds. The notes run four to a sheet—a sheet being $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. One of these sheets lengthwise will suspend 108 pounds, and crosswise 177 pounds.

It will be observed that a single note is capable of sustaining, crosswise, a weight of 91 pounds, which is twice the amount by nine pounds, of the weight the note can sustain lengthwise; while in the case of the sheet, the crosswise sheet lacks 39 pounds of double the sustaining power of the lengthwise sheet.

Beware of Christodulo!

A Greek forger of this name has visited the principal towns of the continent, where he tried with more or less success to sell lots of false Greek coins of the highest rarity mixed up with common genuine ones, especially of Northern and Central Greece. The forgeries are, for the greatest part, exceedingly well made, struck, not cast, the weights are rather exact. Principal types of the false coins are: Tetradrachms of Aenus with head of Hermes, didrachms and tetradrachms of Larissa, tetradrachms of Locri Opuntii, Amphipolis, Perseus of Macedon (one with ZOILY beyond the head), Erythrae with head of Heracles, Rv. Club and Quiver, didrachms of Argos with head of Hera. Rv. Diomedes securing the Palladium, Octodrachm of Orrescii (Head, *Historia Numorum* p. 174), tetradrachm of Acanthus, Archaic octodrachm of Athens, etc.

Frankfurt a. M. July 1905.

ADOLPH HESS NACHFOLGER.

We have received a neat illustrated price list from B. Max Mehl, the Texas dealer in American coins. The following we extract from the preface: "As a hobby or diverting pursuit, the collecting of rare coins affords more pleasure and greater interest than any collectable objects. A decided advantage in coin collecting is that while the subject is inexhaustable in its variations, yet a child may commence the pursuit and reach as far as his means will permit. While the more advanced collector is clamoring for the great rarities, the beginner or collector of moderate means, will find sufficient interest in the collecting of the cheaper class of coins. And it is not necessary to possess all the dates of a given denomination but the various types. The series of dollars, for instance, may be represented by five specimens, representing the different types. The half dollar by seven species and so on, all of which may be obtained at a nominal cost, and yet would make a most interesting collection, while to obtain the entire series of the dollar only, not including the 1804, would cost about \$500.00."

As will be seen by an advertisement in this number of *The NUMISMATIST* Mr. Henry C. Ezekiel of Cincinnati, will sell at auction early in September through Mr. Geoffrey Charlton Adams of New York, the third division of his collection of Coins, Tokens, Encased Postage Stamps, Fractional Currency, etc., descriptive catalogues of which will be mailed free on application. Mr. Ezekiel has been collecting since he was a boy, along in the sixties, but for many years gave very little attention to his cabinets. Of late he has been revising his various series, of which he had many duplicates, and a large number of them have found their way into the auction room. Mr. Ezekiel being an auctioneer himself for more than 35 years realizes fully the value of public competition when sales are properly advertised and conducted.

Thos. L. Elder, the New York dealer, is making great preparations for his September sale. He informs us that 600 requests for catalogues have already been booked.

Brother J. C. Lighthouse has been taking in the Portland Exposition and is now in San Francisco with his family where he will remain a season before returning east.

Louis Jackson, Muscatine, Ia., writes us regarding a medal in brass that is troubling him. As near as we can make out it is in brass size 22. Initials J. K. E. and beneath 25, in incuse. Obverse and reverse is alike. We presume it to be some store card or check.

Five thousand dollars in gold weighs approximately eighteen and one-half pounds. The bag is small enough to fit easily into the outside pocket of a man's coat. To avoid one of them falling into such a receptacle Uncle Sam directs that four of them, weighing seventy-four pounds, shall be assembled and placed in one bag. A man can run with an eighteen-pound weight, but few can even walk with seventy-four pounds in their arms.

Uncle Sam is methodical in the way his treasures are handled. His bank notes are carried in bundles of 4,000 each. Four thousand notes in one bundle may represent \$4,000, \$40,000 or \$400,000. As the face value of the notes increases so does the total value of the bundle. His gold is carried in lots of \$5,000. There are bags made to hold \$5,000 in gold. Four of these bags are always in company with each other. They are placed in a larger bag and stored in the vaults.

Mr. Wood, our Secretary, proposes very soon to publish a Directory of our Association, with such other information as will be of interest to all who are members. This means much to all and particularly to anyone who may have let his membership lapse through non payment of his annual dues. If any of you have doubts as to a clear title attend to it at once before it is too late. This Directory will occupy a goodly portion probably of our October issue, a large edition of which will be published. Advertisers, too, should make a note of this.

When this number of THE NUMISMATIST reaches our readers the heated season will have passed and collectors will again be turning their thoughts and attention to their collections. Already the signs of a great awakening in our science begins to appear on the numismatic horizon, and THE NUMISMATIST and The American Numismatic Association will be prepared to participate and aid in the general revival. Our officers with a year's experience behind them, with a better appreciation of their work and duties (and it takes a year to get adjusted down to business) are better prepared to gird on the armor and aid you than ever before. Once more we ask you to send us in the names of collectors with their addresses, who would be desirable members of our Association. If our efforts to secure them then fail the fault will be yours. Will you do this? Do it NOW.

TO HALIFAX.

An Editorial Pilgrimage.

[Continued from last Month.]

**"Hurrah, Hurrah, Zip, Boom, Bay,
Michigan! Michigan! M. P. A.**

We have said nothing regarding the personnel of the party of pilgrims and we shall not only to say, that while the party was quite diversified as such an one would necessarily be, it was at the same time most congenial. We had the optimist, the pessimist, the ubiquitous, the silent and the interrogative; the tall, the short, the rotund, and the "kicker;" the one that thought the pilgrimage had been arranged mainly for him and his comfort; the ever thirsty, the ever hungry, the wise and dignified and the otherwise, those who wanted to sing and did sing, yell and did yell, cheer and did cheer; in short each one seemed determined to get the most possible out of the trip and in his own way, with no one to say him nay.

Mr. A. Foster Chaffee, Western Representative, and Mr. Thomas Henry, Traffic Manager of the R. & O. Navigation Co., who had accompanied us from Toronto, left us at Montreal, and here we were joined by Mr. H. R. Charleton, of the Grand Trunk Ry. System.

Much might be said of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada. Its history is interesting, its massive warehouses and elegant buildings, political, educational and clerical, imposing; and its scenery especially from Mount Royal, entrancing. No one should visit Montreal without visiting this mountain. It is the park par excellence of this city, and one of the finest natural playgrounds in the world. Charming driveways lead to its summit, and the winding drive up and the zigzag drive down is fraught with vistas of superb scenic grandeur.

On the morning of June 20th our Grand Trunk special left Montreal for the run to Portland, Me., a distance of 297 miles.

The train after leaving Montreal, passed over the celebrated Victoria Jubilee Bridge across the St. Lawrence river, a short description of which will no doubt be of interest to our readers as it is one of the longest and finest bridges in the world. The length of the steel work is 6,592 feet and with the approaches 9,144 feet. There are 24 solid stone piers carrying 25 steel truss spans, the length of the center span is 330 feet in the clear, while the side spans are 245 feet. The thickness of the centre piers are 23 feet, while the side piers are 18 feet. There are over 100,000 cubic yards of solid masonry in these piers. The extreme width of the bridge including roadways 66 feet, 8 inches, and it is 60 feet above the water. The total weight of superstructure

44,000,000 pounds. The old Victoria Tubular Bridge which rested upon the same piers as the present bridge is built on, cost \$7,000,000 and the reconstruction of this old bridge and the building of the new was \$2,000,000 making a total cost of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge \$9,000,000.

After leaving the St. Lawrence our train passes across a corner of the Province of Quebec. At St. Hyacinthe, the centre of a strong Catholic community, we pass a large excursion of pious pilgrims on the way to the celebrated shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre above Quebec. The Green Mountains begin to loom up in the distance ahead, and at Island Pond we enter the Green Mountain state soon cutting off the north east corner of Vermont. At North Stratford our special is turned over to the Maine Central Ry. and we are soon in the very midst of the White Mountains with its magnificent scenery, the grand climax being reached at Fabyan, situated at the very foot of Mt. Washington. A luxurious repast was waiting for us here at the Hotel Fabyan. This hotel has accommodations for over 500 guests and as the tourist season was not yet fully open, our pilgrims found room and to spare in its capacious dining hall.

Clouds enveloped the summit and most of the mountain, but between the rifts of clouds portions could be observed and an occasional view of the cog-wheel railway that carries passengers to the top. It is nine miles to the summit of the mountain. The maximum grade is 1.980 feet to the mile, and an hour and a half is consumed in the passage.

We remember once when in Colorado Springs being shown a small elevation near that city that was called Mt. Washington. Upon asking why it was so called, we were informed that its summit was at just the same elevation above sea level as that of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, 6,293 feet.

We reached Portland at 6 p. m. and were quartered at the New Falmouth, considered the leading hotel of the city. The weather here was cool, misty, and inclined to rain, indeed a little fall of snow had been reported here the night before; the streets were muddy. Had we not before known of this prosperous and enterprising city, our present visit would have given us a decidedly poor impression. Some braved the inclement weather for a trip down Casco Bay where a theatrical entertainment had been provided for us at the Gem theatre on Peake Island. Others visited the homes of Thomas B. Reed, and the poet, Longfellow, where the latter was born and of which he says:

"Often I think of the beautiful town,
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me."

Lieutenant Peary's steamer, the "Roosevelt" was at the dock nearly ready for its trip to the North in search of the Pole, that he so confidently expects to find.

Here also many of the pilgrims first saw salt water. and it is safe to

say that very few of them had ever been beyond Portland, so with them began an entrance into an unknown land.

We left Portland at 10:15 a. m. on the 21st, for the trip across the state of Maine. For some distance we skirted the Androscoggin, and later crossed the Kennebec at Waterville. Colby University is situated here and its students received us with their college yells, but they weren't in the same class with the M. P. A. At Bangor we struck the Penobscot following it for many miles up its source leaving it at Mattawamkeag, then plunging more directly east and crossing into New Brunswick at Vanceboro, where we set our time pieces another hour ahead. We shall have more to say of this state later on.

St. John, the Loyalist City, was reached shortly before midnight, and here the pilgrims had to be divided up, no single hotel being sufficient to accommodate all the entire party.

Though the capital of New Brunswick is at Fredericton up the St. John river some eighty-five miles, St. John is the city of the Province. It has a population of about 45,000 and is the most progressive and up-to-date city of the maritime provinces. It takes pride in being called the Loyalist City, from the fact it was first settled by Loyalists from the States in 1783, and its royal Coat of Arms which once adorned the old State House at Boston, and later Trinity church in New York, is still preserved in Trinity church here. The city is situated on the Bay of Fundy at the mouth of the St. John river.

Just 201 years ago this very month a small ship from France with Champlain on its deck entered this harbor. Fort LaTour here was erected in 1631 by LaTour. It was besieged by his jealous rival, Charmsay, and every inmate of the fort with the single exception of the wife of the commandant, hung in 1645. In 1764 a few English settlers made their home here and Fort Frederick was built upon the site of Fort LaTour, but the permanent settlement was as stated in 1783.

One of the greatest natural curiosities of this region is the Reversing Falls. Within the limits of the city, the St. John after flowing for over 450 miles and draining a territory of over 17,000,000 square miles, empties into the Bay of Fundy through a rocky gorge or chasm only about 500 feet in width. Here a fall is formed and a very peculiar one it is, which has but one counterpart in the world and that is in China. At high tide the sea has a raise of about fifteen feet into the river and at low tide the river has a like descent into the sea, a difference of about thirty feet at the foot of the gorge. It is only a half tide or slack water that the river is navigable in safety. At other times a wild tumult of water meet the eye. Seventy feet above the chasm at high tide are two suspension bridges, one of them crossing on a single span 640 feet. During the morning hours the pilgrims were the guests of the city and a trolley ride given to this bridge when the tide was out, and when the waters were rushing out in all their fury; and later, beyond to Carleton Heights and Sea Side Park where an elegant lunch was served and all points of interest in the city and suburbs pointed out to us. Souvenirs in the form

of pebbles, seaweeds, and snapshots were gathered in and the party returned to the city in time for lunch.

Again as guests of the city at 1:30 p. m., we were on board the steamer "Elaine" for a trip around the harbor and up the river St. John. At this time all evidences of the Reversing Falls had disappeared and our steamer passed up at half tide in smooth water. Of this beautiful river and its still more delightful scenery we shall simply endorse what others have said: The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in a sermon once said of this river: "It is the Rhine and the Hudson commingled is one scene of beautiful grandeur." The late Governor Russell of Massachusetts once said: "I know of nothing grander, or more picturesque, or more beautiful than the scenery and the general appearance of the St. John Valley. It is crowded with suggestions and is full of inspiration." This trip up and back was highly appreciated by all, and the 22nd of June, 1905, will always be a "red letter" day in the calendar of the M. P. A.

At 9 p. m. a special consisting of four sleepers and a baggage car was awaiting our party at the Intercolonial Station for the trip to Sydney, just 449 miles distant. The Intercolonial Railway is owned by the Government. Mr. J. B. Lambkin of Halifax, who was with us, had charge of this much of the government, and we had charge of Mr. Lambkin; or as one of the pilgrims expressed it, we had the "works" right with us and the machine and key in excellent running order.

The Intercolonial Railway runs on the twenty-four hour system of time. The hours are numbered from 1 to 24, beginning at 1 o'clock a. m. That night when we retired to our berth it was 24:35 o'clock, the latest, figures considered, that we remember ever being out. Personally we awoke early the next morning at New Glasgow, a mining town on Northumberland Strait, where we were due to breakfast. While the main body of the pilgrims were waiting for their meals at other and nearer hotels, we breakfasted at a Scotch Hotel where our huge dish of oatmeal porridge, nicely cooked potatoes, great slices of bread and butter, poached eggs and hot coffee, dispensed in the home help-yourself-style was an innovation that we appreciated immensely at this particular time. At Mulgrave our special was ferried across the Gut of Canso on the steamer "Scotia." All straits in this section are called "guts" and extended bays are universally called "arms." This Gut of Canso is the western boundary of Cape Breton Island, and connects the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the ocean. From Point Tupper, across this strait to Grand Narrows it is forty-five miles. This point reached, the sight of a lone fisherman with a boat load of freshly cooked lobsters made the pilgrims that were already hungry, hungrier than ever, and a raid was made on the boat. Individually we got outside of the best portions of three fine fellows. Some did better, and some with little or no experience with the delicious salt water bird, were more inclined to let the mind influence the body than the cravings of the stomach.

An Irishman fresh from the "old sod" landed in New York and with the inspiration of the New World upon him entered a swell cafe and called for the

best they had. The waiter brought him as the first course, a glass of water, a bunch of celery, and a lobster. Shortly returning he noticed nothing had been eaten and inquired the reason.

"Well," the man replied, "I drank the water, smelled of the bouquet, but I'll be durned if I could go the bug."

That was the matter with some of the pilgrims.

Fresh codfish, fat mackerel, salmon, smelt, the ever present lobster, and oysters are very abundant in these waters. Lobsters just cooked sell for ten cents each and oysters are said to actually grow on trees. Here we, through the courtesy of the Bras d'Or Steamship Co. were transferred to the steamer "Marion" for the remainder of the trip to Sydney and our train went on ahead.

The Bras d'Or lakes are really an inland sea or ocean lake, which divides Cape Betron in twain. They cover a surface of 450 square miles and vary from one to eighteen miles in width and are up to 700 feet in depth. The waters are wonderfully clear, so that objects from twenty-five to thirty feet in depth are plainly visible in still water. Every variety of landscape greets the eyes of the traveler along this grand highway of forty-five miles. While the sun was slowly sinking in the west we enter the Atlantic and the prow of our steamer is turned to the south. Two hours sail and we are in Sydney harbor, one of the most commodious in the North Atlantic, and the city itself looms up to our view ahead. Two French men of war lie at anchor in the harbor, one of which we pass and was the first to greet us with the American flag, cheers and their national anthem. We returned with the M. P. A. yell, and the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "Michigan my Michigan."

The Sidney Hotel awaited our coming, brilliantly illuminated and decorated with British and American flags, and the pilgrims were made to feel at home at once. There are three Sydneys: Sydney; North Sydney, five miles across the harbor, but seventeen miles by rail; and still farther on three miles beyond, Sydney Mines, where are located the largest and most extensive coal mines in this part of the continent. This whole section is on the "boom" and prosperity everywhere looks one in the face. This is due mainly to the development of its inexhaustible supplies of coal and that the Dominion Steel Company has chosen the locality for the scene of its operations. Limestone and dolomite are here in great plenty. Iron ore is brought from New Foundland; a boat can be loaded, cross the bay and unload in eighteen hours. With these facilities steel rails and other products can be laid down at tide water at an advantage possessed by no other place on the continent.

There is probably a civic and urban population of 50,000 in this immediate vicinage, mostly engaged in the development of the various industries. The cities have excellent intercommunication by means of steamers, trolley and rail, all of which were at the service of the pilgrims, and committees of prominent citizens and from the local press were omnipresent to see that all our comforts were provided for. By steamer, in the morning, the Iron and Steel plant was visited, where we saw the process of making steel rails from

the time the ores were placed in the smelters until the finished product smoking hot is taken by powerful machinery into the cooling room. This is one of the largest plants of the kind in the world and upwards of 2500 men are employed. From here the party proceeded by steam cars to Glace Bay, where the immense collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. were visited. The coal is taken from a depth of 700 feet and the excavations beneath extend for a mile or more out under the bed of the ocean. The shaft is so large that a Pullman car could be dropped down the entire distance without touching the sides of the shaft. A little farther away and we come to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Station. The original station was about four miles distant, from which the first message across the Atlantic was sent. This station has been abandoned on account of too much outside electrical interference, and the new station is hardly completed. The several towers support an intricate network of wires that reminded us of a series of spider webs, all culminating in the station through an opening at the top. There are eighteen miles of wire also underground, and the whole elevation above and beneath seems arranged so that no guilty electric wave could possibly escape. The agent in charge explained the whole *modus operandi* so fully and lucidly that every Michigan editor on the spot resolved to immediately erect a station in his back yard upon his return.

This was our farthest point east and is the farthest east on this continent. Our next visit was to Dominion No. 2, the headquarters of another extensive colliery. Here our advance scouts discovered in the midst of a beautiful grove numerous tables and seats, the former loaded down with good things to eat, drink and smoke that had been prepared by our hosts. After full justice had been done the elegant repast, three cheers and a tiger were given, winding up with the Michigan yell, then the cars for Sydney.

On invitation of the French commandant the entire party were later taken in launches aboard the man-of-war, Chasseloup-Loubet, where we were royally received and shown all over the vessel. The French have war vessels in these waters all the time owing to their islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of New Foundland, and in the summer time this seems to be a headquarters for the French West Indian fleet, so that there is hardly a day but that one or more of their vessels are not in the harbor, this being their main coaling station in this half of our hemisphere. Photographs of the party were taken aboard the vessel and also in front of the Sydney Hotel. At 7 p. m. we were again aboard our Intercolonial Special for the run to Halifax, 282 miles distant, and to this extent so much nearer home.

CHINESE MONEY.

Emile Bard, a Frenchman, has an interesting chapter on the money of China in his book, "Chinese Life in Town and Country." He explains that the unit of Chinese money is the tael, which is not a coin, but a weight of silver—the ounce, of which there are sixteen to the catty and 1,600 to the picul.

The commercial tael is that of Canton, which should weigh 37.783 grains, but usually weighs 37.58. Then there is the tael of Shanghai, which weighs 36.6, and the revenue tael, used in valuing imports and exports, and each large city has its own, that of Tientsin worth from 4 to 6 per cent more than that of Shanghai. Business estimated in taels is carried on by the use of Spanish dollars or silver ignots. The former are weighed and stamped by every south China merchant and have to be remitted continually. The ignots of silver are cut from bars into pieces that the operator estimates will weigh 50 taels. Naturally each one who handles them weighs them.

"Banks store their money in cellars, in boxes carried back and forth by coolies," says M. Bard. "This explains the item of transportation which is deducted from the face of a Chinese check when it is cashed at a bank. One can judge of the complications consequent upon this system of conversion of taels of different values into ingots of different weight and purity, especially as assayers of different localities refuse to honor the stamps of other cities." In places where the dollar is not used small payments are made by cutting up an ingot. The scale used in weighing these fragments has two sets of markings; one for receipts and one for payments."

China's national coin in the cash, a round copper coin with a square hole through it. The cash or sapak dates from at least 2300 B. C. Eight pounds' weight of cash makes a dollar. Years ago an emperor decided to double his funds by giving copper cash double its value. In certain parts of the country this performance is still in effect. In other parts 77 or 85 cash are counted as 100.

In Honan the Chinese go to market with two kinds of money, one real, the other counterfeit. Some articles are bought with one, some with the other. Certain articles have two prices, one in good money, one in bad.

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FOR SALE—"Bookhunter," Windsor Castle View Plates, \$1.00. Old British military Powder Horns, \$1.25. Coronation Plate possession Edward VII. \$2.75. Washington Sesquicentennial Masonic Plates, 1902, \$1.85. Russian Coronation tumblers, 1896, \$1.25. McKinley "In Memoriam" silver spoons, \$1.25. Edward VII. Coronation spoons, \$1.75. Model Shakespeare Baptismal Font, \$1.00. All postpaid on receipt of the price. R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—A large number of common coins for uncommon ones. Basis: Scott Catalogue. So. California Stamp Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED—Canadian coins of all sorts, more especially bouquet tokens, a series that I want to improve. Numbers wanted: Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 693, 695, 696, 698, 700, 701, 703, 706, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712. Coins hammered or holed, or in any way mutilated, not wanted, unless of the highest grade varieties. Correspondence solicited. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—American copper in A 1 condition. 1895 and 1904 dollars in brilliant proof condition. Set of early silver dollars. Have quantity of uncirculated bank notes, state and confederate notes, bonds, set of Spanish currency of three pieces, paper, and World's Fair (Chicago) Tickets, that I will exchange or dispose of outright. A. J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St, Dayton, O.

WANTED—I want to buy stamp collections and good grades of U. S. and foreign duplicates in lots. Will pay cash or exchange fractional currency in new condition for stamps. H. Glover Bennet, 2012 First St. Louisville, Ky.

FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE—Several hundred English silver duplicates. Mr. Maish, M. B. N. S. Bristol, England. (Established 30 years.)

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED: Fine Greek tetradrachms. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van-Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OLD PAPER MONEY:—Vols 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of Scott's Coin Collector's Journal. Charles S. Phillips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED:—Anything in Cincinnati Encased Postage Stamps; Cincinnati Store Cards; Cincinnati Paper Money; Cincinnati Bank Note Detectors; Cincinnati War Tokens; address with all particulars, H. C. Ezekiel, 334 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. and foreign coins, stamps, antiques, old books, minerals and birds eggs; for American coins, paper money, coin books, or Scott's three Catalogues. Irvine F. Clark, 107 2nd St., Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED:—U. S. gold coins for cash; or will exchange. I have good copper cents, 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces; 1851 gold slug (Humbert,) etc Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To buy for cash; Ancient Greek, Roman and Jewish coins. Also U. S. silver, copper and Colonial. Send list stating lowest cash prices. Worthy Edwards. Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

WANTED:—To purchase for cash, Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benno Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—Quarter eagles P. mint, 1827, 1842, 1844, 1863 1864, 1865 and 1867. O. mint, 1841. S. mint, 1854, 1858. D. mint, 1840, 1841, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1857. Will pay the highest prices for California, Colorado, Carolina and Mormon gold. C. W. Cowell, 127 Santa Fe Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—\$1.75 paid for gold dollars; \$1.00 for gold halves and quarters. \$3.50 for three-dollar gold pieces. Geo. O. Watson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have about nine-tenths of the die varieties of cents, 1816-1856 besides many of the earlier varieties to exchange for other varieties of cents, uncir. silver 3 cents from 1860 to 1873; half-dollar 1797; dollar of 1839 or Colonial coins in silver. If you are interested in die varieties of U. S. cents let me hear from you. Give me Daugherty or Andrews Nos. you need if possible. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—Copper cents, half-cents, two cents, foreign and U. S. silver, books relating to coins, arrow-heads from Georgia, foreign and U. S. stamps. Souvenir World's Columbian Exposition, U. S. coins for the P. Is., for the priced catalogues of 1903, '04, '05. and any U. S. copper coins or books. Hal. A. Day, 310 E. Beardsley Ave, Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: For old Bank paper in good condition the the follwing coin books. Dye's Encyclopedia, cloth. Description of Greek and Roman Coins in British Museum with plates-paper boards. Imlay and Bicknells catalogue containing cuts of hundreds of foreign silver and gold coins, paper. What have you to offer outside of Confederate scrip. W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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WANTED: Scott's catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 17th edition. Guillermo Carrasco, Apartado No. 182, Chilhuahua, Mexico.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—To know of any English War Medals for sale. C. E. Belanger, 183½ St. Hubert St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

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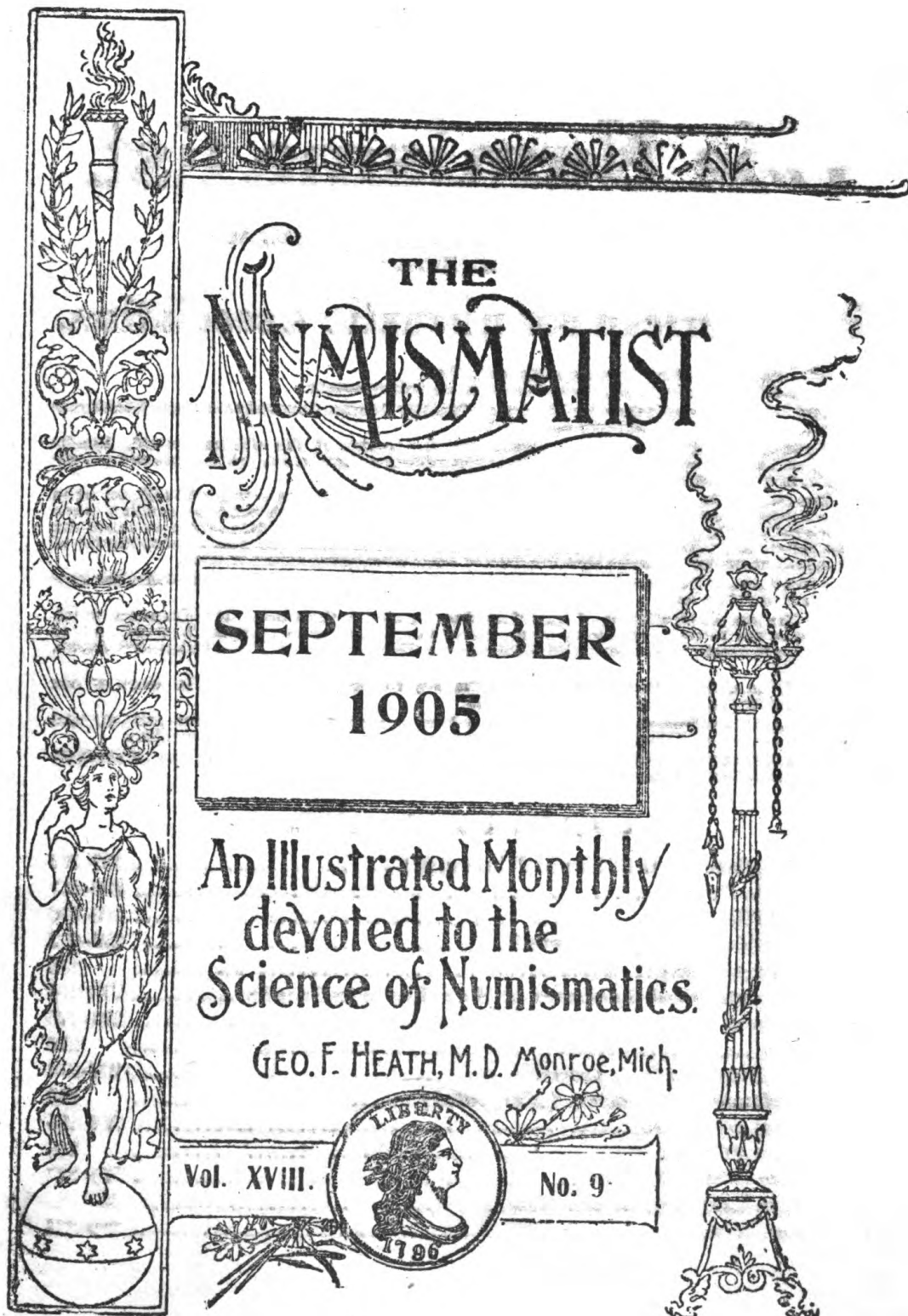
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CONTENTS.

Coins of Ceylon, Paul E. Pieris (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	263-265
The Victoria Cross.....	265-267
Sarawak (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	268-270
Coins of Bible Places (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	270-272
His Own Experience.....	272
Most Complete Set of Specimens of War Medals in Canada	273-274
Discoveries at Delos.....	274-275
Old Coins.....	276
American Numismatic Association.....	277-278
Chicago Numismatic Society (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	279
To Halifax, continued.....	280-285
Imprisoned Pennies.....	286
Ha'pennies of the Georges.....	286-287
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.....	287-289
Advertisements.....	289-294

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1905.

NO. 9.

Coins of Ceylon.

PAUL E. PIERIS.



Coins have been struck in Ceylon by the Sinhalese, Portuguese, Dutch, and English authorities in turn, and in addition to the issue of their mints a great variety of foreign coins have been in circulation from time to time. Perhaps the oldest in point of date are the oblong copper kahapana, of Indian origin, in imitation of which Alexander the Great when in India struck his square half-kahapana.

A series of punch-marked puranas (eldings), of doubtful date and origin and without any legend, rank next, followed by Roman oboli (pots full of which have been found in places) and a few Greek and Byzantine coins. The seaborne trade of Ceylon for the first thousand years of the Christian era, though very extensive—Ibn Batuta, the Moor traveller, saw a hundred of the Sinhalese king's trading ship riding at anchor at one time off the Coromandel coast so late as 1344—was almost entirely one of barter; but South Indian copper coins of the seventh to the tenth centuries, with the fish device of the Pandya ns, the tiger of the Cholians, or the lion of the Cheras, are frequently met with.

Sinhalese copper massas are found in astonishing profusion; these half-and quarter-massas, with gold and silver issues of the same type, were struck by Parakkrama Bahu (A. D. 1153-1186), Wijaya Bahu (1186-1187), Nissanka Malla (1187-1196), Chodaganga Deva (1196-1197), Raja Lilavati (Queen) (1197-1200), Sahasa Malla (1200-1202), Dhamasoka Deva (1208-1209), and Bhuvanaika Bahu (1296). Of these, the rarest are the coins of Chodaganga Deva and Nissanka Malla and the lion coins of Parakkrama Bahu.

Compared with the Ceylon mintage of Dutch towards the end of the eighteenth century, these show an astonishing degree of finish, though the

conception of the human figure is of the crudest. On the obverse is shown the standing figure of the king, a conical hat on his head, a sceptre in his right hand, and a lotus in his left; two lines represent the drapery wrapped round his waist. On the reverse is the same figure seated, with the legend in the Nagara character, in which Sanskrit was usually written. This coin served as the type for several Indian issues. At the same time there were current thin flaky fanams of gold of three or four types, a somewhat similiar issue in silver, the silver "fish-book" (so called from its shape, or larynx, apparently introduced by the Arab traders with some coins of the Caliphs; all these coins were current even in the Dutch Settlements till the middle of the eighteenth century. A large copper coin has also been found and doubtfully ascribed to the Walagam Bahu dynasty. The "Setu" bull coin, said to have been issued by the Setupatis Lord's of Ramnad, and hereditary guardians of "Adam's Bridge," is also, though but rarely, found.

The Postugues had a mint at Galle, but their local coins are very rare, the most frequent being the silver "tanga" with the arms of Portugal. A lead coin issued by them was found in a gem pit fifteen feet below the surface; but the majority of their coins, including xerafims, reals, and San Thomae, were probably struck in Europe. Venetian sequins of this period are also found, and are greatly prized for the purity of their gold.

The Portuguese Settlements on the coast were occupied by the Dutch in 1646-1656; the earliest of their coins is the Batavian copper half-stuiver of 1644. Except for an issue of thick copper stuivers, and its fractions stamped "ST" without a wreath, the early currency of the Dutch was minted in Europe. They consist of a few gold ducats, ducatoons, half-ducatons, ten, six, two, and one-stuiver pieces in silver, and duits and half-duits in copper; these last show on the obverse the monogram "V. O. C." (Vereenight Oost Indische Compagnie—United East India Company), and on the reverse the arm of the State by which they were issued, namely, Holland, Zealand, Finland, Gelderland, Utrecht, &c., from the year 1783. A series of coarsely executed two-stuiver and one-stuiver copper pieces and a few leaden duits were issued locally, the handiwork of the native smiths; the metal was greatly debased, and the currency in a state of confusion. A paper currency of six denominations, the highest being ten rix-dollars, was issued in 1796, in which year the Dutch Settlements were ceded to the British.



The first issue of the English coins, which was in silver and copper, was a slight improvement on the thick Dutch coins, and showed an elephant on the obverse and the legend "Ceylon Government" with the value on the reverse. Fresh types on the European model were issued in 1802 and 1815, both issues being struck in England; a silver fanam, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, was issued in 1820, and a silver rix-dollar in 1821. The present currency consists of the rupee, minted in Calcutta, and its decimal fractions minted at Birmingham for the Ceylon Government, and a paper currency of which the highest denomination is Rs. 1,000. The sovereign is also legal tender at Rs. 15.



THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Philip A. Wilkins's Account of the Acts of Bravery Which Have Secured This Medal for 520 British Soldiers.

The world over, only three medals are given for acts of bravery performed in presence of an enemy, the Iron Cross of Germany, our own Medal of Honor, and the British Victoria Cross. Of these the last named undoubtedly ranks highest. Fifty thousand men got the Iron Cross after the war with France; most of our medals of honor have been given for bravery, but others were given for sentimental reasons—the men who guarded or carried Lincoln's coffin received medals; some men had special acts of Congress passed giving medals to them, and at least one man took his medal without authority, but in the fifty years since the Victoria Cross was instituted only 520 men all told have received it. It is hard to get; no act of Parliament will award it, no pull with the Sovereign as Fountain of Honor. One has to risk his life to get it, and if he goes wrong afterward it is likely to be taken from him. So one must be brave to win it and keep "fit" to retain it—there can be no doubt about the Victoria Cross ranking the other medals bestowed for bravery.

A very interesting account of the 520 men who have won the cross has just been published by Mr. Philip A. Wilkins. It makes a good-sized volume of nearly 350 pages, with photographs of all the recipients that could be obtained, and besides the official notices of the acts for which the medals were bestowed, fuller accounts of the various brave deeds. Many of the acts were done to save life; some, and those the most exploited, to save the "Queen's colors," or to defend guns. There is a sort of sameness about the accounts, for even bravery may pall on one. It is a wonderful list of brave men, that of the Victoria Cross. The decoration was instituted on Jan. 29, 1856, and its bestowal was made retractive to the beginning of the Crimean War. Mr. Lucas, mate on her Majesty's ship *Hecla*, was the first person to receive it, for throwing overboard a live shell which had fallen on the ship's deck. He is now a Rear Admiral retired. The first enlisted man to get the medal was Sergt. John Knox of Scots Fusiliers, who lost an arm at the Alma, but stayed in the army and died a Major in the Rifle Brigade. Sergt. Luke O'Connor of the Twent-third Foot won the cross at the Alma for carrying the "Queen's colors" when the bearer was killed, although he himself was wounded, and when he retired, at the age of fifty-six, he held the actual rank of Major General.

Gen. O'Connor is not the only V. C. who rose from the ranks. "Wullie" McBean was another. He was an Invernesshire plowman when he enlisted in Ninety-third Foot—the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Because he rolled as he walked the Drill Corporal abused him, and a friend suggested that he thrash the bully. "Na, na, man," said McBean, "that'll never do. A'm goin' to command this regiment, an' 'twould never do to be brought before the Colonel for thrashing the Drill Corporal." McBean kept his word, becoming Major General, and commanding the regiment. He won the cross for killing eleven mutineers at one of the fights around Lucknow—a feat that reminds one of the Paladins or of a fairy story.

Four civilians have gained the cross—William McDonnell, a Magistrate, who cut out a boatload of fugitives from under the fire of the Sepoy mutineers; Ross Mangles, an assistant Magistrate, who volunteered to help relieve an isolated post besieged by the Sepoys, and carried a wounded soldier on his back for six miles under a fire from the mutineers, stopping from time to time to keep the Sepoys at bay; Thomas Henry "Lucknow" Kavanagh, who made his way out of Lucknow through the mutineers' lines with information for Sir Colin Campbell, and the Rev. John William Adams, who served with Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghan, and rescued two men from drowning under a fire from the Afghans.

Most famous of deeds that have won the Victoria Cross were the defense of Rorke's Drift and the saving of the "Queen's colors" of the Twenty-fourth Regiment during the Zulu war of 1879. By some error of judgment, Rorke's Drift was abandoned except for 104 officers and men, and 35 sick men.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Zulus attacked the place on Jan. 23, the fight lasting for twelve hours without cessation. The defenders lost 17 men, Zulus some 600.

Only a day previous the Zulus had attacked and wiped out the second battalion of the Twenty-fourth at Isandlwana. Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill were ordered by the Colonel to try to save the "Queen's colors" of the regiment. They succeeded, but were themselves killed. On the color pole of the regiment now hangs a silver wreath, placed by the Queen, which bears the names of Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead of Rorke's Drift, Melvill and Coghill of Isandlwana.

The roll of Victoria Cross wearers contains an undue proportion of Irishmen. There are ninety-seven of the fighting race, Kelly and Burke and Shea," on the list, and probably a score of others whose birthplaces are not given—nearly a quarter of them all come from Ireland, ranking from private to Field Marshal. And three negroes have received the decorations: William Hall, Captain of the Foretop, H. M. S. Shannon, at Lucknow, while in Peel's Naval Brigade; Samuel Hodge of the West India Regiment, and Wm. Gordon of the same regiment. The cross was given last to Lieut. Wallace Wright for gallantry during the Nigeria campaign of 1903, when he led 40 men against 3,000 natives, driving them back and routing them.

During the Crimean war 111 men received the cross; the Indian mutiny won it for 182; 2 men got it during the Abyssinian campaign: 16 in Afghanistan, and 23 in Zululand, in 1878 and 1879, and 78 during the Boer war. The navy has had 45 wearers of the decoration, while the Twenty-fourth Foot, now the South Wales Borderers, has had 16 of its men decorated. No man has yet won the cross a second time. Gen. Baldwin of our army holds two medals of honor for gallantry—a record unique among the fighting men of the world probably.—New York Times.

Notwithstanding the fact that the famous coin known as the widow's mite, and also the coin said to be one of those Judas received as the price of his betrayal of his Master, are said to be in New York, another so-called widow's mite has been discovered, this time in Wisconsin, says the New York Tribune. The coin, discovered near Berlin, Wis., on the Allard farm, was found in a metal box, in the center of a cement-like substance. The care with which it was preserved and its evident antiquity have led to the conjecture that Marquette or some of his missionaries, who used to go up and down the Fox river, either lost the coin or gave it to the Indians. It was found in a plowed field,

SARAWAK.

Alleyne Ireland, F. R. G. S.

It was my good fortune when traveling in Borneo in 1902 to spend two months in the state of Sarawak as guest of his highness the Raja.

The annals of British adventure overseas contains no story more fascinating than that which tells of the acquisition of Sarawak by Sir. James Brooke, K. C. B., an English gentleman and ex-servant of the East India Company, uncle of the present Raja; and it is no slight testimony to the romantic character of the achievement that Kingsley should have dedicated "Westward Ho!" the most perfect of the English travel romances, to Raja Brooke.

The first Raja Brooke was a man of large independent fortune, and his first visit to Borneo in 1838 was undertaken with the two fold object of suppressing Malay piracy and of doing something to ameliorate the life of the natives of North Borneo, who were suffering from the oppressive administration of the Malay Sultan of Brunei.

Writing of the objects which he had at heart that time Brooke said: "It is a grand experiment, which, if it succeeds, will bestow a blessing on these poor people; and their children's children shall bless me. If it please God to permit me to give a stamp to this country which shall last after I am no more, I shall have lived a life which emperors might envy. If by dedicating myself to the task I am able to introduce better customs and settled laws, and to raise the feeling of the people so that their rights can never in the future be wantonly infringed, I shall indeed be content and happy."

But on his arrival in Sarawak Brooke discovered that a civil war was in progress between native Dyaks and the Malays, brought about largely through the misgovernment of the Raja Muda Hassim, who administered the affairs of Sarawak on behalf of his uncle, the Sultan of Brunei, the sovereign of Sarawak.

Hassim, who was in sore straits, appealed to Brooke and asked him to take over the government of the country; but this offer was declined. After some time, however, Brooke decided that the best thing for the future of the country was to bring the civil war to an end, and this he achieved with a small force of Europeans.

The reward conferred on Brooke for the part he had taken in the suppression of the rebellion was a permission to take up his residence in the country and to conduct trade with the natives. Feeling that by this means he could gradually exert a personal influence which would tend to improve the conditions of government in the state, Brooke accepted this and matters might have rested there had it not been for the intrigues of a certain Malay chief named Makota, who saw that the presence of Brooke with a small body of Europeans would interfere with his plans for the spoliation and ill-treatment of the Dyaks.

Makota's intrigues came to a head in an attempt to poison Brooke and his assistants, and on the failure of this plot the Raja Muda Hassim was compelled to choose between the friendship of Brooke and the support of Makota. Hassim wisely determined to stand by the Englishman, and Makota fled the country in disgrace.

BEGINNING OF THE BROOKE RULE.

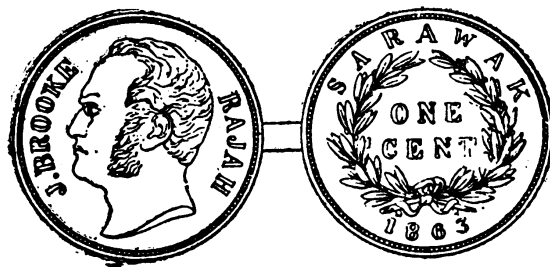
As time passed Brooke endeared himself so much to both the Malay and Dyak inhabitants of Sarawak that another offer was made him to assume control of the country, and to this request he acceded. He was made governor of Sarawak, was confirmed in that position by the sultan of Brunei, and a few years later the sultan conferred the government of Sarawak in perpetuity on Raja Brooke and his descendants. In 1843 Brooke was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, and twenty years later the British government recognized Sarawak as an independent state.

Thus commenced the Brooke rule in Sarawak, the rule of an English family in absolute sovereignty over a territory as large as England, peopled by Dyaks, Chinese, Arabs and a sprinkling of other Asiatic races.

The Brooke government is purely despotic in form; but it is a despotism which has shown itself up to the present time to be of the most benevolent kind, inspired by motives of the most sincere unselfishness, and guided ever by an earnest desire to advance the true interests of the people, even when the pursuance of such aims has involved, as has very frequently been the case, great sacrifices on the part of the ruler.

The first Raja Brooke reigned until his death in 1868, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, who still occupies the throne, and who is therefore of all living monarchs the one who has enjoyed the longest reign, with the single exception of the emperor of Austria.

The character of the raja is written large upon the face of the the country and in the hearts of the people. Instead of enriching himself, as he could easily have done by even a moderate taxation of the natives, he has covered the country with useful public works. The interior has been made accessible by the construction of good roads and by the running of comfortable government steamers on the great rivers; life and property are protected by an efficient police force; industry is encouraged by free grants of land to any native who will undertake to cultivate it; and the people are practically free from any direct taxation, the public revenue being derived chiefly from an export duty on gold, pepper and sago.



COINS.

The coinage of Sarawak consists of copper of the denominations of cent, half-cent, and quarter cents of both the Rajas; the former coinage beginning with 1863 and the latter 1870. The series is found complete in the average collectors cabinet.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE TWENTY- SECOND.

SMYRNA.

The origin of this city is lost in antiquity. Tradition states that it was founded and received its name from Smyrna, the queen of the Amazons. The city is situated at the head of the gulf of Smyrna in Asia Minor. Is in the centre of a great fruit growing region. Mountains encompass it upon three sides and its harbor is deep and commodious. In the time of Strabo it was considered the most beautiful city of Asia, abounding in literature, libraries, museums, temples and amphitheatres in which the Olympic games were celebrated in great splendor.

Smyrna is one of the cities that claims to be the birth place of Homer. The Lydian king, Alyttes, destroyed the city in B. C. 627, and it remained deserted for 400 years or until Antigonos, a general of Alexander, attempted to restore it, and later, Lysimachus placed it back to its once ancient splendor. Bacchus was worshipped with great pomp, and Apollo also was one of its favored gods. The city was proudly called by its people "the Ornament of Asia."

Smyrna was the seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia and St. John in Revelations 11, 8-11 mentions it. Polycarp was Bishop of the Church here for many years and here he suffered martyrdom at the stake.

About 180 A. D. an earthquake nearly ruined the city, this was repaired by Marcus Aurelius, but again fell into decay nor did it revive until restored by the Turks in 1675, its ancient ruins being mainly used in its rebuilding. The Turks have remained in possession since and at present it is a large and prosperous city and seaport.

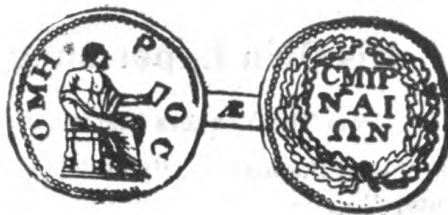
Down to the times of Antigonos and Lysimachus no coins were issued from this city, but between the period 190-133 B. C. the following tetradrachm was struck.



Obv. ☐ The head of Kybele turreted to right.

Rev. ☐ MYPNAION, lion and magistrates name within a wreath.

A great variety of bronze coins were issued during his period and down to the time of Gallienus. ☐



Obv. Homer seated, OHMPOC.

Rev. Name of the city within a wreath.



Obv. Ceres, the goddess of plenty with her usual attributes, to left.
Legend; translated, "Smyrna, the First of Asia."

Rev. Jupiter seated holding a Victory in his extended right hand.
Legend; translated, "Philotas, Son of Hippius."



Obv. The head of Julia, probably the queen of Elagabalas, to right.
"Empress Julia."

Rev. A Temple. Greek legend surrounding the name of the city in exergue.

His Own Experience.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Now, Tommie," said the teacher, "you know we have paper money and gold in this country."

"Yes'm," replied Tommy.

"Well, now, tell me, where do we go to exchange our paper money for gold?"

"To the dentist's, ma'am."

Most Complete Set of Specimens of War Medals in Canada.

[From Manitoba Free Press.]

A beautiful collection of ribbons issued with war medals and orders of the British army has been received by the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles at Fort Osborne barracks, and will prove a most instructive and handsome ornament to the men's recreation room.

The set was purchased from J. Wyatt, of Gloucester street, Belgravia, and is part of the recent gift of his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor to the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.

There are forty-nine ribbons commemorative of war services from 1799 to 1902 and comprises a beautiful blending of colors, the favorite appearing to be that of the ribbon given with Roberts' star in 1880. This ribbon is of the rainbow variety, of moire silk, consisting of a beautiful and delicate merging of pink, cream, yellow, cream and blue. Of the forty-nine war medal ribbons, eight are of the moire silk variety. The ribbons of which specimens are shown are: Seringapatam, 1799; Ghuznee, 1839; Roberts' Star, 1880; Afghanistan, 1878-1880; India, General Service, 1799-1826; Sutlej, 1845-46; India, General Service, 1852-1895; Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; India General Service, 1895; Punjaub, 1848-49; Baltic, 1854-55; Crimea (English), 1854-6; Crimea (Sardinian), 1854-6; Crimea (Turkish), 1854-6; Crimea (French), 1854-6; China, 1842-57-60-1900; New Zealand, 1845-7, 1860-6; Canada, General Service, 1866-70; Louis Riel's Rebellion, 1885; Abyssinia, 1867-8; St. Jean D'Acre, (Turkish), 1840; Conspicuous Gallantry (N.), 1855; General Service, (Peninsula), 1793-1814; Distinguished Conduct (M.), 1854; Naval General Service, 1795-1840; South Africa, 1848-79; West Africa, 1873-79; Ashanti Star, 1896; Africa General Service, 1899-02; Matabele, (B. S. A. C.), 1896; Soudan (English), 1898; Egypt, 1882-6; Soudan (Egyptian), 1896-8; Khedive's Star, 1882-6; Uganda, 1897-8; Nigeria (R. N. C.), 1886-97; Defence of Kimberley, 1899-00; Waterloo, 1815; Caffre, 1834-5; East and Central Africa, 1895; Cape General Service, 1880-97; South Africa, 1899-02; Ashanti, 1900; Transport Service, 1902; The King's South African, 1901-02.

This is believed to be the most complete set of specimens of war medal ribbons in Canada, comprising as it does, all those which have been issued by the British government for services rendered to the empire on active service.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

The companion set, consisting of ribbons issued with orders and decorations, is well calculated to please the eye, as it has been very tastefully arranged, and in addition to British orders, those of other nations are included. Of the forty-nine in the set, twenty-three are of moire silk and are rather more handsome on the average than those commemorative of war services, although

it is generally conceded that the ribbon issued with Roberts' Star stands alone as regards coloring. The Albert medals perhaps are the prettiest of the ribbons issued with decorations. The first class (land) being of ribbed moire silk with claret and cream stripes, while its companion for first class sea services is of similar pattern, but with blue stripes. Interest, as will be expected, is attracted to the "Iron Cross" ribbon, given by Prussia; and although not strikingly handsome, the traditions attached to it secure for it more than passing interest.

The complete list is as follows: Black Eagle, 1701, (Prussia). Distinguished Service Order, 1896; Imperial Service Order (British), 1902; Royal Red Cross, 1883; Red Eagle, 1792, (Prussia); Osmanieh, 1861, (Turkey); Victoria Cross (navy), 1856; Order of Merit (India); Victoria Cross (army), 1856; Lion and Sun, 1804, (Persia); Charles the Third, 1811, (Spain); Companion of the Bath, 1799; Companion of St. Michael and Saint George, 1818; Companion Indian Empire, 1878; Isabella the Catholic (Spain); Iron Cross, 1815; (Prussia); Companion Star of India, 1861; Royal Victorian Order, 1896; Crown of India, 1878; The Lion, (Holland); St. Anne, 1735, (Russia). Volunteer Long Service, 1892; Kaisar-i-Hind, 1900; Army Long Service, 1860; St. Stanislaus, 1765, (Russia); Royal Order of the Crown, (Prussia); Albert Medal, (land), first class; Navy Long Service, 1857; Albert Medal, (sea), first class. Order of the Redeemer, (Greece); Brilliant Star (Zanzibar); Order of British India; Jubilee Medal, 1887 and 1897; Volunteer Officers' Decoration; 1892; St. Vladimir, (Russia), 1782; Iron Crown (1805), Austria Coronation, 1902; Order of Merit, 1902, (British); Delhi Durbar, 1903; The Rising Sun, 1875, (Japan.)

It will be noticed that the decoration ribbon for the Delhi Durbar, 1903, is represented and as this is the most recent decoration issued by His Majesty King Edward VII. it is apparent that the set is most complete and up-to-date.

DISCOVERIES AT DELOS.

Rare Coins of Ancient Greece Unearthed by French.

Paris, August 9.

The archaeological excavations in the island of Delos, which for three years have been carried out by the French School of Athens, first by M. Theophile Homolle, now curator of the Louvre Museum, and later by M. Maurice Holleaux, director of the French school of Archaeology, and toward which the Duke of Loubat makes a yearly contribution of \$10,000, continue to yield good results. M. Holleaux, in a letter from Delos, dated August 2, the substance of which has been communicated to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, announces the discovery of three leaden vases, containing

Athenian coins. The largest vase held 249 coins of four drachmas each, made during the rule of the Archontes. These coins are in an admirable state of preservation, and seem never to have been in circulation. Another leaden jar contained 172 coins, dating from the same period, and in a third jar were found thirty-six coins, some in gold and some in silver. The jars were under the cellars of houses at a considerable depth below the surface. The jars were all carefully sealed. Numismatologists consider this to be the most important discovery of ancient coins ever made in Greece.

M. Holleaux has also informed the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres that he has unearthed six small statues in good state of preservation, but which must be well repaired before being photographed. These statues are in marble and represent the muses in different attitudes. Two inscriptions on stone have also been dug up by M. Holleaux in Delos. One of these relates to the King of Macedonia, Antigone Doson; and the other contains the text of a law regulating the sale of wood and charcoal in the Island of Delos. M. Holleaux is now working at the buried houses. These excavations, together with those that led to the discovery of the Delos Venus and other statues, inscriptions, relics of the great Temple of Delos and private dwelling houses, which were made two years ago, show that the results, toward which an American citizen, the Duke of Loubat, has so generously contributed, will equal in archaeological value the famous excavations made at Delphi. Owing to the light that the Delos discoveries cast upon daily life and household customs, Delos promises to become the Grecian Pompeii.

In the interest of the public in France as well as abroad, it is a great pity that the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres is such an extremely close and conservative corporation in regard to supplying photographs of the objects brought to light in the course of these highly important excavations. The Academy, which in this respect pursues a dog-in-the-manger policy, absolutely refuses to allow the publication of any photographs until they shall have first appeared in its own regular official bulletins. This causes vexatious delay, and certainly takes the edge off the public appetite for these rare and highly valuable archaeological treasures. The Delos, Venus, for instance, is one of the finest works of ancient Greece, but the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with rigid cast iron regulations worthy of the tribunal of the Areopagus from which the venerable "Old Mortality" antiquarians who compose this society of modern archons draw many of their inspirations, withholds the photographs from the public in order to add to the brilliancy of its own reports, which, to use a nautical expression, make their appearance "a long way behind the lighthouse." This is greatly to be regretted, because the Academy, and notably the School of Athens, which labors under its auspices, is accomplishing splendid work. C. I. B.—
N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 24, 1905.

OLD COINS.

Fractional Currency That has Gone Into Retirement.

One frequently comes across the old jolly looking big copper cents, particularly in small towns and country places, says the Washington Star. It was in 1857 that their coinage was discontinued by act of Congress and late archives in the Treasury Department show that at the end of the last fiscal year there were of them outstanding over a million dollars.

Further coinage of the half-cent coins ended at the same time. The total amount of these coined all together was about \$40,000,000, speaking in round numbers. The two-cent pieces were of bronze metal. Their enforced retirement from commercial activity began in 1873, since which date the mints have not been busy with their manufacture. The little silver three-cent piece trouble the marts no longer, though some of them may be hidden away somewhere to serve as relics. Their coinage began in 1851 and continued until February, 1873. The smiling half-dime, the coinage of which began over a century ago, received its quietus, so far as its manufacture was concerned on the same date as the three-cent silver piece.

Others of these minor coins that have had their day are in honorable retirement in the hoards of collectors, in museums and elsewhere. Among these are the nickel three-cent pieces and the little old gray faced nickel cents, though it is easy to run across one of these little coins occasionally. Their making at the mints lasted from 1856 to 1864. Then there used to be a silver 20-cent piece. This is also among the list of "has beens."

Many, of course, can remember the days of the infants, the little gold dollar, that was in the habit of losing itself, so little it was, in the vest pocket or any other part of one's apparel where it was allowed to lie around loose. There were about nineteen millions of these babies coined. Where are they roaming now? Then there was at one time a three dollar gold coin. Their manufacture was discontinued by an act of Congress passed on September 26, 1880, the same date that marked the beginning of the end of the gold dollar. In all there were even a million and a half dollars of these coined.

LONDON, June 8—One thousand three hundred and fifty Greek and Roman coins, the property of the late Harlan P. Smith of New York, were sold at Sotheby's to-day at auction and realized \$15,920.

A Sicilian tetradrachm was sold for \$850.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

719, E. L. Matlack; 720, William H. Pike; 721, Alvin J. Finke; 722, C. C.
 Northern; 723, A. A. Hawkes; 724 Henry Clay Ezekiel; 725, C. M. Baker; 726.
 J. S. Allwood; 727, W. H. S. Benedict.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are made prior to October 1st they will be declared elected to membership.

J. C. Laidacker, Saint Clair, Pa.
 Robert S. Woodard, Box 884, Hudson, Mass.
 Harris C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.
 C. H. Shinkle, 711 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Harry H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
 William A. Wiley, 524 West Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
 Vouchers: H. Wood and Dr. Heath.
 Ulric Allen, 313 So. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and Dr. Heath.
 Will N. Strong, 1065 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
 Vouchers: M. Marcuson and H. Wood.
 A. M. Tierney, 5652 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 J. C. Thomas, Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 F. H. Ericson, Union Stock Yards, State Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 T. J. Fitzgerald, 4170 Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
 Vouchers: Theo E. Leon and Dr. Heath.

J. E. Moore, box 417, Fairbury, Ill.

Vouchers: Messrs. Mehl and Heath.

W. H. Hetzel, 308 E. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

John A. Conley, box 182, Reedsburg, Wis.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Wood.

Herbert Niklewicz, 351 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vouchers: Frey and Wood.

F. W. Mitchell, Richford, Vt.

Vouchers: Messrs. Wood and Jerrems.

A. R. Perry, No. Dover, O.

Vouchers: Marcuson and Heath.

Frank Sherman Benson, 214 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Martin Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: Messrs. Frey and Wood.

J. C. Fowlie, Shaniko, Ore.

Vouchers: Messrs. Zerbe and Wood.

B. E. Line, Imperial Hotel, 1104 Penna Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Vouchers: Messrs. Fancher and Heath.

A. H. Mundt, Fairbury, Ill.

Wm. M. Travis R. F. D. 5, Fairbury, Ill.

Vouchers: Messrs. Moore and Heath.

Frank C. Eigabroadt, 110 Prospect Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

H. D. Rumberger, Philipsburg, Pa.

Edgar E. Parker, 50 West Fourth Ave., Columbus, O.

Rev. Guy Wesley Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

Oscar D. Gildarl, Box 505, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Wood.

MARRIED.

Sept. 12th, Elmer E. Sears to Miss Gray.

July 3d, Arthur B. Coover to Miss Anna Grace Maddux at Roxabel, O.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

571 Mert A. Wilber, box 505, Richmond, Va.

603 Theo E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

662 William Osner, Evansville, Ind.

691 H. J. Murphy, 320 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

706 J. P. Pitman, Care C. S. Brokaw, Stronghurst, Ill.

DECEASED.

241 E. J. Pardee, Phelps, N. Y., on Feb. 2, 1905.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The membership certificates are ready for distribution and can be obtained from the Secretary on receipt of 10 cents.

HOWLAND WOOD, Sec'y.

93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 20th regular meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, September 1, 1905, President W. F. Dunham in the chair.

Alexander Klappenbach and J. J. Lindman of Chicago, were elected to active and L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., to corresponding membership.

A paper on the subject of U. S. Necessity Money was read by Ben G. Green, accompanied by an exhibition of the Bechtler and Mormon Private Issues of Gold.

A Masonic medal was donated by Wm. Poillon of New York.

Spink's Numismatic Circular and the Numismatist, both for August, were received since the last meeting, as well as the auction catalogues of Lyman H. Low and Ben G. Green and the catalogue of Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfort, Germany.

The members present indulged in some interesting Numismatic discussion. Adjourned till Oct. 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

Writing in the New England Magazine for March, Sigmund Krausz furnishes an interesting article on ancient and modern counterfeiters. The beginnings of this unlawful art have been traced to the eighth century, B. C., when counterfeiters were quite as clever as their modern successors. Gold and silver plated coins were certainly known to Herodotus, and it is said that Polycrates cheated the Spartans by paying them tribute in counterfeit gold coins. There is no evidence that any one undertook the counterfeiting of the iron currency of ancient Sparta.

In the matter of paper money and its counterfeits, history takes us back to 1000 B. C., at which time China was making use of leather notes. These were counterfeited by the wholesale, and the same thing was done 2,000 years later, when China issued the first real paper money. It is to be remarked that the Chinese did not take kindly to the paper currency.

TO HALIFAX.

An Editorial Pilgrimage.

[Continued from last Month.]

Early Sunday morning, June 25th, the Pilgrim special over the inter-colonial rounded Halifax Bay and landed us in the city of Halifax. At last the Mecca of the pilgrims had been reached without a mishap and on schedule time. But very few of the party had dropped by the way and the round up showed us still over one hundred and sixty strong. The Haligonians were still asleep when the iron gates of the depot were opened to permit our egress and a Sabbath quiet prevailed without. No street cars were running and no conveyances in waiting. We had not been expected so soon. Some few took their way afoot through the lower and older streets of the city to the Queens hotel about a mile distant where we were quartered during our visit, while the many waited for conveyances which soon arrived. The morning was cloudy and misty with an inclination to rain, but the walk gave us a better idea of the quaint old portion of the city that we could have gained in an other way.

Halifax is an old town and is said to be the most English of any city outside of Great Britain and we shall not dispute this for probably it is true, at the same time it is not so different. It has its old portions with narrow streets, old and quaint houses and historic land marks, and so have other cities. Its people look just like other people and in municipal matters it is certainly up-to-date. It has good car service, a grand harbor, good water, good lights, good and well paved roads and streets, substantial public and mercantile buildings, beautiful gardens and parks, excellent railway facilities, and ocean steamers from nearly every port are found at its extensive wharves. Then why should it not be abreast in everything that tends to civilization, happiness and the well being of the individual.

"Tommy Atkins" is much in evidence here and it is probably this fact that the numerous red coats which are seen at the hotels, on the streets in fact everywhere, that adds so much to the life of the city and gives it such a military aspect, that it is called the English city of America. Twenty-five hundred of the forty-five hundred population of the city serve King Edward and the balance are very loyal to him.

While at breakfast the Pilgrims received a special invitation to attend divine services at the Garrison Chapel where the soldiers belong to the Church of England go. The invitation was very generally accepted. Garrison Chapel is situated in that portion of the city near the citadel. It is enclosed by a fence, the entrances or gates of which are controlled by sentinels from the military. The families of the soldiers seem to have first entrance privi-

leges, then the soldiers that arrive in companies brilliantly informed headed by their bands playing march into the grounds by companys. When these are all seated the invited guests and citizens are permitted to enter. The Chapel though large is upretentious and probably 3,000 people can easily be seated in the body of the church and the capacious galleries that extend around three sides of the enclosure. The rector gave an eloquent sermon, and the singing and music was excellent.

The finest view of the city and its surroundings are from the ramparts of the citadel, a fortified eminence of 256 feet right almost in the heart of the city. From this vantage ground is unfolded a picture of the city, harbor, parks and gardens, that is most impressive. The citadel proper, too, is well worth a visit. An intelligent "Tommy" shows us all through, over ground and underground, barracks prison and all, and then divests himself of his "swagger stick" military buttons, beavers, and star, from his uniform for a consideration, and later he will appear in a similar suit resplendent with gilt ornaments ready to escort the next visitors. He was a jolly good English fellow just the same with a charming Yorkshire accent and with an eye to business as well as duty. Right here we would state that this was the second real Englishman we were conscious of personally running up against. The other was our porter on the Intercolonial. He was as black as the ace of spades, and one morning we had occasion to call him and addressed him as Sam. After calling several times he noticed that he was the person wanted but informed us that his name was not Sam but Reginald; that he was "no southern nigger:" that "his father was born in Hengland and his mother in 'Alifax"

The Citadel dates its beginning over one hundred and fifty years past. The Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, altered and improved the fortress, but Halifax to day, while it takes pride in the fortification, does not look upon it for its protection. What makes her the Western Gibraltar is other and more modern fortified points that command the harbor and entrances, and of which the casual visitor sees and knows little of.

With the pilgrims, the Halifax visit was in the main a go as you please and when you please. Some fished from the great docks or went out into the bay. The greatest catch was by a youth of fourteen who hooked a pollack that weighed as many pounds as he was years of age, and who was the proudest of the bunch when he displayed his trophy at the hotel. Flounders, cod, perch, bass and sculpin comprised mainly the catch, and all who cast a line were well rewarded.

Of course everyone who "goes to Halifax" has to visit the Public Gardens and here amidst the trees and flowers, cool shaded nooks, and walks winding around fountains miniature lakes, horticulture and floriculture are so exquisitely and artistically blended, that one visit means more. Walks and drives through extensive parks, and water excursions can be taken everywhere. One should visit Point Pleasant park, and Bedford Basin and Buck-

ingham, Dartmouth, Cow Bay, Herring Cove and Ketch Harbor, if time will permit.

Among the most interesting public buildings are the Provincial Building where the legislative bodies of the province meet, by the side of which is the monument erected to the memory of those Canadians who perished at Paardeburg; the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, Commanding General, and Admiral of the North Atlantic Squadron, City Hall, colleges and hospital; St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Paul's church which was founded by King George II, and opened for service in 1750 and in which are numerous memorial tablets, one of which a pilgrim informs us was to the memory of a Lieut. who fell at the Battle of the Raisin River, Monroe, Michigan, in January 1813. All these points and places are interesting to the stranger within the gates. The dry dock, the largest in Canada, also is well worth a visit.

On Monday the Board of Trade and City Council entertained us with a sail on the "Dartmouth" around the harbor and two arms. Many of the leading citizens with the mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth, Consul general Holloway, and a good representation from the fair sex accompanied us. A cold rain set in soon after we had left the shore but the cabins had ample room and brought us into closer relation. Refreshments were served and historic and interesting points pointed out to us. The three hours passed very pleasantly and many a pilgrim will carry deep down in his heart a grateful remembrance and kindly feeling for Halifax and his genial cousins in that hospitable city by the sea.

"The town was reared in strife.—her records tell
How the British cheer was blent with savage yell.
But peace has long been hers, and vexing care
Bears lightly, e'en where toll and traffic are."

The pilgrims were enthusiastic for souvenirs where ever they were. Everything went; pebbles from the sea shores, flowers, snap shots and souvenir post cards by the thousands, and old coppers and silver of New Brunswick, New England, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec were special prizes. It was so at Montreal, at Portland, at St. John, at Sydney and at Halifax it reached high tide. Souvenir establishments were raided, shops and news stands were gleaned of small change of unusual pattern or die. Everywhere the souvenir microbe was very virulent and catching and the special nidus for its growth and development was everywhere present and abundant. There is a great demand for and sale of souvenirs in all these parts.

In the meantime the M. P. A. had been building up a reputation. Like that good baby the neighborhood liked to borrow, other places wanted to borrow us. Prince Edward Island wanted us to visit their garden island, Moncton, through which we had passed in the night, wanted to show us their enterprising city and the big "bore" where the converging tides of Funday pass up the Petitcodiac with a solid wall of water from six to eight feet in height, and Truro another beautiful city that the night had failed us of seeing, sent in a delegation to Halifax headed by editor, A. C. Mills, of The Midland

Times of Truro, who did their best to get a visit from the pilgrims. Unfortunately our time and arrangements precluded these diversions from our itinerary.

On the morning of the 27th, we regretfully left Halifax for a trip across the province into the Evangeline country. Here we bid goodbye to the genial J. B. Lambkin, but the gods were good to us and gave us Mr. F. H. Armstrong, the presiding genius who controls the destinies of The Dominion Atlantic Railway whose "Blue Nose Flyer" became our temporary home.

God made this section we are now passing through and the glacial epoch bestrewed the land lavishly with its granite rocks and boulders from the icy regions of the north, and the section was never, and never will be finished. But the Garden of Nova Scotia and the delectable lands are ahead. Beyond Windsor the fertile valley of the Annapolis opens up and

Such lovely scenes unroll that gazing men
Long for an artist's brush, a poets pen."

From our train, ranks after ranks of the most beautiful and thrifty apple orchards go enfolding past, and rich meadows and marsh lands reclaimed by dykes from the fifty foot tides of Funday, the white houses of the farmer and the occasional village, all are left rapidly behind as our "flyer" proceeds on its winding way down the valley.

Sixty-one miles out from Halifax is Grand Pre, the great marsh meadow of former years and the home of the Acadians, around which sentiment, romance, and history lingers. At just what date Grand Pre was first settled by the French we do not know, but it must have been very early in the seventeenth century. Then, as now, it lay in the fertile valley of the Annapolis.

"In the Acadian land on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pre
Lay in the fruitful valley, vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number."

The inhabitants of Grand Pre, though repeatedly passing in turn from subjects of France to England and *vice versa*, were ever loyal at heart to the land of their extraction. Thus we find them, while subjects of King George, taking part on that fateful morning of the 12th of Feb. 1747, when Blomidon looked down upon a tragedy. This massacre of English troops, more than anything else, led to the ruse by which the Acadians were assembled and forcibly taken aboard the English ships lying at anchor in the Gaspereau adjacent and from there deported and scattered through the English colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia. This event occurred in September, 1755. It is a sad history, this forceful deportation and dividing up of a home loving people, but the necessities of the times demanded it and the verdict of history will uphold it. The romance of it all is supplied by the poet, Longfellow, in his pathetic poem, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia." The tourist within these peaceful and restful scenes is apt to forget the historic and dwell in romance. He quenches his thirst from the well of Evangeline, sees the tall Lombardy

poplars, ancient orchards, and the gnarled row of old willows; is shown the rusty key of the chapel in which the people were imprisoned, and the very cowbell that was borne by Evangeline's heifer.

"Foremost, bearing the bell, Evangeline's beautiful heifer.
Proud of her snow-white hide, and the ribbon that waived from her collar,
Quietly paced and slow, as if conscious of human affection."

History tells us that of this evicted people, estimated from this locality at 3,000, that so strong was their love for their homes, that over two-thirds of them by devious ways, through hardships and suffering, returned to the place of their birth. But their homes had been destroyed and the country in the possession of others, for there

"Dwells another race, with other custom and language."

They scattered to other portions of the province, and the Grand Pre that knew them once knew them no more, and now,

"Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand Pre."

Up to the time when Longfellow wrote this poem he had never visited this land, and while he has depicted the scenes and the life of the people with almost prophetic vision, we must believe that his information must have been rather from tradition than history; that the poem and persons are entirely in the line of romance. At the same time the world will not part with Evangeline, and Gabriel, and Basil, for in the hearts of people they still live and,

"This mournful tradition is still sung by the pines of the forest" and

"In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are still busy:

Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,

And by the evening's fire repeat Evangeline's story."

And this country will ever be known first, as Evangeline's Land, and the tourist will ever return to it.

Continuing on down the Annapolis valley we pass Annapolis Royal, established as Port Royal in 1604. This was before the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth, and indeed was the earliest settlement north of St. Augustine. Here was the capital of Acadia for upwards of a hundred years. The place was fortified and was the scene of many early sanguinary conflicts between the French and the English. The old fort covered twenty eight acres, and all that remains of it today is a crumbling sally port and a small powder magazine.

In 1710 Port Royal was captured by troops from New England and its name changed to Annapolis Royal, in honor of the English queen, and in 1749, when Halifax was founded and its name changed from Chebucto, the capital was removed there.

We spent the night in Digby, the home of the deep sea fishermen; the land of cherries. Delightful Digby! Where the air is alternately laden with the health giving balm of the pines, and from cords after cords of sun-curing brain-stimulating, open-vested cod, haddock and hake.

Then on to Yarmouth, the beautiful, at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia and the terminus of the Dominion Atlantic line. Here we spent a couple of hours in pleasant drives about the city and at 7 p. m. were snugly

aboard the ocean liner, "Boston" of the Dominion Atlantic line for the trip to Boston. The voyage was an uneventful one. Some few who knew they were going to be seasick and had been anticipating it, paid their tribute to Neptune, so none were disappointed. But our steamer was large and staunch, and the undulating motion of the waves had really little effect upon it.

Boston was reached before noon of the 29th, and the "New Lexington," the headquarters of the M. P. A. received us. Secretary Wood met us at the Dominion piers and with him our time was spent the balance of the day. Together we called upon H. E. Morey and the Alexanders, and the evening found us at his pleasant Brookline home where we passed the night. Numismatic matters, particularly the interests of the A. N. A. received our attention. Friday we spent together in Cambridge. Concord and Lexington, the sites of the beginnings of our Revolutionary struggles, and amid the homes and haunts of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, and the Alcotts, and lunched at the Old Wright Tavern. This house was built for a tavern in 1747, and for more than a century has been known the world over as Wright's Tavern. On the morning of April 19th, 1775 when the Minutemen first met on the Common, they made Wright's Tavern their headquarters, to which in case of an alarm being given of the near approach of the British soldiers. they were to repair immediately for orders. Capt. Smith, coming in with a portion of his company from Lincoln, reported here and after the retreat to the other side of the river, Col. Smith of the 10th British Reg't established his headquarters in the place just vacated by the rebel commander. Here Major Pitcairn made his famous boast that he would "stir the blood of the d—— Yankees before night."

We had intended to visit old Salem but at the last had to cut it out, though much to our regret. Two weeks absence from home, and a temperature of 88 after our 45 degrees at Digby, gave us a longing for home and the air of the Lake region. Saturday at 2 p. m. we took the Boston and Albany, and this road with the New York Central and Wabash, whisked us through to Detroit without change! in seventeen hours, and when we are in Detroit we are at home—for is Detroit not one of the suburbs of the Independent Kingdom of Monroe? And Toledo, O., is the other.

Our first trip of this character was taken just 28 years ago this month. It was to Hot Springs Arkansas, and Eugene Field, of pleasant memory, was with us. We have been north, south, east and west, in many pleasant places and met many delightful people, but, taking it all in all, we have never enjoyed an outing more than this with our hospitable Canadian cousins, and our highest compliment must be, that there has been none that we would not more gladly take again.

IMPRISONED PENNIES.

How Slot Machines Affect the Coinage of Britain.

From The London Express.

The enormous decrease in the coinage of pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, from £148,499 worth in 1902 to £77,895 worth in 1904, is an aftermath of the boom in pennies caused by the greatly extended use of penny-in-the-slot machines a few years ago.

The experts in coin production state that there was something like a "penny famine" a few years ago, and this led to a large production of new coppers by the Mint.

"The circulation of the penny is a curious thing," said one of the London and Southwestern Bank managers. "For instance, we think nothing of receiving at one city branch of our bank £100 worth of pennies in one week, and the great producer of pennies is Peckham. Many branch banks where business men run in and ask for a sovereign's worth of pennies get their supply of coppers from Peckham.

"The secret of this is the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. The South Metropolitan Gas Company's army of men who spend their time in emptying the pennies out of household meters bank the money at Peckham, and millions of pennies are poured into our branches in the Peckham district. At the present we find the demand for big packets of pennies brisk."

One of the Secretaries of the South Metropolitan Gas Company gave an account of the five weeks' imprisonment of millions of pennies.

"We have 182,000 penny-in-the-slot gas meters. A large corps of inspectors spend their time in going round emptying these. They get around this enormous number of meters about once every five weeks.

"It is quite a usual thing for them to empty out 2,500,000 pennies in a few days. These millions of pennies have been locked up for five weeks in many cases, and if we let the emptying process stand still very long we should make a material difference to the stream of coppers in circulation."

HA'PENNIES OF THE GEORGES.

Pot of Them Found on the East side Worth Only Their Metal Weight.

NEW YORK, August, 24th.

Treasure Trove, which a gang of laborers has unearthed, on three lucky strikes during the last three weeks, in a lot at the river end of East Seventieth

Street, has been selling at prices which established the record for half pennies of the reigns of George I. and George II. The pots containing about 300 of these copper coins were discovered during the last week in the foundations of an old Colonial mansion. The laborers and the foreman made a dive for them, and have since been selling them to antiquarians at prices ranging from a quarter to one dollar. Lyman H. Low, dealer in coins and medals at No. 44 East Twenty-third Street said to-day that these coins have no commercial value, that they are only worth their weight in copper.

Something less than three weeks ago the first discovery was made by a couple of Italians: who it is said, unearthed a pot containing about twenty gold pieces of the same period. They immediately departed with the pot for regions unknown, without stopping to get their pay. The unfortunate workmen who remain have visions of these lucky fellows rolling in wealth.

"These gold coins" said Mr. Low this morning, "have also no commercial value, aside from the value of the metal they contain. They are probably guineas. All the coins, in fact, of the reigns of the first and second Georges are very common, for they were shipped over here for the use of the colonies in great quantities. An especially large shipment was made in 1749. With the exception of the Pine Tree money, which was first issued in Massachusetts in 1632, English money was all the colonists had to use. Indeed, the principal currency here consisted of English silver and Colonial notes.

"In 1722, 1723 and 1724, the Rosa-Americana series of coins was issued in England for the use of the colonists. These also are common. But in 1694, there were two issues, one for Massachusetts, bearing the inscription: 'The Lord preserve New England,' and the other for 'Carolina.' These coins are scarce, having brought as high as one hundred dollars apiece. With the exception of these, however, and the Pine Tree money, coins of this period have no commercial value."

This reasoning is too heartless, however, for Mrs. William Lowe, the wife of the owner of the property. She has a handful of the coppers and intends to have them strung together for a necklace or something, "to bring father good luck in his business."

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

TO EXCHANGE—A large number of common coins for uncommon ones. Basis: Scott Catalogue. So. California Stamp Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE:—Indian arrows, spears, knives, skinners, hammers, pestles, pipes, pottery, and ceremonial stones; for old U. S. silver coins; or will exchange my whole collection for a collection of old coins of equal value. My collection consists of over 1,000 specimens. J. E. Moore, box 417, Fairbury, Ill.

WANTED—Canadian coins of all sorts, more especially bouquet tokens, a series that I want to improve. Numbers wanted: Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 693, 695, 696, 698, 700, 701, 703, 706, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712. Coins hammered or holed, or in any way mutilated, not wanted, unless of the highest grade varieties. Correspondence solicited. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Ont., Canada.

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TO EXCHANGE:—New Seth Thomas parlor clock with adamantine finish worth twelve dollars, for coins or Masonic Mark Pennies of equal value. W. A. Hutchinson, 607 Market St., McKeesport, pa.

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"I notice by the enclosed slip that my subscription to the NUMISMATIST has expired. I beg to disagree with you on this particular point. My subscription will not expire until the NUMISMATIST or myself expires, or I cease to be interested in numismatics neither of which I hope, will happen very soon." W. E. Deeds, Evansville, Ind,

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WANTED:—\$1.75 paid for gold dollars; \$1.00 for gold halves and quarters. \$3.50 for three-dollar gold pieces. Geo. O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

TO EXCHANGE: For old Bank paper in good condition the the following coin books. Dye's Encyclopedia, cloth. Description of Greek and Roman Coins in British Museum with plates-paper boards. Imlay and Bicknells catalogue containing cuts of hundreds of foreign silver and gold coins, paper. What have you to offer outside of Confederate scrip. W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ontario.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

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TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

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OCTOBER
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVIII.



No. 10

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CONTENTS.

Roll of Membership of the American Numismatic Association.....	295-305
Members by States and Counties.....	305
U. S. Necessity Money (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	307-311
American Numismatic Association.....	312-313
The Chicago Numismatic Society (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	314
Tireless Welegrams.....	315-316
Scarce Silver Dollars.....	316
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	316-319
Advertisements.....	319-328

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 1905.

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 119 Valdemar T. Hammer, Branford, Conn.
 698 Daniel T. Hanley, 871 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
 651 Alexander M. Hanline, 23 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
 4 David Harlowe, Box 767, Milwaukee, Wis.
 718 O. D. Harman, Solon, Iowa.
 249 George T. Hart, 14 Moulton St., West Lynn, Mass.
 641 John W. Haseltine, 29 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 161 F. A. Hassler, M. D., Santa Ana, Cal.

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- 723 A. A. Hawkes, 549 Main St., Wakefield, Mass.
 751 Rev. Guy Wesley Hawley, Samaria, Mich.
 73 Albert Hawver, Box 38, Cambridge, N. Y.
 9 Charles E. Hazlett, Portsmouth, N. H.
 1 George F. Heath, M. D., Monroe, Mich.
 30 A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 5 J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
 285 Thomas Hedley, 38 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.
 280 W. L. Hemstreet, 53 Princeton St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 533 J. M. Henderson, M. D., 31½ North High St., Columbus, Ohio.
 606 R. H. Henry, 45 S. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
 692 Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Mainzer Landstrasse 49, Frankfort-a.-Main,
 Germany.
 742 W. H. Hetzel, 308 East Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 572 Edward W. Heusinger, 113 City St., San Antonio, Texas.
 539 William E. Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.
 418 Frank C. Higgins, 18 Rue Vivienne, Paris, France.
 518 J. Coolidge Hills, 19 Atwood St., Hartford, Conn.
 632 Henry C. Hines, 20 South St., Newark, N. J.
 659 Herman Hoesly, New Glarus, Wis.
 283 George Holmes, Box 479, Owen Sound, Ont.
 188 Joseph B. Holmes, 501 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.
 472 James F. Hood, Box 102, Marion, Ind.
 11 Joseph Hooper, 31 Emerson St., Rochester, N. Y.
 26 Daniel F. Howorth, 24 Villers St., Ashton-under Lyne, Eng.
 703 Charles O. Hubbell, Plymouth, Mich.
 468 W. A. Hunt, 47 Ontario St., Brantford, Ont.
 301 A. C. Hunter, West Branch, Iowa.
 387 W. A. Hutchison, 607 Market St., McKeesport, Pa.
 535 David H. Hyman, 313 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
 239 Robert K. Idler, 241 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 688 Louis Jackson, 513 W. 3d St., Muscatine, Iowa.
 717 Malcolm N. Jackson, 1489 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
 463 Gustave Jaegg, 245 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
 628 Walter G. Jenness, 31 Mill St., Revere, Mass.
 3 W. G. Jerrems, Jr., 214 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 670 Charles E. Johannes, Lamar, Mo.
 473 Burdette G. Johnson, 1814a Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 6 John F. Jones, 5 Gokey Block, Jamestown, N. Y.
 402 John H. Kelley, Grafton, N. D.
 582 James A. Kier, 50 High St. W., Detroit, Mich.
 427 S. D. Kiger, 2104 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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- 334 Robert T. King, 753 South Front St., Columbus, Ohio.
 649 Thorne King, 29 Vermilion St., Danville, Ill.
 275 J. Kneeshaw, 78 Cathcart St., Hamilton, Ont.
 697 Louis W. Knight, M. D., 414 N. Greene St., Baltimore, Md.
 657 Charles W. Knoop, Garner, Iowa.
 476 U. F. Koolman, 250 Sheldon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 101 C. E. Kotwall, Byculla, Bombay, India.
 620 Charles S. Kroch, 125 E. 10th St., New York, N. Y.
 88 Charles E. Lacey, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 728 J. G. Laidacker, St. Clair, Pa.
 626 Richard Lambert, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, La.
 113 G. F. Landon, Box 474, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 629 J. C. Lange, M. D., 900 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 244 G. A. Larned, 58 Haverhill St., Brockton, Mass.
 288 Rev. Wm. A. Laughlin, Charlotte, N. Y.
 414 Gilbert S. Lay, 735 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 28 Charles A. Lentz, East Palestine, Ohio.
 603 Theophile E. Leon, 350 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.
 223 E. W. Leonard, 3940 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 633 William A. Leonard, 149 S. Forest Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
 148 Griffith W. Lewis, Burlington, N. J.
 479 J. C. Lighthouse, 203 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
 184 John M. Lindsay, Swissvale, Pa.
 749 B. E. Line, Imperial Hotel, 1104 Penna. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 599 Benno Loewy, 206 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 51 Lyman H. Low, 44 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.
 519 Otho B. Lowry, R. F. D. 23, Fair Play, Md.
 29 W. J. Luck, Adrian, Mich.
 528 Milton P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 554 N. Macfarlane, 92 Beaudry St., Montreal, Que.
 43 J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, N. B.
 168 Don Maguire, 549 25th St., Ogden, Utah.
 392 H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Col.
 232 M. Marcuson, 639 Scovill Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 102 George F. Marlier, 249 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 678 William F. Marquardt, 22 Dracut St., New Dorchester, Mass.
 508 J. C. Martin, 208 Second St., Dubois, Pa.
 13 Clarence Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.
 719 E. L. Matlack, 2525 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 346 Harvey L. McAlister, Lexington, Ore.
 368 John McBean, 134 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 256 James McDiarmid, 252 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

- 195 Thomas McGinnis, Belleville, Ont.
 129 Ewen S. McLeod, Oyster Bed Bridge, P. E. I.
 522 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 654 Henry C. Menze, 843 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 90 W. E. H. Merritt, 1008 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 645 Fred Michael, 258 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 607 Chas. L. Miller, 16 Grove St., Port Chester, N. Y.
 450 Henry C. Miller, care Robt. Goodbody & Co., 35 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
 131 James William Miller, Ste. Luce, Rimonski Co., Quebec.
 130 C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.
 741 F. W. Mitchell, Richford, Vt.
 619 William Mitchell, Port Hope, Ont.
 190 Joseph C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.
 686 Charles E. Mohr, Batavia, Ill.
 608 Will A. Monroe, Coopersville, Mich.
 740 J. E. Moore, Fairbury, Ill.
 674 L. B. Moore, Delanson, N. Y.
 637 Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
 21 Herbert E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.
 84 Christian G. Moritz, 231 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 38 Charles Morris, 4429 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 516 C. H. Morris, D. D. S., 133 State St., New London, Conn.
 587 James Morrison, 846 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
 220 J. S. Morrison, 228 S. 9th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 10 John E. Morse, Box 727, Worcester, Mass.
 611 W. H. Morse, R. F. D., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 754 A. H. Mundt, Fairbury, Ill.
 47 Peter Mougey, 6th and Main Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 691 H. J. Murphy, 320 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 447 P. B. Murphy, 8 Fleurie St., Quebec, Que.
 711 G. N. Neise, Lasalle and Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 744 Herbert Nicklewicz, 351 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 542 Frank T. Noble, Augusta, Me.
 713 J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Col.
 33 E. S. Norris, 256 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
 374 Frederick T. Norris, Bay City, Mich.
 722 C. C. Northern, Box 47, Nashville, Tenn.
 492 Joseph H. Oddy, Box 570, St. Marys, Ont.
 570 S. Oettinger, M. D., 1845, Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 612 N. C. Olsen, Hoople, N. D.
 303 J. E. Osborne, 8 East Elm St., Norwalk, Ohio.

- 662 William Osner, Evansville, Ind.
643 Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., D. D., 54 W. 15th St., New York.
756 Edgar E. Parker, 50 West Fourth ave., Columbus, Ohio.
173 Roland G. Parvin, Box 889, Denver, Col.
745 A. R. Perry, North Grover, Ohio.
278 Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.
205 Charles S. Phillips, 803 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
664 Henry G. Pickering, 10 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
172 E. H. Pierce, 633 17th St., Denver, Col.
687 W. P. Pierce, Salina, Kan.
720 William H. Pike, Glen Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
642 Isaac Pineus, 1411 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
553 Isaac G. Pitman, Arcadia, Nova Scotia.
706 J. P. Pittman, care C. S. Brokaw, Irvinghurst, Ill.
422 William Poillon, 427 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
529 Worthy H. Post, Fairmont, W. Va.
72 J. M. Potichke, 182 Tillman Ave., Detroit, Mich.
350 G. W. J. Potter, Bedford Road, South Woodford, England.
86 Mrs. Marvin Preston, 33 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.
91 A. H. Purdie, Pekin, Ill.
75 A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.
547 Dr. Manuel Ramos, Pilar de Alagoas, Brazil.
667 Rev. Wilbur Rand, D. D., Jericho, Vt.
264 A. W. Reeves, 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
155 R. L. Reid, New Westminster, B. C., Can.
316 A. Reimers, 511 Taylor St., San Francisco, Cal.
53 George W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
206 Ferd Robin, Box 192, Walla Walla, Wash.
640 John Robinson, Salem, Mass.
614 B. N. Rooks.
460 Rev. Theo. Roser, All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, Utah.
48 William Ross, Chaplin, Conn.
540 William A. Rosso, 163 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
702 J. B. Rourh, Decatur, Ohio.
336 A. C. Roussel, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, Que.
160 Isaiah Rudy, Box 102, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa.
752 H. D. Rumberger, Philipsburg, Pa.
246 M. A. Sanders, Sarnia, Ont.
115 Siegfried Schachne, 51 E. 90th St., New York, N. Y.
183 Theo. Schilling, 294 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
712 R. E. Schroeder, 412 Penny St., McKeesport, Pa.
653 J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

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- 461 John W. Scott, 36 John St., New York, N. Y.
 305 Elmer S. Sears, 139 High St., Fall River, Mass.
 669 E. J. Seltman, Kinghoe, Berkhamsted, England.
 731 C. H. Shinklle, 711 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
 708 Ernest C. Sikes, 3641 Finney Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 676 H. B. Simington, South Bend, Ind.
 66 DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass.
 595 E. Smith, 53d St. and East River, New York, N. Y.
 413 Frank Clemes Smith, Richland Center, Wis.
 68 W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont.
 630 Frank Sott, 317 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y.
 139 Howland Speakman, 484 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 670 Orlando Speer, 3619 Constance St., New Orleans, La.
 506 W. B. Speer, 705 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 337 Thomas R. Spencer, 447 E. Mulberry St., Lebanon, Ohio.
 638 Edward A. Spice, 2006 Union Ave. E., Schenectady, N. Y.
 623 W. O. Stabb, 106 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 35 Frederick B. Stebbins, 11 E. Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.
 716 Dr. Don M. Steele, Brownsburg, Ind.
 705 Rufus H. Steele, Urbana, Ill.
 98 Charles Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.
 644 B. W. Stennett, Corry, Pa.
 22 S. C. Stevens, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 319 C. S. Stiles, Warren, Ohio.
 652 Charles W. Stiles, 1152 Washington St., New Dorchester, Mass.
 627 A. O. Stimers, Essex, Ont.
 34 W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
 25 Dr. Horatio R. Stoner, 58 Washington St., Newport, R. I.
 467 E. Roy Strong, 33 Emerald St., Hamilton, Ont.
 734 William N. Strong, 1065 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 371 R. M. Stuart, 181 Victoria Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
 353 W. E. Surface, 1335 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
 364 Carl Sutter, 413 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 589 H. W. Taffs, 35 Greenholme Road, Eltham, Kent, England.
 230 H. W. Tapley, Harlan, Iowa.
 162 W. Fletcher Taylor, Box 468, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
 493 James Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.
 125 P. G. Tessier, St. John's, New Foundland.
 222 B. F. Thompson, 1135 Twelfth St., Detroit, Mich.
 735 J. C. Thomson, care of Continental Mechanical Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 446 S. M. Thomson, Box 282, Brantford, Ont.
 736 A. M. Tierney, 5652 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

- 458 J. M. Tobias, 103 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 293 D. D. Tomkins, 12 Broad Ave., Ossining, N. Y.
 596 George W. Tracy, 1606 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 753 William M. Travis, Fairbury, Ill.
 112 C. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Que.
 170 C. O. Trowbridge, Box 311, Framingham, Mass.
 445 J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, Ohio.
 32 Luther B. Tuthill, South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C.
 672 Alfred S. Tyichell, Cor. Lincoln Ave. and Everett St., Alameda, Cal.
 665 George B. Vail, 241 Saratoga St., Cohoes, N. Y.
 478 L. D. Vail, Box 224, Bushnell, Ill.
 579 John L. Vaughan, 12 Petroleum St., Oil City, Pa.
 359 Enos C. Verkler, 111 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 7 W. Von Bergen, 89 Court St., Boston, Mass.
 617 N. Vreeland, 22 Prince St., Paterson, N. J.
 560 Joseph E. Waite, M. D., 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
 27 I. W. Wales, Whitman, Mass.
 250 George O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.
 349 A. W. Walworth, 3536 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 24 Erwin G. Ward, Supt. Truant School, Springfield, Mass.
 556 John R. L. Watt, 618 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 581 A. E. Way, Bethel, Ont.
 69 Jacob Weigel, Box 2093, North Pasadena, Cal.
 558 A. Wentworth, Tombstone, Ariz.
 127 Arthur W. Westorp, Box 1226, Yankton, S. D.
 648 Horace L. Wheeler, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
 624 R. A. Whelan, 5495 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 730 Harris C. Whipple, Manchester Centre, Vt.
 604 J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.
 663 H. C. Whitehill, 301 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 109 David W. Whittier, Raymond, N. H.
 571 Mert A. Wilber, Box 505, Richmond, Va.
 45 Charles S. Wilcox, Rm. 801, 160 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 733 William A. Wiley, 524 West Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
 151 Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm, 1343 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 586 Edward Wilkinson, 219 W. Fifth St., Mansfield, Ohio.
 689 D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 228 Homer S. Williams, 154 Bell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 157 Dr. J. A. Williams, 906 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 410 R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec.
 352 H. E. Wilson, 314 Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
 520 C. H. Windmiller, 74 Jaques St., Worcester, Mass.

- 93 Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
 729 Robert S. Woodard, Box 884, Hudson, Mass.
 328 J. C. Woodbury, Rochester, N. Y.
 559 D. A. Woods, Box 631, Galt, Ont.
 23 B. P. Wright, M. D., 158 Jay St., Schnectady, N. Y.
 143 W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernadino, Cal.
 65 Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
 89 Alexander P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.
 684 Charles H. Wyman, Manitou, Col.
 321 Jeffries Wyman, 125 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 64 Joseph M. Yates, Sharon, Wis.
 732 Harry H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
 710 John V. Yegge, DeWitt, Iowa.
 358 D. L. Zeigler, Delaware, Ohio.
 197 Farran Zerbe, 205 Mohawk Block, Portland, Ore.
 40 Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, 109 South Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Members by States and Counties.

UNITED STATES.			
Arizona	1	Utah	3
California	8	Vermont	3
Colorado	6	Virginia	1
Connecticut	10	Washington	3
Delaware	1	West Virginia	1
Dist. of Columbia	6	Wisconsin	10
Florida	1	CANADA.	
Illinois	40	Alberta	1
Indiana	11	British Columbia	2
Iowa	10	Manitoba	4
Kansas	4	New Brunswick	2
Kentucky	1	New Foundland	1
Louisiana	2	Nova Scotia	3
Maine	2	Ontario	28
Maryland	7	Princes Edward Is.	1
Massachusetts	36	Quebec	9
Michigan	20	FOREIGN.	
Missouri	10	Brazil	1
Nebraska	1	France	1
New Hampshire	2	Germany	1
New Jersey	9	Great Britain	10
New York	60	India	1
North Carolina	1	Mexico	1
North Dakota	2	Netherlands	1
Ohio	27	New Zeland	1
Oregon	4	Russia	1
Pennsylvania	37		
Rhode Island	3	Total members in U. S.	351
South Carolina	1	Total members in Canada	51
South Dakota	2	Total members in Foreign Coun-	
Tennessee	2	tries	18
Texas	3	Total	419 <i>20</i>

With this issue we publish a directory of the American Numismatic Association. This has been prepared by Secretary Wood. This organization counts more active members than any similar society in the world, past or present, and the directory is consequently the largest of the kind ever published. And yet it is not absolutely correct. Some few object to having their names and addresses published for reasons of their own, and it is possible that some names have been inadvertently omitted, at the last moment one was resurrected who has been a consistent member for over ten years, and there may be others. A few perhaps have escaped scrutiny and are in the list who do not actually belong to the Association just at this time, for it is a difficult matter in an organization of this kind constantly changing in membership by the month to issue a perfectly accurate directory. This fact must be apparent to all, however, for all practical purposes, the present directory may be considered reliable as far as members and their addresses are concerned at this date.

Some will be disappointed because the specialties in collecting of the members are not given. This would have given added value to the list but repeated requests for such information have failed in the great majority of instances and this feature of the directory was necessarily dropped.

Others will perhaps be disappointed that with a nominal membership of over 700 that only some 425 names appear on the list. The difference must be of those who have for one reason or another, dropped by the wayside during the past seven years. Similar results are found in all kindred societies and has been the same with us since organizing in 1891. Had we all the members that have joined us since that time we should have upwards of 1000 members to-day. We have remarked on this from time to time in the past. At the same time, the A. N. A. has been steadily growing in spite of defections and was never so strong and prosperous as it is at present.

Statistics show that about twenty-five per cent of our first year members drop out after the year; about fifteen percent fall out after the second year, and ten percent after the third year, etc. To meet these losses, and at the same time to make a permanent gain it has ever been the policy of the Association to solicit new members and better members. A satisfied, loyal, and enthusiastic membership has enabled us to do this.

Of course there is a limit to all things, and we shall prove no exception to the rule. The time will come when we shall have reached our limit; when the waste and repair, loss and gain, will be equal; and whatever the numerical side of our membership may show, the active membership will stand still.

U. S. Necessity Money.

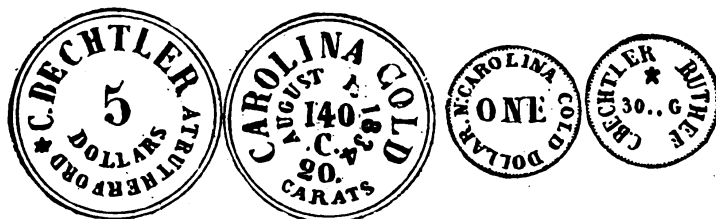
A paper read before the Chicago Numismatic Society at its 20th session, September 1st, 1905.

BEN G. GREEN.

As a subject relating to Numismatics "Necessity money" is a branch that appeals strongly to the American collector. Pieces under this heading were used in times when change was hard to obtain and served as a convenience in every day trade. They were not authorized by the Government, but were permitted to be used for many years with but slight restrictions. The first of these pieces to be used generally were the "Hard Times Tokens" or "Jackson Cents," struck during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. These tokens were issued at a time when there was bitter controversy over the establishment of National banks and the Sub Treasury. Many of the pieces are satirical, some purely patriotic, but most of them allude to one or the other side of the political situation at that time. One of these pieces struck in 1837 represents a chained female slave kneeling, around the border of which is inscribed "Am I not a woman and a sister," showing the strong anti-slavery feeling in the North. Another shows upon one side a magnificent ship under full sail, the hull being inscribed "Constitution," the border reading "Webster Credit Currency," or on some varieties "Current" instead of "Currency." This refers to Webster's great speech in 1837 in defence of the U. S. bank and the Constitution. On the reverse of this piece is a wrecked ship, stranded upon rocks amid turbulent waters. The hull is inscribed "Experiment." The border reads "Van Buren Metallic Currency," referring to the opposition headed by Van Buren who favored the Sub Treasury. It was not permitted merchants to coin money or call it such, compelling them to resort to subterfuge to indicate their redemption value. On some are found the famous saying of Pinckney, who, when the French refused to receive him as U. S. Minister and relations were strained between the two countries and Pinckney was secretly informed that the trouble might be averted upon the payment of a sum of money to French officials, uttered the phrase "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute;" the "Not one cent" forming the center of the piece. On some are found "Not one cent, but just as good." On one is a hunting dog, the piece being inscribed "one scent." These hard times tokens were found in circulation along with the old copper cents for many years. A one-half cent made its appearance in 1837, which is inscribed "One-half cent worth of pure copper." There were struck by firms and for political purposes probably in the neighborhood of 200 varieties.

The next crisis in the money supply was the period beginning about 1849, when private issues of gold were coined by various bankers, brokers and assay offices. There were, however, a number of dollars, \$2.50 and \$5.00 struck in gold by the Bechtlers in Georgia and the Carolinas in the early 30s,

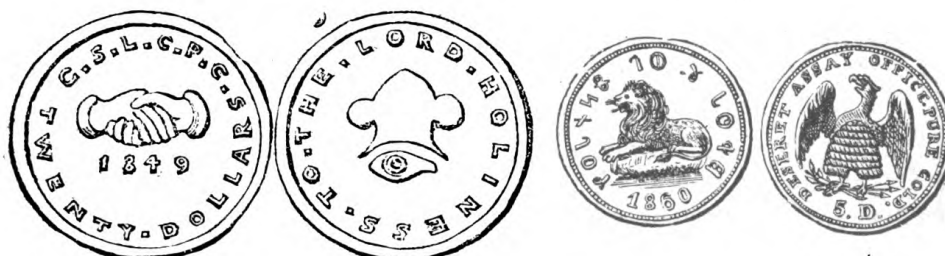
and \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 by Templeton Reid in Georgia, the first two are dated 1830. They were assayers of gold and located in the territory from which our supply of gold was produced at that time. In the Bechtler pieces which are shown to-night will be seen that the purity is stamped thereon. The pieces inscribed "North Carolina gold" are 20 carats; "Carolina gold," 20, 21 and 22 carats and "Georgia gold" 22 carats. The Bechtlers were located at Rutherford, N. C., and their plant was sold to the U. S. Government and formed the nucleus for the mints at Charlotte, N. C. and Dahlonega, Ga., for striking U. S. gold coins during the period covering the years 1838 to 1861. They were never used after the close of the Civil War. The following is a complete list of the known varieties of the Bechtler gold:



\$1.00, Bechtler.....	Carolina, 28G (N in one wrong)
2.50 "	Carolina, 70G, 20C
2.50 "	Georgia, 64G, 22C
\$1.00, A. Bechtler.....	Carolina.....27 G 21C
5.00, " "	" 128 G 22C
5.00, " "	" 134 G 21C
5.00, " "	" 141 G 20C
1.00, C. Bechtler.....	N Carolina.....28G 28G high
1.00, " "	" " 28G 28G center
1.00, " "	" " 30 G (Very rare)
2.50, " "	assayer.....20C (Very rare)
2.50, " "	" " 75G 20C(Extremely rare)
5.00, " "	" " 150 G 20C (Extremely rare)
5.00, " "	Carolina.....1834-140 G 20c Rutherford
5.00, " "	" 1834-140G 20C Rutherford
5.00, " "	" 134G 21C
5.00, " "	Georgia.....128 G 22C Rutherford
5.00, " "	" 128G 22C Rutherford

At the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and for a few years following there was practically no money in circulation in the far west, making it necessary for the miners and merchants to use gold dust as currency, each storekeeper having his scales and had to weigh out the amount of his sale or purchase. This method was not only inconvenient, but unscrupulous persons adulterated the dust by mixing it with brass filings, etc., so that

the government consented to the coinage of gold pieces by reputable firms, only stipulating that the coins must contain full value of metal of legal purity. The denominations in use were 25 and 50 cents, \$2 50, \$5 00, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00. In odd amounts we find one of the denomination of \$9 43, one of \$25.00, and another of \$10.07. Several pieces were issued in Salt Lake City by the Mormons, all bearing some symbol of their belief. I show you a few of these pieces tonight, on which you will be able to recognize the bee hive, and clasped hands, the all seeing eye, etc. The following is a list of the Mormon issues:

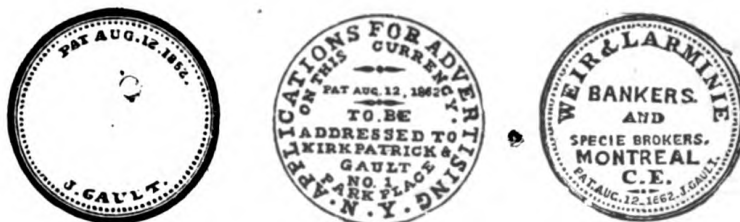


\$2.50.....	1849
5.00.....	1849
10.00.....	1849
20.00.....	1849
5.00.....	1850
5.00.....	1860

A few pieces were issued in Denver of Colorado Pike's, Peak gold. Of the western gold the earliest date found in 1848 (one piece) and running to about 1875, the latter dates being in the quarters and half dollars. Many of these pieces are very rare and afford an interesting study.

While the far West thus supplied with a medium of exchange causes were at work to create a famine in small change (never too plentiful) in the East and central West. In the early sixties when the gloom of impending civil war was settling over our prosperous and otherwise contented and happy people, the business interests began to suffer from the lack of small change—that life blood of every day trade. This famine of subsidiary coins was the direct result of the inborn tendency to “self preservation” to be found in various degrees in all human kind. Everything of an intrinsic value was hoarded, the holder seeming to realize the uncertainty of the result of the coming struggle. All the silver fractional pieces disappeared from circulation, compelling the use of due bills in many forms among the merchants and shop keepers. This, for obvious reasons, proved unsatisfactory to all concerned. The small purchaser demanded change that had a legitimate standing, and there being no silver or copper coin at hand, it became a common practice to make change in postage stamps. These meant something; they repre-

sented a certain amount of money backed by the government, but lo, after changing hands a few times they became soiled, the mucilage stuck to other objects and their intrinsic value was gone.



It was at this stage of our monetary affairs that a genius named J. Gault met the exigencies of the occasion by devising and having patented a metal frame for postage stamps, so arranged with a mica covering over the face that while the denomination was plainly shown the stamp was protected while being carried in the pocket or coming into contact with other coins or articles. This same genius conceived the idea of selling the space on the metal back of the case for advertising purposes, and all have some firm's card except those with Gault's own name and the date of the patent. The construction of this case is such that if the two metal parts are separated they are damaged to such an extent that they cannot be replaced. For this reason one is assured of the genuineness of any encased stamps since any attempt to tamper with them is easily detected.

The records in the Patent Office show that J. Gault, of Boston, Mass. was granted a patent on Aug. 12, 1862 for a "Design for Postage Stamp Case," being an invention new and original designed for encasing government stamps used for currency. The number of the patent is 1627. The manufacture of these pieces was short lived, all that were made being turned out during the months of July and August 1862. The orders he received were so large that he soon exhausted the supply of stamps in the large cities, and the government refusing to sell him, he was driven out of the business. Mr. Gault states that he could have made a million dollars in a year if the Post Office Department had not shut down on him. The following list is complete so far as I am able to verify it:

Aerated Bread Co. New York City	1
Ayer's Cathartic Pills, O in ornament	1-3-5-10-12
" " " X " "	3-10
" Take Ayer's Pills . . .	1-3-5-10-12
" Sarsaparilla . . .	1-3-5-10-12
" " . . .	1-3-5-10
" " . . .	1-3-12..
Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Phila.	1-3-5-10

Bates, Jas. L. Boston Fancy Goods.....	1
“ “ “ “ Fancygoods (one word)	1-5-10
“ “ “ “ Period after Boston	1-3-5-10-12
Brown's Bronchial Troches.....	1-3-5-10-12
Buhl, F. & Co., Detroit.....	1-3-5-10
Burnett's Cocaine Kalliston	1-3-5-10-12
Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts.....	1-3-5-10-12-24-30
Claffin, Arthur M. Hopkinton, Mass.....	1-3-10
Cook, H. A. Evansville, Ind.....	5-10
Dougan, The Hatter, New York City.....	1-3-5
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	1-3-5-10-12-24-30-90
Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.....	3-5-10-24
Evans, G. G. California Wines	1-3-5
Gage Bro. & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago	1-3-5-10-12
Gault, J. Patent Aug. 12, 1862.....	1-3-5-10-12-24-30-90
“ “ “ “ “ Ribbed frame.....	1-3-5-10-24
“ “ “ “ “ “ Yellow brown stamps.....	5
Hopkins, L. & Co., Cincinnati, O.....	1-3-5
Hunt and Nash, Irving House, New York City.....	1-5-10-12
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ ribbed frame.....	1-5-10
Kirkpatrick and Gault (App. for Advtg.) N. Y.....	1-3-5-10-12-24-30-90
Lord & Taylor, N. Y. City.....	1-3-5-10-12-24-30
Mendum's Family Wine Store, N. Y.....	1-3-5-10-12
Miles, B. F., Peoria, Ill.....	1-5
Norris, Jno. W., Chicago, Ill.....	1-5
North America Life Ins. Co., N. Y.....	1-3-5-10
“ “ “ “ “ (Ins. curved).....	1-3-10
Pearce, Tolle, & Holton, Cincinnati, O.....	3-5
Sand's Ale, Drink	5-10
Schapker & Bussling, Evansville, Ind.....	3-5-10
Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati, O.....	1-3-5-10
Steinfeld, S., New York City.....	1
Taylor, N. & G. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1-3-5-10
Weir & Larminie, Montreal, Can.....	1-5-10
White, The Hatter, New York.....	1-3-5-10
Nickel plated brass case mica both sides.....	5
Three 3c in copper case, front turned over with mica.	

In the year following the advent of the Encased Postage Stamps, or in 1863, many dealers issued pieces of bronze approximately the size of the current one cent piece, bearing their business card or some patriotic device. These war tokens, or more commonly called store cards, were not authorized or recognized, though permitted by the government. We find them referring to our Army, Navy, Union, Country, etc. Flags, shields, eagles, cannons, etc., adorn them, one having the iron-clad Monitor as its type. These were struck in such great quantity and varieties as to make it possible for a collector to bring together over 5000 of these interesting little pieces. They were accepted by the people for several years after their issuance without question. They were entirely issued by the East and middle West, none having been found issued by merchants or others in the far West. The dates found on them are 1862, 1863 and 1864.

American Numismatic Association.

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Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

728, J. C. Laidacker; 729, Robert S. Woodard; 730, Harris C. Whipple; 731, C. H. Shinkle; 732, Harry H. Yawger; 733, William A. Wiley; 734, Will N. Strong; 735, S. C. Thomson; 736, A. M. Tierney; 737, Ulric Allen; 738, F. H. Ericson; 739, T. J. Fitzgerald; 740, J. E. Moore; 741, F. W. Mitchell; 742, W. H. Hetzel; 743, John A. Contey; 744, Herbert Nicklewicz; 745, A. R. Perry; 746, J. C. Fowlie; 747, Frank Sherman Benson; 748, Dr. Martin Burke; 749, B. E. Line; 751, Rev. Guy Wesley Hawley; 752, H. D. Rumberger; 753, William M. Travis; 754, A. H. Mundt; 755, Frank C. Eigabroadt; 756, Edgar E. Parker; 757, Oscar D. Geldart.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are made prior to November 16th they will be declared elected to membership.

Alexander L. Smith, 290 Maple Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Irvin F. Clark, 107 Second St., Gloversville, N. Y.

Charles K. Wamer, 1016 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Christopher I. Walton, Box 865, Riverside, Cal.

W. A. Reboul, Waterville, Kansas.

Isaac Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath and H. Wood.

Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.

Henry H. Parkhurst, Amherst, N. H.

Vouchers: H. Wood and A. R. Frey.

- Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vouchers: Isaac Pincus and Dr. Heath.
- A. Lipman, 99 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 David K. Elder, care of Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 August Pleiss, care of The Schlitz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Josph Schwartzbeck, Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Carl G. Engelke, Germania National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
 James M. Hays, 90 Twenty-sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 H. Freidrich, Jr., 1384 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 J. A. MacLean, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 M. J. Carberry, 6301 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
 Barney McNichols, 4915 Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
 E. J. Lohergan, 6558 Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and Ben G. Green.
- Milton L. Strauss, 195 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
 Vouchers: Ben G. Green and H. Wood.
- I. Layman, 1447 Annunciation St., New Orleans, La.
 Vouchers: H. Wood and Dr. Heath.
- Joseph J. Elias, Union Stock Yards Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 Vouchers: Ben G. Green and T. E. Leon.
- Charles Marriott, Park Hotel, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
 Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

CORRECTION IN ERROR IN SEPTEMBER REPORT.

J. C. Thomas should read J. C. Thomson.

Oscar D. Gildarl should read Oscar D. Geldart.

The new membership Certificates are ready and may be obtained from the Secretary on receipt of ten cents

Brooklin Mass., Oct. 9th, 1905.

HOLAND WOOD, Secretary.

While excavating the foundations of some demolished houses in Kensington, England a workman came upon an old earthenware teapot filled with about 500 coins, mostly gold pieces, and including many George III. spade guineas, and other coins ranging over a period of 200 years. The coins were not recognized, but thought to be of no value, and were carted away with other rubbish. The carman gave away some of the coins, and they were scattered broadcast in Fulham, the belief being that they were brass tokens. Some changed hands for twopence each. When the value of the coins was ascertained very few could be traced. The Treasury claims the find as 'treasure-trove,' and probably a coroner's inquest will be held to ascertain whether the coins belong to the Crown or not.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 21st regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Oct. 6th, President W. F. Dunham presiding.

Correspondence was read from L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; and Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich, Germany.

Archie L. Doherty was elected to active membership, and Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich Germany, was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Brand exhibited some encased postage stamps, several of which are rare.

Since the last meeting the Society has received Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numismatist and The Numismatische Correspondent, Berlin, all for September. Auction catalogues were received from the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., G. C. Adams and Lyman H. Low, and a catalogue from B. Max Mehl.

The following books are added to the library since last meeting: Kenyon's Gold Coins of England, Hawkin's Silver Coins of England, Atkin's Coins of British Possessions and Colonies, Atkin's Tokens of the 19th Century, Robertson's Hand Book of the Coinage of Scotland, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 Vols., Gaeccchi Le Moneta di Milano, and Jungk Die Bremischen Munzen.

An informal auction was held, the proceeds being turned into the treasury.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening, Nov. 3rd, 1905.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

Tireless Welegrams.

"How fleets the works of men back to their earth again,
Ancient and holy things fade like a dream."

"Money can be lost in more ways than won."

It is after a man is "broke" that his friends advise him to "mend."

"A miser is a man who has all the money he wants, but wants more."

The person who purchases experience is very apt to fail in getting a bargain.

The new \$20.00 gold certificate will be very difficult to counterfeit to say nothing of their being very hard to get.

Have you got your Membership Certificate yet? If not send ten cents to Secretary Wood and it will quickly be forthcoming.

Coins of Korea, Japan, China and Russia, found a ready and profitable sale at Portsmouth during the Peace Conference.

J. C. Lighthouse of Rochester, N. Y. will spend a season in San Francisco, Cal., where he may be addressed at 3101 Twentysixth St.

Herbert Valentine, long interested in numismatic matters and a former member of the A. N. A. died in New York on the second of October.

While pursuing a mouse the other day, Mme. Delatour, of Paris, broke through the floor of her room and found a box containing \$1,000 in gold."

The new Mexican two-cent pieces will not be issued, though they are ready, until the bulk of the old centavos are withdrawn. This is proceeding but rather slowly, as they are scattered all over the republic.—Mexican Herald.

A poll-tax levied among the ancient Scandinavians seems to have borne the name of "Nose Money" because a defaulting tax-payer might suffer the loss of his nose, and the Danes in Ireland are thought to have imposed the same there.

Rev. Guy Wesley Hawley of Samaria, Mich., and Charles Marriott of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., have lately called on THE NUMISMATIST. They both seem to be built of the same material that good members of the A. N. A. are made of and will be at home in the Association.

Ben G. Green's 19th Sale will be at public auction on or about Saturday, November 11th. The sale will include the properties of the U. S. Coin & Stamp Co., of Chicago. The veteran auctioneer, Dan Long, will conduct the sale. Mr. Green may be addressed at Room 1533, Masonic Building Chicago, Ill., and he will be pleased to send catalogues to all who apply for same.

The following prices were realized at Mr. Elder's last auction sale in New York: New Hampshire cent, unique, \$60.50. New Hampshire cash cents

\$39.50. Washington $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar in copper **\$42.** N. Y. Excelsior cent, **\$26.00.** Immunis Columbia 1787 cent, **\$14.50.** Standard U. S. Dollar in copper **\$13.00.** 1823 U. S. Cent, uncirculated **\$16.00.** U. S. Dollar 1794, defective, **\$60.50.** U. S. Gold dollar 1863 **\$20.50.** 1864, **\$21.00.** U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dime 1800, LIBERTY, Unc., **\$10.00.** U. S. Silver 3c. proofs 1855, **\$4.50.** 1856 **\$2.90.** 1877 small cent, proof, **\$1.40.** U. S. 20s silver 1877 and 1878, each **\$3.00,** Gobrecht dollar, 1836, fine, **\$12.25.** Eagle cent 1856, unc., **\$10.25.** Encased stamps 1, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 30c brought from **\$1.50 to \$14.00** each.

Some 15 years ago a Virginia gentleman purchased in Alexandria, Egypt, from a native who had found it in the wall of a building broken during a conflagration, what appeared to be a mass of corroded copper weighing 20 pounds. It was kept as a hearth ornament, until recently it was found to consist of about 500 Roman coins, struck in the days of the early Caesars. Professors Dunnington of the University of Virginia finds that the coins contain one part of silver to four of copper, but when dipped in acid a part of the copper disappears, leaving a silvery surface, which "wears" as a white metal. He believes the coins passed for silver. The mass had become encrusted with a double skin of malachite and of red oxide of copper, and remarkable changes had gone on within, although the lettering and the dates remained legible.

Scarce Silver Dollars.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Up to the present no 1905 dollars have been coined by the mints, and the chances are that only a few may be struck. Their scarcity would, in a few years, boost the value of the coins to collectors, just as the rarity of 1804 dollars has made them worth from \$1,000 and upward, to numismatists. One of the few 1804 dollars in existence is owned by Joseph Kenworthy, a resident of Frankford, who has quite a collection of rare United States coins. He carries the precious 1804 dollar, which is in a fine state of preservation, about with him in a chamois skin purse.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

"Coin collecting would be rather dull work without the NUMISMATIST." J. E. Carswell, Plattsville, Ontario.

WANTED—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED—A good Jewish Shekel. Will give rare U. S. coins for same or pay cash. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

If you have not yet got your Membership Certificate you had better send Secretary Wood ten cents right away and get it.

WANTED:—I'll send my eight-page Exchange catalogue to all who have not received it. Address H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—A walnut coin cabinet of 18 drawers or more for cash. State lowest price for cash. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696, 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE:—Several hundred English silver duplicates. Mr. Maish, M. B. N. S. Bristol, England. (Established 30 years.)

TO EXCHANGE:—A large number of common coins for uncommon ones. Basis: Scott catalogue. So. California Stamp Co., Santa Ana., Cal.,

"I like the NUMISMATIST and get a lot of information from it, and would not care to lose it." W. Fletcher Taylor, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

WANTED:—To exchange autographs of distinguished persons for others not in my collection. Write me what you have. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST the most complete magazine of its kind and I wish to assure you of my appreciation of your efforts." R. H. Henry, Lancaster, Pa.

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED:—\$1.75 paid for gold dollars; \$1.00 for gold halves and quarters. \$3.50 for three-dollar gold pieces. Geo. O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE:—A few silver dollars in extra fine condition, sharp specimens, dates, 1795, 1798 and 1799 to the highest bidders. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1003 G. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—To purchase for cash, Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benno Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—U. S. cents. 1793, '95, '96, '97, '99, 1801, '04, '06, '08, '09, '11, '13, '23. I have them from 1817 to 1857 to give in exchange. Address George Theron Colton, 637 Market St., Portland, Ore.

WANTED:—To buy for cash; Ancient Greek, Roman and Jewish coins. Also U. S. silver, copper and Colonial. Send list stating lowest cash prices. Worthy Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to the NUMISMATIST, and hope to do the same for many years to come; if fate permits it to the end of this century." Theo. Schilling, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lord Nelson Centennial, 1805-1905. Illustrated book showing Lord Nelson's gold medals and orders; coat when he was shot; gold sword, etc. Price 35 cents. R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. and foreign coins, stamps, antiques, old books, minerals and birds eggs; for American coins, paper money, coin books, or Scott's three Catalogues. Irvine F. Clark, 107 2nd St., Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

WANTED—Canadian coins, numbers according to Breton's. No. 867, 873, 888, 960, 961 and 1012. I will be pleased to hear from collectors who possess any of the above mentioned coins. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—For other coins or cash; and 1856 eagle cent, loops removed, fine condition, almost uncirculated. \$3 00 gold 1855, fine \$1.00 gold, 1849 O mint, fine. \$1 00 gold 1853, P mint, very fine. M. P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

WANTED:—Some 127 coins, Breton's Catalogue, to complete my collection. Canadian communion tokens and medals. What have you to offer? Can offer some Canadian duplicates. Catalogues of coin sales solicited. Address full particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Prov., Quebec, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—Indian arrows, spears, knives, skinners, hammers, pestles, pipes, pottery, and ceremonial stones; for old U. S. silver coins; or will exchange my whole collection for a collection of old coins of equal value. My collection consists of over 1,000 specimens. J. E. Moore, box 417, Fairbury, Ill.

"WANTED—I want to buy one or two stamp collectors, also small lots of good U. S. or Foreign stamps. Will pay cash or exchange U. S. Fractional Currency in new crisp condition for stamps. Enclose postage for my lists. Don't send anything on approval until asked, Write first. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—All kinds of American coins in fine to proof condition, rare varieties preferred. Have many choice duplicates, for instance half dollars, 1794, very good; 1815, extra fine and uncirculated; 1836, milled edge, extra fine; 1851 and 1852, uncirculated brilliant, '72, '73, '81, '83, '84, and '85 brilliant proofs, etc. A. J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

WANTED—Canadian coins of all sorts, more especially bouquet tokens, a series that I want to improve. Numbers wanted: Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 693, 695, 696, 698, 700, 701, 703, 706, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712. Coins hammered or holed, or in any way mutilated, not wanted, unless of the highest grade varieties. Correspondence solicited. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Quarter Eagles, 1797, 1826, 1834, E. Pluribus Unum 1841, D. 1841, O., 1851, D., 1854 S., 1858 S. and 1863. Also for set No. 2 1804, 1806, 1808, 1821, 1824, 1839, 1839C., 1839D., 1840C., 1842, 1842C., 1842D., 1844, 1844C., 1846C., 1848Cal., 1848C., 1851D., 1852D., 1853D., 1855D., 1856C., 1857D., 1860C., 1860S., 1864, 1865, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1881, 1885. \$5.00 gold pieces wanted, 1797, 1798 small eagle, 1815, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1841O., 1842, 1850D., 1854S., 1855O., 1856O., 1858S., 1861D., 1864S., 1865, 1865S., 1866S., 1867S., 1869, 1870S., 1874, 1875, 1877, 1877C. C., 1889, 1892O., 1893O. I have one hundred or more different dates and mint marks in Quarter Eagles and would exchange or sell to other collectors. J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.

T. Reed & Co.,

4 Duke Street, Charing Cross,
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Have on sale a splendid stock
of Genuine Greek, Roman,
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badges THEY ARE FINE. Let us
know what you want, or send for a
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Ayres, etc., Coins of the European Colonies of
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Keizersgracht 448,
Amsterdam.

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Contains EXHIBITS showing prices paid for nearly every U. S. Coin, during 1903-5. The Collector can tell at a glance what his coin is worth or what the desired coin will cost. If a U. S. Mint issue it is here or its value referred to.

List of U. S. Pattern Cents—The most extensive ever published. Describing our two hundred of these rare pieces. To the rarity and value of which the collectors special attention is called.

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List of \$50 Gold Pieces—A concise description of every known variety and what they bring.

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With other coin data of value to the Collector.

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Coins, Medals and Tokens of all periods separately priced in plain figures.
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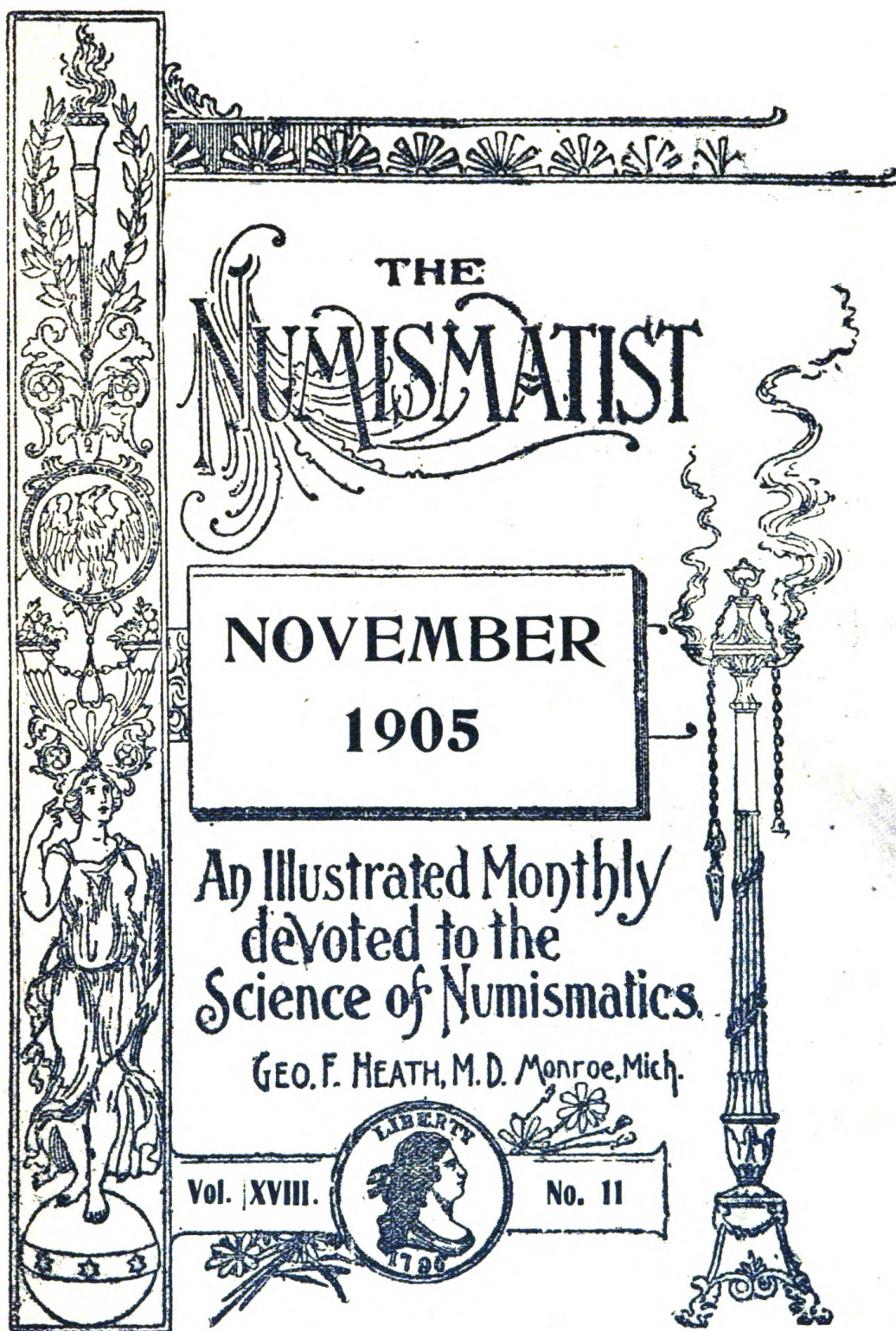
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CONTENTS.

Coins of Republican Rome. George F. Heath. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	327-333
Presidential Medals. Gustave Kobbe. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	333-341
The Dollar. A. G. Heaton	341-342
American Numismatic Association.....	343-344
The A. N. A. Membership.....	344-346
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	347
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	348-351
Advertisements.....	351-358

The Numismatist

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 1905.

NO. 11

The Coins of Republican Rome.

GEORGE F. HEATH.

[Continued from page 115.]

VALERIA.

This was a patrician family that afterwards became plebian. The family was famous in the annals of Rome. Thirty-four coins in the different metals are ascribed to it.

No. 392. Obv. The diademed head of Apollo to right; a star above, and behind a hammer or pickaxe and the name, ACISCVLS; all within a garland or wreath.

Rev. A harpy to right with two spears and a buckler. In the exergue: L(ucius) VALERIVS. A garland surrounds the whole.

No. 393. Obv. Similar to the last but without the engrailment.

Rev. Europa on a bull to right. In hands a floating scarf. In the exergue. L(ucius) VALERIVS.

No. 394. Obv. The radiated head of Apollo to right, otherwise the same as the last.

Rev. Diana in a rapid biga to right holding the whip and reins. Legend in exergue: L(ucius) VALERIVS.

No. 395. Obv. The laureated bust of Jupiter to right. ACISCVLS. All within a garland.

Rev. A giant whose nether extremities terminate in two squamose tails. Legend: L(ucius) VALERIVS.

These four last denari were struck between B. C. 49-45 by a moneyer under Lucius Valerius. The word Acisculus means a hammer or adze.

No. 396. Obv. The head of victory with her shoulders draped and winged to right. In front, a spear.

Rev. An eagle ensign between two military standards bearing tablets; one marked H(astati) and the other P(principes).

Legend: C(aius). VAL(erius), FLA(ceus), IMPERAT(or), EX S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Valerius Flaccus was the Roman governor of Gaul in B. C. 83 and this denarius was struck one or two years later, probably in honor of his triumph over the Celtiberians and Gauls in B. C. 81.

No. 397. Obv. The winghelmeted head of Minerva to right. Behind, the denarial mark or XVI.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right. Beneath the horses, C(aius) VAL(erius), C(ai) F(ilius). Above the horses, FLAC(cus), and in the exergue, ROMA.

This denarius was struck during the period 154-134 B. C.

No. 398. Obv. Victory with winged and draped shoulders regarding the right. In front, the denarial mark.

Rev. Mars standing between an spex and sheaf of wheat. A scarf floats behind him. Legend: L(ucii) VALERI(i) FLACCI.

VARGUNTEIA

The order of this family is unknown. Three varieties of its coins are recorded, one a denarius as follows;

No. 399. Obv. The head of Pallas galeated and with her usual attributes to right. In front the denarial mark; and behind, M(ARCUS) VARG(unteius) in Monogram.

Rev. Jupiter in a stately quadrigal car to right. In his hands he carries a palm branch and a thunderbolt, emblems of peace and power. Beneath, in exergue: ROMA.

Marcus Vargunteius is unknown to history. One of this family is recorded as an accomplice of Cataline who undertook to murder Cicero in B. C. 63. The coins of the family were struck between B. C. 134 and 114.

VENTIDIA.

This was a plebian family of low extraction. But three of its coins are known.

No. 400. Obv. The bare and bearded head of Mark Antony to right. An augural lituus back of the neck. Legend: M(arcus) ANT(oni)us, IMP(erator), III(um) VIR R(ei) P(ublicae) VENTI(dius), PONT(ifex), IMP(erator).

This denarius was struck by P. Ventidius Bassus, a legate of Antony about B. C. 39.

In relation to this moneyer Smyth has this to say: "Few men have been through a greater variety of fortune than he did, he was taken prisoner with his mother in infancy by Pompeius Strabo, and was led along in the triumphal procession; being afterwards manumitted, he became an errand boy, next a cart driver, then in rapid succession a muleteer, a soldier, centurion, general, tribune of the plebs, pontifex, praetor, and consul; he moreover had been declared a public enemy, yet obtained a splendid triumph for his victory over the Parthians; and, finally, he was honored with a great and impressive public funeral."

Juneval in his Seventh Satire says:

"Fortune is all; she, as the fancy springs,
Makes Kings of pedants, and of pedants Kings,
For, what were Tullius and Ventidius, say,
But great examples of the wondrous sway
Of stars, whose mystick influence alone,
Bestows on captives triumphs-slaves, a throne?"



VETTIA.

A plebian family to which two varieties of denari are given.

No. 401. Obv. The laureated head of Jupiter to right. Some symbol or letter behind.

Rev. Victory crowning a trophy. In the field some letter of the alphabet. Legend; P(ublius), SABIN(ius). In exergue: Q(uinarius).

This Publius Sabinus is unknown and the coin, a quinarius, was issued between 108 and 84 B. C.

No. 402. Obv. The bearded head of Tatius, the King of the Sabines, to right. In front, TA(tius) in monogram and S(enatus) C(onsulto). Behind; SABINVS.

Rev. A togated figure in a slow biga to left. Behind, an ear of wheat; and above IVDEX. In the exergue: T(itus), VETTIVS.

This denarius was struck by Titus Vettius Sabinus while he was praetor in B. C. 59.

VETURIA.

This was a patrician family of very ancient and noble origin. Tradition states that one of the family, Veturius Mamurus, lived in the time of Numa, and that he made the eleven sacred shields after the pattern of the one sent from heaven. Three coins are ascribed to the family.

No. 403. Obv. The bust on Mars to the right helmetted, TI(berius) VET(urius), in monogram, and back of the neck, the denarial mark.

Rev. A kneeling man holding a pig between two warriors. Above, ROMA.

This refers to some humiliating treaty, but whether to that with the Samnites in which one of this family took an important part, or to that after the defeat of the Romans at the Caudine Forks in B. C. 321, in which another member was prominent is uncertain. The denarius was struck by Tiberius Viturius about 88 B. C. while he was moneyer to the Republic.

VIBIA.

This was a plebian family of which we have seventy varieties of coins.

No. 404. Obv. The head of Apollo to right. In front the letter S or some other letter or symbol. Behind; PANSA.

Rev. Minerva in a quadriga to right. In exergue, C(aius) VIBIVS C(ai) F(ilius.)

No. 405. Obv. Pallas in a quadriga to left. In exergue: PANSA.

Rev. Similar to the reverse of No. 404.

No. 406. Obv. The head of Apollo garlanded with laurel leaves to right. PANSA:

Rev. Ceres walking to right holding in her extended hands two lighted torches. A pig precedes her. Legend; C(ai) VIBIVS, C(ai) F(ilius.)

No. 407. Obv. The mask of Pan to right crowned with leaves. PANSA.

Rev. Mask of Silenus to right crowned with laurel and the same legend as on No. 404.

These last four denari were struck B. C. 82-81, by the father of Caius Vibius Pansa.

No. 408. Obv. The head of Bacchus crowned with ivy to right. PANSA,
Rev. Ceres crowned walking to right with two lighted torches. In front a plough. Legend: C(aius) VIBIVS' C(ai) F(ilius,) C(ai) N(egos.)

Struck in B. C. 43.

No. 409. Obv. Similar to last.

Rev. Ceres in a biga of serpents holding a torch. Legend similar to that on reverse of last.

Struck in B. C. 43.

No. 410. Obv. Bearded mask of Pan to right. PANSA.

Rev. Jupiter Axur, radiated and semi-nude, seated with a long sceptre in his right hand and a patera in left. Legend, C(aius) VIBIVS, C(ai) F(ilius,) C(ai) N(egos,) IOVIAXVR(is.)

Struck in B. C. 43.

No. 411. Obv. Head of Liberty laureated to right. LIBERTATIS.

Rev. Rome helmeted seated on shields her head turned to left, in the act of being crowned by a flying Victory. Legend: C(aius) PANSA, C(ai) F(ilius,) C(ai) N(egos.)

Struck in B. C. 43.

No. 412. Obv. The mask of Pan to right. Beneath; C(aius) PANSA.

Rev. Two hands joined holding a winged caduceus. Legend: ALBINVS BRVTI F(ilius.)

Struck in B. C. 43.

No. 412. Obv. The head of Bacchus crowned with ivy leaves and grapes to right.

Rev. A panther erect with fore feet resting on an altar on which are the attributes of Bacchus. Legend: C(aius) VIBIVS VARVS.

Struck in B. C. 43-42,

No. 414. Obv. The bust of Pallas helmeted and plumed to right.

Rev. Hercules naked standing to left, his right hand on his club and the skin of the Nemean lion on his left arm. Legend same as last.

Struck in B. C. 43-42.

No. 415. Obv. The bust of Hercules laureated and with full beard to right.

Rev. Pallas standing with spear in right hand and a winged Victory in her left. Beneath, resting against her, a shield. Legend: as on No. 413. This denarius was struck B. C. 43-42.

VINICIA.

This was originally an equestrian family but later was also plebian. Four coins represent the family in numismatics.

No. 416. Obv. The head of Concord to right. CONCORDIA.

Rev. Victoria lightly draped tripping to right. Over her left shoulder she bears a long palm branch adorned with four garlands or crowns. Legend: L(ucius) VINICI(us).

Lucius Vinicius was moneyer to Pompey the Great about B. C. 58, and the four crowns are supposed to refer to the victories of Pompey.

No. 417. Obv. The bare and beardless head of Augustus to right.

Rev. An elegant triumphal arch adorned with statues. On the pediment: S(enatus) P(opulus) Q(ue) R(omanus), IMP(eratori) CAE(sar). Struck in B. C. 16 by Lucius Vinicius, a son of the moneyer of the same name under Pompey.

No. 418. Obv. An equestrian statue on a pedestal before the fortified wall of a city. Legend the same as on the reverse of last.

Rev. A cylindrical altar on which is inscribed in six lines: S. P. Q. R. IMP(CAE)sar QVOD V(ia) M(unitae) S(unt), EX EA P(ecunia) Q(uam) IS AD A(erarium) DE(tulit). Legend surrounding: L(ucius) VINICIUS, L(ucii) F(ilius), III(um) VIR.

This denarius was struck in B. C. 15 by the monetal triumvirs, Lucius Vinicius, L. Mescinius Rufus and C. Antestius Vetus, who had established a college. These moneyers were the last to have their names on the silver and gold coins of the Republic.

VOCONIA.

This was a plebian family of Rome of which we have recorded three varieties of coins under the Republic.

No. 419. Obv. The laureated head of Julius Caesar to right.

Rev. A calf standing to left. On either side: S(enatus) C(onsulto). Legend: Q(uintus) VOCONIVS VITVLVS Q(uaestor) DESIGN(atus).

This moneyer, Q. Voconius Vitulus, was a monetal triumvir under Caesar about B. C. 41-40, and he is known only by these coins.



No. 420. Obv. The bust of Caesar as on last. Legend: DIVI IVLI(i). The augural lituus behind.

Rev. A calf as on last. Legend: Q(uintus) VOCONIVS VITVLVS in two lines, the last occupying the exergue.

The same moneyer and date as the last.

VOLTEIA.

This was a family of uncertain rank. Thirty-five coins in the different metals are ascribed to it.

No. 421. Obv. A youthful head helmeted to right. Some symbol behind.

Rev. Cybele seated in a car drawn by two lions to right. Some letter or symbol in the field. In exergue: M(arci) VOLTEI, M(arci) F(ili).

No. 422. Obv. The bust of young Bacchus to right.

Rev. Ceres in a serpent biga with a torch in either hand to right.

In the field various symbols. In the exergue, legend as in last.

No. 423. Obv. The head of Hercules covered with the skin of the Nemean lion to right.

Rev. The Erymathean boar in the attitude of defence to right. Legend in exergue; same as on No. 421.

No. 424. Obv. The laureated and bearded head of Jove to right.

Rev. A decorated temple of four columns on the pediment of which is a thunderbolt. The usual legend in the exergue.

No. 425. Obv. The head of Apollo laureated to right.

Rev. A tripod around which a serpent is entwined. S(enatus) C(onsulto) D(e) T(hesaur). In exergue: M(arcus) VOLTEI M(arci) F(ili).

We only know this moneyer, Marcus Volteius, from his coins, but from hoards found that were deposited at least 74 B. C. they must at least have been issued before that date.

THE END.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS

History Told in Coin Emblems.

[*Sunday Magazine.*]

GUSTAVE KOBBE.

Of all the coins struck off by the mint there is only one, the so-called "Washington cent," which bears the likeness of a President of the United States, or anything except a device or design that is intended to be emblematic.

matic. With foreign nations a change of rulers generally results in a new set of coins. There are two reasons why we do not follow that precedent.

It is foreign to our genius as a nation to imply that a change at Washington involves so much—we prefer to believe that while our President governs (and in the fullest sense of the term) he does not rule, and it would require new coinage too frequently. Every four or eight years would be too soon to see a new face on our coins, even if there chanced to be a new face in the White House. In case of the death of a President and the succession of the Vice-President, the change might have to be made within less than a month, as would have occurred when the elder Harrison died shortly after his inauguration and was succeeded by Tyler.

The efforts of American numismatists therefore would be limited in scope were it not for a series of medals, which are entirely unofficial and entirely unlike anything which any other country can boast. For they are due wholly to our peculiar political institutions and to our freedom in the management of our public affairs. These are the presidential campaign medals, or "campaigners," as they are called for short. The United States Government, of course, has had nothing whatever to do with issuing them. The series owes its existence to the private enterprise of individual die-sinkers, who since the campaign of 1828, when Andrew Jackson defeated John Quincy Adams for President, have struck off medals which numerous supporters of various candidates have bought and worn.

In the collection of the American Numismatic and Archeological Society of New York is a cabinet of two thousand such medals, and it is one of the most valuable features in the society's inventory. It was a difficult cabinet to form. A campaign once over, the medals are apt to be thrown away. Their unique value as Americana was not recognized until within comparatively recent years, and so it was only through persistent following up of every clue and the purchase of private collections, each containing perhaps only a few of the interesting relics of political stress and passion, that so many were got together. Now, if every other record of the Presidential campaigns that have been waged so hotly in this country was to be swept away, their history, graven in metal, still could be read in this cabinet.

The medals would be impossible in a country that was not free. As in the last campaign, it has happened before that one of the candidates is the President of the United States. Yet on their medals this opposition has not hesitated to satirize him or his policy. Let us suppose—though I admit it is far-fetched—that there was an election in Russia. What would happen to the die-sinkers who issued a medal bearing the inscription:

Let's feather and tar
The Czar, the Czar!

and to those who wore such a medal? Nothing nearer St. Petersburg than Siberia. Van Buren, then President of the United States, was a candidate

in 1840. In that campaign the opposition did not hesitate to go about shouting:

Van, Van,
Is a played-out man!

and to sport medals bearing that inspiring device. I yet have to hear of any

Zachary
Taylor,
1848



Andrew
Jackson,
1832



Lincoln,
First
Cam-
paign,
1860



Polk
and
Dallas,
1844



Grant,
1868



Mr.
and
Mrs.
Cleve-
land,
1892



Bryan,
1896



1841



Satirical
Tilden
Medal,
1876



Grant,
1868



Tilden,
1876



Fremont,
1856



Jackson,
1828



Jackson,
1828



Clay,
1844

of them being convicted of lese-majesty. In this country lese-majesty usual consists in his majesty enjoying the joke himself.

Portraiture is not the least valuable element in the series of presidential campaign medals. Here we have on metal an almost complete set of portraits of the candidates for the highest office in the gift of the American people. As far as the two great opposing parties are concerned, the series is complete, and some of the portraits represent highly artistic work. There are several notable heads of Henry Clay, Fremont and Lincoln, among others.

The first medal (1824) which is known to have been worn by the supporter of a presidential candidate is not, properly speaking, a genuine "campaigner," because it was not made for that special purpose. It simply was a medal struck in honor of John Quincy Adams, and when that statesman was running for President in 1828 one of his supporters punched a hole through it and wore it. The idea of showing their loyalty to their leader by some outward token seems to have originated with Jackson's partisans in this campaign. The Jackson medal of 1828 are the earliest genuine "campaigners" to be found in any cabinet. "Old Hickory's" candidacy was immensely popular, and as the hero of the battle of New-Orleans he inspired great enthusiasm.

Whatever "Old Hickory's" political views may have been, there seems to have been no need for him to state them. He appears to have been put up frankly as a military hero, a savior of the country. Many of the Jackson medals from the campaign of 1828, even several small ones, on which it must have been difficult to engrave a battle scene, bear a representation of the Battle of New-Orleans. On the obverse of the medals he often is shown on horseback in uniform and with drawn sword. There are many business tokens (medalets) from this campaign which attest his popularity by bearing his head on the obverse, and on the reverse of the token a head of Washington, with the name of the business firm. Thus the old warrior of Tennessee, with the "Father of Our Country," advertised drugs, military goods, oysters, or hardware. These tokens often passed as money.

But that Jackson had pronounced political views was discovered soon in his first term. He instituted his warfare against the United States Bank, and with a stern hand put down the South Carolina nullification movement, when that State, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, sought to withdraw from the Union. As a result, when he was running for re-election, his victory at New-Orleans no longer figured as an argument, but his medals bore political devices. "The Bank Must Perish" and "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved" were among the most popular of these, and show that Americans were as ready then as they are now to admire civic courage as well as military prowess; for on these watchwords Jackson went back to the White House for another term.

In the campaign of 1836 Jackson practically appointed the nominee of his party, Martin VanBuren, who made Jackson's political tenets his own. A watch-dog guarding a safe represents the economic policy of the party, while

its professed regard for the rights of the people is shown by a VanBuren medal which represents a farmer plowing, and by another with a temple of liberty and a device of agricultural implements.

In this campaign VanBuren defeated Harrison and no less than four other candidates, among them Daniel Webster. There is a curious little brass piece among the few Webster medals that might be interpreted as a record of the inception of woman's suffrage were it not for the fact that it bears a profile of Webster. It shows an old hag, probably a witch, and bears the inscription: "We all have our hobbies." No doubt this was a satirical medal issued by some of the opponents of that "Great Expounder," and is the earliest satirical campaign medal in the series.

But Americans are quick to catch on, and in the next campaign, that of 1840, in which Van Buren was defeated by William Henry Harrison, and which has come down to us as the "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" or as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, the medals making fun of VanBuren are as numerous as those eulorizing "Old Tip". In fact, it is easy to read from the medallie record of the contest that all the snap and ginger of the campaign were on the Harrison side. His supporters were so exuberant that their enthusiasm babbled over into poking fun at the opposition candidate, although he held the exalted office of President. At a meeting of Van Buren's supporters in Tammany Hall, New-York, a certain faction turned off the gas, whereupon the other faction continued the meeting by the light of candles aided by locofoco matches. This inspired a medalist to strike off a medal showing a steamboat and inscribed: "Steamboat Van Buren—Locofoco Line—For Salt River Direct."

Most of the Harrison medals had representations of the famous log cabin and cider barrel, and the watch-words engraved on them were "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" or "Go It Tip, Come It Tyler." In fact, Harrison's victory at the Tippecanoe River, and Indiana, over the combined British and Indian forces, in which the dread Tecumseh's brother, "The Prophet," was defeated and then the West and Northwest relieved of apprehension, was the slogan of his partisans. Van Buren's campaign lacked aggression. He was on the defensive. Financial distress had overtaken the country, and it was attributed to his fiscal policy and the establishment of an independent treasury. He appealed, according to the medals, to the "sober second thoughts of the people;" but I expect that there was little sober thought to be discovered in a hard-cider campaign. The character of the contest, aggressiveness of the Harrison campaign, and the comparative lack of enthusiasm among Van Buren's supporters, can be read perfectly in the record of the medals.

This was about the liveliest canvass that up to that time had been waged in this country, and this is shown in the fact that the Harrison medals are among the most numerous in the series. His supporters were the first partisans of an American presidential candidate to hold mass-meetings and get up processions. There is a little point worth mentioning. I have seen it stated that

"O. K." originated within the last thirty years by an illiterate expressman, who thought that "all correct" was spelled "oll korrekt," chalking the abbreviation "O. K." on a package. But back in 1840 I find this legend on a



Van Buren medal: "The second sober thoughts of the people are O. K.," showing that the curious phonetic abbreviation was in vogue long before the express business had attained dimensions that would have enabled it to give currency to anything. In fact it had only just been started in a small way between New York and Boston.

Log cabins and cider barrels became so marked a feature of all demonstrations that in Massachusetts in a town where a procession took place, a church was used by Harrison's supporters as the meeting place. A log cabin on wheels, drawn by eighty yoke of oxen, and attended by young girls on horseback who strewed the road to church with flowers, formed a conspicuous part of the celebration, while the shout that rent the air was:

**For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
With them we will beat little Van,
Van, Van, is a used up man!**

All during this noisy, shouting campaign, no patriotic mottoes from the public addresses of the candidates found their way upon the medals. The medalists simply used catch words that had no meaning in partisan warfare or statesmanship. And through all this lack of political sentiment, as in the campaign of Jackson, shines the triumph of military prowess over statesmanship or political principle.

By accident or intention, some of the medalists fell into humor in the designing of their "campaigners." One of these produced a medal bearing a pair of scales in which "Loco" was balanced against "wigs," giving the preponderance of weight to the latter, notwithstanding the omission of a letter. There are also other insignia on the emblem; the ubiquitous cabin and barrel, a cannon, and a file of soldiers, one of whom is a standard-bearer. Another designer, forgetting all except the excitement of the hour, composed the following ungrammatical line: "Honesty and integrity will meet its just Reward."

"The Young Men's Harrison Convention, May 4, 1840," was another movement toward the promotion of Harrison's popularity. This meeting also had a humorous flavor, and reference is made to it in the words: "To Let—Possession Given in 1841."

Just about this time another medal which holds a unique place in the collection of numismatic presidential souvenirs made its appearance in the campaign field. It is a bronze piece, dated 1838, and while it did not bear the name of a presidential candidate, it is probable that it represented the leader of a new party that had its birth at this juncture, and the appeal of its pathetic inscription gives evidence of the importance that one subject was just beginning to assume in the thoughts of the nation. "Am I not a woman and a sister?" inscribed below a kneeling figure whose outstretched hands are shackled told the sad tale and appeals more touchingly to humanity for the release of the enslaved than could any other means that might be employed. This little design, pointing as it did to the settlement of a great question which at last overshadowed every other interest in the hearts of the people, also marked the birth of the Liberty party.

When Garrison advocated the dissolution of the Union, the majority of his adherents deserted him and organized the Liberty party, which in 1840 and 1844 nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency. Birney was a Kentuckian who had liberated about twenty slaves belonging to him, and out of sympathy with this practical illustration of his principles, the new party was quick to adopt him as their leader. But there are no Birney medals, unless the bronze one just referred to may be considered as the medalists contribution to this candidate's brief prominence.

Harrison was overwhelmingly elected, and in the next campaign the Whigs were cocksure of victory for their candidate, Henry Clay of Kentucky. Clay was the father of the policy of protection to American industries through a high tariff, and his "American System" included, besides this, an elaborate scheme of internal improvements. Clay, as a public man, in many ways resembled James G. Blaine, and like Blaine he was in some respects in advance of his times. The resemblance between the two men further is exemplified by the fact that Clay though apparently more popular than his opponent, and certainly arousing more enthusiasm among his supporters, was defeated by Polk.

"The Same Old Coon—O. K." (the coon is up a tree and making what Miss Myra Kelly's pupils would call "a snoot" at his pursuers); "Harry of the



Henry Clay,
1844



Henry Clay,
1844



Henry Clay,
1844



Henry
Clay,
1844



Harrison-
Van Buren,
1840



Fremont,
1856



Blaine
as the
Plumed
Knight,
1884



McClellan,
1862
(War Medal)



Lincoln,
1860



Taylor,
1848

West;" "A Halo Shines as Bright as Day Around the Head of Henry Clay;" "The Man of the People;" "The Star of the West"—these are of some of the legends to be found on the Clay medals. The designs refer to the Americanism with which he was identified. One of them shows a large ship standing out to sea. Emblems of agriculture also are in the design, and the legend reads: "Henry Clay, the Champion of a Protective Traffic." With Clay's name changed to Blaine the same medal could have done service in the campaign of 1884. Another Clay medal bears the legend: "Protection to the Working Classes"—the first appeal to labor in our presidential campaigns. Clay's personal popularity also is attested by the fact that two of the Clay medals are of silver. There is only one other silver "campaigner" known, and that is in the Lincoln series.

So sure were the Clay partisans of their favorite's success that one of the medals representing Clay while a boy riding to a mill read: The Millboy of the Slashes—Inaugurated March 4th, 1845." But the adherents of Polk, his antagonist, made the annexation of Texas the sole issue, and won. Polk came from Tennessee, Andrew Jackson's State, and was dubbed "Young Hickory." "Enlarge the Boundaries of Freedom, Press Onward, Young Hickory!" reads one medal, and "Young Hickory Dallas and Victory" another. Dallas' portrait marks the first appearance of a vice-presidential candidate's likeness on a campaign medal.

[Continued in next Issue.]

The Dollar.

A. G. HEATON.

One might suppose that the standard coin of any nation would be struck in some metal from its beginning and annually while it exists. The United States Dollar is, however, an example to the contrary. It was issued from 1794 to 1804, inclusive, in silver but then, whether from its inconvenient size or a preference for Half Dollars, or the use of "shin plasters" or foreign equivalent coin, did not appear again until 1836 and then in very small quantity that year and in 1838 and '39. From 1840 a moderate annual coinage was resumed and in '49 the gold dollar began in competition, with far greater issue for fourteen years, then, from '63, dropping to a few thousands, while the silver dollar gained increasing popularity. This was probably due to the growth of the west, to oriental trade and to rich silver mines discovered in our new states and territories. Pockets seem larger and stronger there and small coin despised. At all events, when gold dollar coinage dwindled to an end in 1889, the coinage of silver dollars (whether "Trade" for eleven years or Standard, except for four) had grown to an annual issue of from twenty to thirty million and, under prevailing financial laws had reached a bulk that made even storage capacity a problem. Under such con-

ditions the numismatic interest in the coin was confined to early issues proofs and a very few later dates, and many collectors unloaded the modern dollars they had to give room to less abundant pieces.

At length, however, relief came, in measures ending the coinage of dollars and authorizing the recoinage of Uncle Sam's accumulation into pieces of lesser value. This year 1905, for the *first time since 1835*, no dollar coin in any metal has been struck by our Republic and the indications are that none will be for some time to come—possibly a long time, as greenbacks are so generally preferred. There can be no *immediate* effect upon the numismatic value of our standard coin, but, as the torrent has been dammed and the water is being drawn out, conditions are hopeful for the future. Even those persons who consider an uncirculated piece of more interest than a proof (which is always preserved) and who despaired in the flood, can see some relief and the collector who has retained his line of modern dollars and added the generally more valuable issues of other mints than that of Philadelphia can now be very well satisfied. He will have no more annual additions to make that would further crowd his dollar trays, his proof and uncirculated and rare dates will hold their own with interest and, in a decade or so, he may find that the nation's stock of silver dollars has been so greatly reduced by recoinage and injured by circulation, that even his now common dates of the series in perfect condition will have a steadily growing numismatic value. This is hard to believe, with the testimony before us of a coinage of several hundred millions of dollars since 1878, but as strange things have occurred. The collector of coppercents in the latter years of their coinage could not realize, in their comparative abundance, the values that would be reached by pieces whose fine condition would be maintained by his care. Yet very little of our copper coinage has ever been redeemed.

Gold dollars were coined by millions in the early fifties yet now the commonest date is worth double its face value. Thirty years ago Trade Dollars were floated by millions and only the Proofs seemed worth anything to the collector. But the issue was condemned and called in. Now the eleven dates in uncirculated condition would not be easy to find and some dates of the three mints where they were struck are scarce or rare in any state. As to the Standard Silver dollars, the Carson City issues of 1870, '71, '72 and '73, and the San Francisco issues of 1859 and '72 are harder to obtain than any of the dollars from 1794 to 1803 and are generally worth much more, while the 1873 Standard Dollar of the S mint, of which 700 were reported coined, is yet unknown to collectors and a specimen would surpass the 1794 date in value. A few other modern dates of all mints are already very scarce. Therefore, as the great hoard of dollars in government vaults will be gradually recoinced in halves, quarters and dimes, and as the pieces left in circulation will rapidly lose their sharpness, those persons who hold their uncirculated pieces now will not only profit in time but will have the benediction of future generations of collectors.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.
 2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
 Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
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 Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and
 J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

750, Alexander L. Smith, 758, Irvin F. Clark; 759, Vernon Bugar; 760,
 Charles K. Warner; 751, Christopher J. Walton; 762, W. A. Reboul; 763,
 Stephen K. Nagy; 764, Henry H. Parkhurst; 765, A. Lipman; 766, David K.
 Elder; 767, August Pleiss; 768, Joseph Schwartzbeck; 769, Carl G. Engelke;
 770, James M. Hays; 771, H. Freidrich Jr.; 772, J. A. MacLean; 773, M. J.
 Carberry; 774, Barney McNichols; 775, E. J. Lonergan; 776, Isaac Yohe; 777,
 Milton L. Strauss; 778, I. Layman; 779, Joseph J. Elias; 780, Chas. Marriott.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no
 objections are made prior to December 16th, they will be declared elected to
 membership.

A. S. Rowell, Piedmont, S. C.
 Vouchers: Dr. Heath and Mr. Wood.
 E. P. Douglas, Melrose Park, Ill.
 Vouchers: Ben G. Green and Theo. E. Leon.
 St. Albert Severino, 170 Camelia St., Astoria L. I., N. Y.
 E. C. Spader, New Brunswick, N. J.
 E. H. Adams, 110 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.
 Vouchers: G. C. Adams and Howland Wood.
 Wm. Hesslein, 674 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
 Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

CORRECTIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST. NEW ADDRESSES

- 658, W. L. Farrell, 236 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 94, Archie L. Doherty, 534 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.
 738, F. H. Ericson, State Bank: Indiana Harbor, Ind.
 95, I. Excell, 4717 Champlain Ave. Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.
 696, Fred R. Faucher, 1054 6th St., San Diego, Cal.
 244, George A. Larned, Randolph, Mass.
 735, J. C. Thomson, care of Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 112, P. O. Tremblay instead of C. O. Tremblay.
 25, Dr. Horatio R. Storer instead of Stoner.
 288, Rev. W. A. Laughlin, 71 Richlawn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 115, Sigfried Schachne, Box 1402, Chillicothe, O.
 413, Frank C. Smith, Wendendale, Arizona.
 222, B. F. Thompson, 803 W Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Secretary will be glad to be informed of any other errors in the list of names as published in the October number.

This is the time of the year to get new men into the Association, especially men from those states that are poorly represented.

Brookline, Mass., Nov. 10, 1905.

Howland Wood, Secretary.

The A. N. A. Membership.

The list of our members published by Secretary Wood in the November number of the NUMISMATIST is a very interesting subject of analysis, as throwing light upon the relative attention of not only different states but different sections of our country and continent to numismatic matters. Though there are, of course, collectors in all sections who are not in our membership, there is no cause why this list should not be a good general basis for such study of the situation as we here propose.

First let us note that there are no A. N. A. members in twelve states or territories of our Union. In the south we find Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and New Mexico without representation and in the west Minnesota, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oklahoma and Indian territory. The great surprise of this group is that Minnesota, with its twin prosperous and cultured cities and its adjacency to several states of large membership, should be so entirely out of the running, especially as northern states, possibly from their severe winters, are more inclined to sedentary pastimes. Perhaps exemption from enforced seclusion may account for not only the absence of several prominent southern states from our list but for the remarkably small membership of those given. These ten states in Dixie, where there are so many men of culture, wealth and predilection for leisurely life, contain, all

together, but thirteen members of our Association. If the ten states were one great one: it would, in fact, be but a poor seventh in relative standing among other states of our Union. Even our small foreign list is larger by five members. As the presence of the Mint in Philadelphia has undoubtedly caused many persons visiting it and having acquaintance with its officials to become collectors, we may wonder why the New Orleans Mint has not had a greater influence in the same direction, not to speak of the more remote effect of the two other southern mints at Charlotte, N. C. and Dahlonega, Ga., which were closed on the eve of the Secession War. As it is, our few and scattered southern brethren merit our most cordial co-operation, from the numismatic zeal they have shown in their isolated locations, both to gratify them and to inspire missionary work in their range of influence.

Turning to New England, we find the six states represented by fifty six members, Massachusetts having thirty six, Connecticut ten, and no other state more than three. We should have expected more from five of these states, considering their historic maturity, their interest in all forms of education, their population and prosperity. When we remember, further, that the Pine Tree coinage, the copper coinage, of Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut and a number of colonials and tokens are entirely identified with New England, we wonder the more that local numismatic enthusiasm in this section does not cause its membership in the Association to surpass all others. To the Middle States, we add Maryland and the District of Columbia as a natural group and find a total membership of one hundred and twenty. Of this New York (our banner state) has sixty members, Pennsylvania thirty seven, New Jersey nine, Maryland seven, the District six, while Delaware barely exists with one. From this group we should also have more adherents. Pennsylvania has been the seat of coinage since the Republic was organized, New York issued some of our rarest colonials. The Lord Baltimore pieces give numismatic immortality to Maryland and New Jersey may well be proud of one of the most interesting and varied series of copper coins in historic record. All these things should develop accumulative generations of collectors and participants in any organization for their study.

West of the Mississippi, eleven states supply only forty-four members, Missouri having ten, California eight, Colorado six and the rest dwindling from four to one. These eleven western states have twelve members less than the six states of New England, though considerably exceeding the latter in population. Life is probably too generally strenuous in this great western area for our sedentary and studious subject of enjoyment but it will gain steadily with the attainment of greater ease and the quieter tastes of older communities. The long established mint in San Francisco and the one on the eve of coinage in Denver should be a stimulant to coin collecting and study in this great section, for many of the issues of the former are already rare and can be best found by local enthusiasts.

We now reach the Middle Western States (east of the Mississippi) and

the section where the *NUMISMATIST* is published. The five states here have a combined Association membership of one hundred and eight. Illinois has forty, Ohio twenty seven, Michigan twenty, Indiana eleven and Wisconsin ten—all double figures, which is not the case in any other section. This shows not only the effective close influence of the ably edited periodical that practically embodies our association but also a general inclination to culture and aesthetic taste in the field covered.

This close rivalry in membership of the Middle Western with the Middle Eastern States indicates, as many other things in modern years have done, that the focus of our national refinement and aesthetic taste is no longer near the Atlantic ocean but is centering somewhere between it and the upper Mississippi and Great Lakes.

Examining now the membership list of states in the order of superiority, we find that there are only two with forty or more members, Illinois with that number and New York with sixty as we have mentioned. There are four states with thirty members or over, five with three each, six with two each and nine with only a single member apiece. Hail to these lonely heroes in our science who have no kindred spirits to enjoy their acquisitions or split hairs with over varieties and who may struggle against domestic apathy, reproach, or imputations of mental unsoundness. Happily, however, the mails bring cheer and unite them to a congenial world. Members, as a rule, are always pleased to correspond and give information or sell and exchange duplicates, auctions are frequently a gratifying source of supply (if not of sale,) dealers will send packages of coins on approval if reliability is proved, and, each month, the *NUMISMATIST* will be welcomed as a sort of Santa Claus of many gifts. The range of subjects treated by this periodical and its general interest have proof in the considerable Canadian membership gained for our Association, to which the administration of our cultured Canadian President of last year no doubt, much contributed. This membership of fifty one, of which Ontario contains twenty eight, Quebec nine and seven provinces the remaining fourteen, almost equals the New England list or that of the eleven trans-Mississippi states, and shows that, however nations may set boundaries, the republic or kingdom of Numisma is universal. Certainly no American numismatist, whether of the United States or Canada, could be thought at all well informed unless he were to some extent familiar with the coinage of both countries.

The lesson of our membership list is that we should all try to cultivate the "stony ground" and the ground with not much earth as well as the fruitful soil. This we can best do by showing and talking of our coins to young and old and lending our Numismatists to all interested. One lesson more. The list is not long enough, with our trivial subscription, to pay justly for all the periodical gives us. By doubling the amount we would duly complement our zealous editor and enrich the *NUMISMATIST* as well.

A. G. HEATON.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 22nd regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Nov. 3rd, 1905, President W. F. Dunham in the chair.

A communication was read from Lyman H. Low.

Theo. E. Leon was elected an active member and Hal A. Day, Elkhart, Ind., and Lyman H. Low, New York City, were elected to corresponding membership.

The following books have been added to the library since last meeting: Beschryving der Nederlandsche Historipenningen by Van Loon in 4 vols., and a unique catalogue by Low of the collection of R. E. Kingsford, which was to have been sold in Nov. 1885.

Magazines received were The NUMISMATIST, Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numistischer Verkehr for October and The West for Sept.

Auction catalogues were received from Lyman H. Low, G. C. Adams, Dr. Jacob Hirsch and Ben G. Green and a catalogue from B. Max Mehl.

Mr. Tracy read a paper on The History of Russian Coinage, especially as to the types of rarities.

A motion was made and carried that the proceeds of the informal auctions be used as a fund for binding magazines, etc; also that the duplicates from coins, etc., donated be sold and the proceeds put in the same fund. Several items of books and coins were then offered to the highest bidder, which materially strengthened the binding fund.

The Board of Directors supplied those present with minor proof sets of 1905 at cost, and one set was placed in the cabinet.

Under the head of exhibits Mr. Dunham showed a complete set of the U. S. coinage from the copper half cents to \$20 gold except the half cents of 1842 and 1845, the half dime of 1802, the quarter dollar of 1827, the quarter eagle of 1826, the \$3.00 gold of 1875 and the eagles of 1815, 1822 and 1827. The greatest interest was shown in the 1804 Dexter-Chicago silver dollar.

The treasurer's report showed the finances of the Society to be in a healthy condition.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening, Dec. 1, 1905.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

We are informed that Mr. I. W. Wales of Whitman, Mass., one of the older members of our Association (No. 27.) died in that place last July, we have no further particulars.

Vol. 1, No. 1. of The Coin Cabinet, a bimonthly in the interest of coin collectors is on our table. This is an eight page magazine published at 50 cents a year by Geoffry Charlton Adams, Flat Iron Building, New York City and gives promise worthy of encouragement.

The auction season opens up briskly as evidenced in our advertising pages Messrs. Elder, Low, Green and Adams on our side have already sent out attractive catalogues, and the elegant catalogues of Schulman, Hirsch, Hess, and Journal des Collectionneurs, from across the water have reached us. It will be to the interest of every collector to keep in touch with these cataloguers.

We have received from Mr. C. H. Shinkle of Pittsburg, Pa. a 16 page quarto pamphlet entitled U. S. Coin Values and Lists. An exhibit of prices paid for United States coins at Auction Sales during the seasons, 1903 05, dealers commissions and extra postage not included.

Lists of rare U. S. coins, describing over two hundred of the rare pattern cents, the most extensive list of these rare pieces ever published.

Lists of the very rare private gold issues, with recent prices paid and bid for the same, with other desirable coin data, etc.

This work of Mr. Shinkle is chock full of just that information the collector of the U. S. series would wish to know and will prove invaluable to such collectors, and a valuable addition to the library of any collector, no matter in what field of numismatics he may delve.

The work is copyrighted and may be obtained of Mr. Shinkle for \$1.00 a copy.

Wanted; to Exchange or For Sale,

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

"The NUMISMATIST for October to me is one of the best I have ever received and I do appreciate it very highly." J. C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.

WANTED:—Oddities and Freaks in Coins. I have 18 different dates of gold dollars, half and quarter dollars, and about 150 "hard times tokens" and Store Cards to exchange for anything "freakish" in coins not in my collection. Send description, rubbing or drawing of what you have, and I will send dates of gold pieces I have and numbers according to Low of the tokens for you to choose from. I also want Colonials in fine condition. W. E. Deeds, 603 Linwood St. Evansville, Ind.

WANTED:—\$3.65 paid for three dollar gold pieces; \$2.60 for uncirculated quarter eagles; \$1.75 for gold dollars, and \$1.05 for California gold quarters and halves. I also wish to purchase a number of U. S. silver dollars of the old type and duplicate half cents in good condition. Worthy Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—Indian arrows, spears, knives, skinners, hammers pestles, pipes, pottery, and ceremonial stones; for old U. S. silver coins; or will exchange my whole collection for a collection of old coins of equal value. My collection consists of over 1,000 specimens. J. E. Moore, box 417, Fairbury, Ill.

"WANTED—I want to buy one or two stamp collections, also small lots of good U. S. or Foreign stamps. Will pay cash or exchange U. S. Fractional Currency in new crisp condition for stamps. Enclose postage for my lists. Don't send anything on approval until asked, Write first. H. Glover Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—All kinds of American coins in fine to proof condition, rare varieties preferred. Have many choice duplicates, for instance half dollars, 1794, very good; 1815, extra fine and uncirculated; 1836, milled edge, extra fine; 1851 and 1852, uncirculated brilliant, '72, '73, '81, '83, '84, and '85 brilliant proofs, etc. A. J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

WANTED—Canadian coins of all sorts, more especially bouquet tokens, a series that I want to improve. Numbers wanted: Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 693, 695, 696, 698, 700, 701, 703, 706, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712. Coins hammered or holed, or in any way mutilated, not wanted, unless of the highest grade varieties. Correspondence solicited. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Ont., Canada.

FOR SALE:—My perfect collection of War Envelopes, consisting of 2857 envelopes, letter paper, etc., all different. Price \$250.00. Other collection has 1902, but some two thirds have been cut off envelopes, etc., and pasted in the book. Price, \$150.00. Address: Philip E. Bogart, 96 John St. New York N. Y.

FOR SALE:—Cents 1819, 1827, 1828, 1788, Half-Cents 1804 (2). Two Cent 1865. All in good condition. A. M. Latham, Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE:—\$1.00 and \$2.00 bills, series of 1869 with portrait of Washington, \$2.00 bill, series of 1869, Jefferson portrait and Capitol, \$1.00 bills, series of 1880, all in fine condition; for trimes of 1864, 1866, 1865, 1868, 1869, 1870, or 1871, or other coins of U. S. M. A. Wilber, Box 505, Richmond, Va.

Collectors! I am an invalid boy 19 years old, have been crippled since five years of age. I am making a collection of coins and post cards (souvenir;) and would be glad to receive either a coin or post card from any one who will be kind enough to send to me. Benny H. Walz, R. R. No. 4, Chillicothe, Mo.

Wanted:—To receive coin and stamp catalogues from dealers; also sample copies of stamp journals. H. Lystrup, 410 Wall St., Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE:—Proof sets, 1879 to 1903. Lafayette Dollars; Philippine Proof sets, 1903. Address: Thomas R. Spencer, Lebanon, Ohio.

"I can think of no better use of the enclosed dollar than to renew my subscription to the NUMISMATIST for 1906." W. L. Farrell, Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—I'll send my eight page Exchange catalogue to all who have not received it. Address H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

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TO EXCHANGE:—For other coins or cash; and 1856 eagle cent, loops removed, fine condition, almost uncirculated. \$3.00 gold 1855, fine \$1.00 gold, 1849 O mint, fine. \$1.00 gold 1853, P mint, very fine. M. P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

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DECEMBER
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVIII.



No. 12

The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	359-364
Presidential Medals. Gustave Kobbe. (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	365-367
How I Arrange My Coins.....	368-369
A Cent is not Small.....	369
Money-Making Plant.....	370
The Nickel in Coinage.....	370
Hidden Money.....	371
A Private Mint.....	371-372
American Numismatic Association.....	372-374
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	375
New Metals for Coins.....	379
Scarce Silver Dollar.....	380
The Making of Coins.....	381
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	382-384
Advertisements.....	385-390

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVIII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1905.

NO. 12.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XLVII. DANIEL PARISH, JR.



Mr. Parish was one of the incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in May 1865, and upon the death of Mr. Charles E. Anthon he was elected the President of the Society on March 18, 1884, and he held this office until March 16, 1896.

In March 1869 he contributed to the American Journal of Numismatics a table of the prices which the Lord Baltimore shillings, six pences, groats, and pennies had realized at various auction sales. Since that time he has frequently contributed to our numismatic knowledge by his various papers read before the above named Society, one of his principal essays being on "The Medals and Siege Pieces relating to the reign of Charles I., of England." This paper was read on the evening of November 17, 1890, and was illustrated with a magnificent series of medals and coins which could probably not be equalled in this country.

In 1893 he was appointed chairman of the committee to issue the Columbus Medal, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

On the twelfth day of June 1890 the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society held a special meeting on which occasion Mr. Charles

Gregory, in behalf of his fellow-members, presented to Mr. Parish, the President, the first gold medal that the Society ever issued. Mr. Gregory in his address called attention to Mr. Parish's long and devoted services, the indebtedness of the Society to him for donations to its treasury, its cabinet and its library, and above all his readiness to exhibit the treasures of his private collection for the inspection of members whenever desired. These characteristics called for a recognition beyond the resolutions of thanks which have been so frequently tendered to him.

Mr. Parish, in his speech of acceptance, thanked the Society for the honor it had conferred upon him, and expressed his interests in the objects of the Society and his desire for its success in the future.

The medal is pictured at the beginning of this paper. The dies were cut by Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden. The total number issued was eighty-three, one in gold for Mr. Parish, one in silver for Mr. James B. Wilson and eighty-one in bronze for the individual members of the Society.

XLVIII. SAMUEL HENRY HAMER.



One of the most industrious and painstaking collectors of the token coinage of the seventeenth and eighteenth century is the numismatist whose name appears above.

The Hamer family is Lancastrian and the surname is identiecal with a village or hamlet near Bolton-le-Moors called Hamer. On his mother's side he is descended from the old Haigh family of Yorkshire. Mr. Hamer was born November 1, 1859, at Horsforth, near Leeds, and some three miles from Adel church and Kirkstall Abbey. He lived here for ten years and in 1869, after the death of his mother, he removed to Halifax. Here he attended school until August 1874, when he was apprenticed to turning and fitting at the works of Elkanah Hoyle and Son in that city. At this place he remained about eight years, and in 1884 he entered the celebrated works of Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Ltd., who at that period were manufacturing looms and other machinery. While employed there he was engaged for some time in making repairs and alterations on the large telescope belonging to Mr. Edward Crossley, which has since then been sent to the Lick Observatory in California. On December 1, 1886 he established himself in business and is at the present time the proprietor of the lathechuck works, Range Lane, Halifax, his specialty being the manufacture of machine tools, steam hammers, and wire machinery.

His numismatic career began at the age of about four years when he was presented with about a hundred of the English pennies dated prior to 1860, among them being a "cart wheel" of 1797. The latter coin was the property of his uncle, Samuel Hamer, a chemist and druggist of Bolton-le-Moors, and has S. H. stamped upon it in two places. This piece he still possesses for old acquaintance sake.

With the exception of preserving a few other coins and tokens which were presented to him as a young man, and of the history of which he was entirely ignorant, he did nothing so far as collecting is concerned until the year 1896, when his attention was directed to tokens: and having purchased a copy of the work by Atkins, he began to collect in earnest and make a study of the subject.

Noticing that during the eighteenth century there were collectors who issued private tokens for exchange and as gifts to interested friends, Mr. Hamer decided to imitate their example and in 1889 he produced his first tokens using one reverse die for both. The design for the obverse of one is a view of Halifax Parish Church and for the other a view of Kirkstall Abbey. Both of these have plain edges.

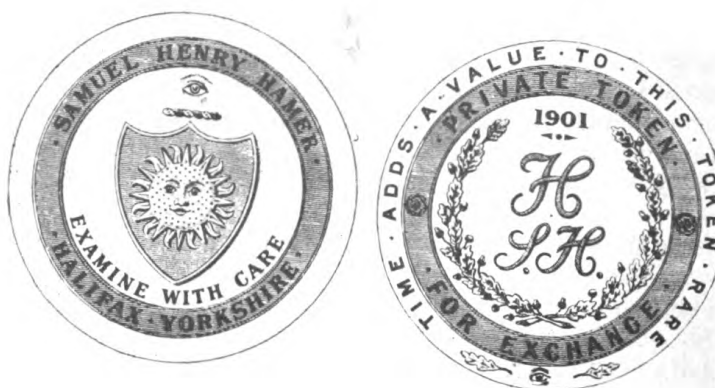
In the year 1899 he issued a companion pair as Christmas gifts to some of his friends. These are pictured at the beginning of this paper and have also been described by Mr. L. Forrer in his "Biographical Notices of Medalists." The view of Bolton Priory, Yorkshire, is copied from an oil painting now in the possession of Mr. Hamer, and which was executed by his mother some seventy years ago. A new reverse die was made and used for

both of these obverse dies. In this year he had a trade advertising token struck in white-metal of which the following is an illustration.



Three gross were struck and the edge bears the description in raised letters: "Trade Token. I promise you best value for your money."

Mr. Hamer's next private token was issued in 1901, and it has on the obverse an emblematic device and on the reverse a motto within a wreath. He later improved the reverse, and inscribed the edge "Time adds a value to this token rare." These ideas were embodied to some extent in his book-plate which was issued in the same year and presents this appearance:



These and some other tokens issued for private circulation, are described in detail in two papers; the first portion will appear in the Journal of the British Numismatic Society to be issued shortly, and the second part is ready when the occasion presents itself for its appearance before the members of said Society.

Mr. Hamer has also executed the designs for the medals bestowed as prizes to mechanical engineers at the Municipal Technical School in Halifax.

XLIX. CHARLES K. WARNER.



Mr. Warner, one of the oldest living numismatists and coin-dealers of Philadelphia, was born in that city on March 29, 1845. His father, (born in 1823, died in 1868) was the oldest established medalist in the United States, and the subject of the present paper has been a collector of medals since 1861, when he established himself at No. 326 Chestnut street. During the years 1862-63, he struck a series of cards with his name and business on the obverses and the portraits of Martin VanBuren and patriotic designs on the reverses:

The designer of these was W. H. Key and only fifteen of each type were struck, they being intended for friends and not for sale. The VanBuren and



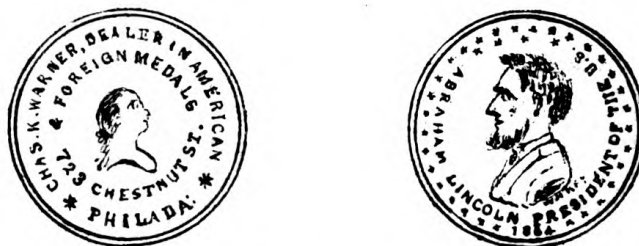
the flag reverses occur in brass, copper, and white-metal; the shield reverse was made only in copper and white-metal.

The obverse type was subsequently somewhat modified and three new reverses were adopted:



The McClellan reverse has under the bust the letter L showing it to be the work of Robert Lovett, Jr., the others have the initials W. H. K. and were produced by W. H. Key. Of these also only fifteen were made and the metals employed were copper, brass, and white-metal. Mr. Warner states that in 1863 he had still another reverse made of this type representing the iron ram "Monitor," but this we have never seen.

In 1869 he removed to 728 Chestnut street and two years afterwards he issued his last card.



This occurs in copper and white-metal and under the bust is the designers name in full, W. H. Key. All the dies of Mr. Warner's cards have been destroyed.

L.



The above coin or medal that rounds out the half century number of this series comes to us unaccompanied by any manuscript or information. Of course it belongs to the series or Mr. Frey would not have sent it in.

There is something strangely familiar about it. The hat and general appearance of the coin reminds us of our good old friend Eukratides, but the features are more of the "lean and hungry Cassius" than those of the well kempt Bactrian. And so we are left in a quandary. There be those among us, without doubt, who can supply the needed information, and to them we turn in our dilemma. (The Editor.)

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS

History Told in Coin Emblems.

GUSTAVE KOBBE.

[Continued from last month.]

After the Mexican War had been fought, slavery became an important issue, and finally led to party differences, with the result that a new party was formed. An interesting little medal commemorates these disturbances—the nomination of Van Buren, the drawing of votes from Cass, to elect General Taylor, the Whig candidate. This memento is a battered cent upon which is

written: "Vote the Land Free!" The coin is perforated with a hole, showing that it had been worn.

In this connection comes also the Taylor series of medals, which are interesting from the inscriptions that ornament them. "A Little More Grape. Captain Bragg!" is the command on one of these emblems; "I Ask No Favors, I Shrink From No Responsibility" is the courageous word of another; while "General Taylor Never Surrenders" forms the motto of a third.

Interesting as is the medallic history of every presidential campaign, space forbids a minute analysis of each struggle. Passing over the intermediate campaigns, it is found that Fremont's candidacy against Buchanan in 1856 not only signalized the birth of a new party, the Republican, but also had several elements of personal popularity. His explorations in the West, and his clandestine marriage to Jessie Benton, daughter of Senator Benton of Missouri, cast a halo of romance about him. "Jessie's Choice" is the inscription on one medal, and "The Rocky Mountains Echo Back Fremont" another. "Free Soil, Free Men, Freemont," was an alliteration popular with the medalists, and "The People's Choice for 1856," and "Constitutional Freedom" were other mottos. There is a large Buchanan medal in which the candidate's names is represented by a buck jumping over a cannon, the only rebus in the Presidential campaign series of medals.

The Lincoln "campaigners" outnumber those of any other candidate in the entire series, about two hundred being the total of these emblems, and, among American medals of all kinds, Lincoln is second only to Washington. On the Lincoln "campaigners" there are figures of "Wide-awakes" in full uniform. These "Wide-awakes" being, it is believed, the first uniformed body of supporters of a political candidate. One of these "Wide-awake" medals is inscribed: "I Am Ready," and is further decorated with the figure of a member of the organization, decked out in a "Wide-awake" hat. The Hartford "Wide-awakes" chose for their insignia a representation of one of their number in full uniform, bearing a lantern in his hand.

But Lincoln's early life seems to be the favorite theme to be graven on metal for the purpose of booming his campaign. Pictures of rail fences and wood chopping are prominent, and an appropriate legend like "The Rail-splitter of 1830" is found on many medals. Other inscriptions of the series are "Honest Abe of the West;" "Honest Old Abe;" "No More Slave Territory;" "Free Homes for Free Men;" "Freedom to All, Union." and during his second campaign: "If I Am Re-elected President, Slavery Must Be Abolished With the Reunion of States."

In the first campaign, his name was cleverly combined with that of his vice-presidential running mate, Hamlin, as "Abra-Ham-Lin-Coln." The medals of the first Lincoln campaign represented him without whiskers; those of the campaign of 1864 with them. This shows how faithfully the "campaigners" represent the personal as well as the political details of the canvass.

Since the time of Lincoln the campaign medals have been fewer and of

less historical significance than they were up to this period. The explanation of the decline lies chiefly in the change of political methods. Transportation and news spreading facilities had grown, and voters thus could be more easily reached and assembled than was possible formerly, obviating the necessity of sending partisan views broadcast upon a bit of metal.

Indeed, the growth of journalism has been a most potent factor in the decadence of the "campaigners." So accurately have all the events of a campaign been recorded that anyone wishing to trace these issues has only to consult the files of the newspapers, and to keep abreast with the current topics of the canvasses means to read the journalistic accounts from day to day.

But notwithstanding the fact that the press seems to be crowding the "campaigners" to the wall, die sinkers have continued a thriving business, which, though lacking as a recorder of historical events, still occupies an important place in the campaign. The medals they produce bear simply the profile of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and these, up to the time of the present campaign, form a familiar emblem of these exciting periods.

During the Grant, Seymour and Greeley campaigns a series of political medals made their appearance; but they were not of sufficient interest to form links in the chain of history which the previous numismatic relics have recorded.

The Garfield-Hancock contest, however, produced two medals that are worthy of mention. One of these represents a mule on a tow-path, with the phrase: "Canal Boy, 1845; President, 1881." The other, probably having been suggested by the "Salt River" Harrison medal, shows a steamboat numbered "329," and the inscription: "Good for a Free Passage on the Steamer Hancock, Capt. English, Nov. 2, 1880, for Salt River Direct, Chinese Line."

In some of the campaigns in late years we find several sarcastic reminiscences of the Tilden-Hayes contest. A medal bearing Tilden's likeness announced that his party died of "Tidenopathy" in the sixtieth year of its age and the inscription concludes with: "Let It R. I. P." The expense of issuing this medal was defrayed by a private collector, and it is most likely a specimen was sent to Mr. Tilden, I do not doubt that he enjoyed the joke as much as anyone. The same collector, after Cleveland's first election, got out a medal announcing that "R. R. R. Did It"—a reference to the late Rev. Dr. Burchard's Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech.

There is a medal with heads of both President and Mrs. Cleveland, which, though not issued as a campaigner, was used as such in the second and third Cleveland campaigns.

Doubtless the conventions of 1904 hardly had adjourned before the die-sinkers were at work turning out a new issue of American presidential campaign medals.

How I Arrange My Coins.

STERLING P. GROVES.

I have seen in a philatelic journal an article on "How I arranged my Stamps," I thought it worth while for others to know "How I arrange my coins."

The care and taste with which a collection of coins is arranged makes all the difference in the world in the display of even the commonest of numismatic accumulations. I have seen great varieties so jumbled together as to present an almost poverty-stricken appearance, and have seen a modest collection of common coins so neatly arranged that they would evoke the admiration of wealthy possessors of costly collections. As coins lend themselves naturally to neat arrangement, there is no reason why they should ever be untiedly displayed.

What I have to say just now is intended for those collectors who adopt the cabinet method, and who arrange their treasures with the aid of a good catalogue or coin book. Every year the adoption of the cabinet or tray arrangement is gaining in popularity for the simple reason that the box of envelope method besides scattering the coins beyond comparison necessitates too much labor and takes up too much space. The cabinet or tray gets over the difficulty, for by it each coin may be inspected and compared with those of a different issue or country. His first coin of a populous country may be its current issue, but as he progresses he will have opportunities for adding its earlier issues. All he has then to do is to shift his current issues and place the earlier ones in their place. And so he goes on building up his collection step by step; and the nearer it approaches completeness the more valuable and interesting it becomes.

In arranging my coins I place in rows the full series of the normal issue without any varieties. These I arrange in their gradation of values, so that I can see at a glance if I am lacking any coin of the series.

It matters not if the collection starts with the higher and ends with the lower or *vice versa*. This is left to the collectors choice. Then when the regular series end, in the following rows I arrange my varieties of type or design, overstrikes, mulings, double struck, dates, errors, etc.

In this plan it will be noted that the first rows of normal issues play the part of a "Contents" page to the following rows. You first want to know what is in the normal row; then you are ready to appreciate any variations from the normal. But if you jumble them all up taking each value, as some do, and following that with its varieties you have no where a reference of the real series as issued.

The regular series is all that the general collector need bother about, but when he cares to dip into varieties of the normal issue he can readily add piece by piece in the following rows as he takes up the different varieties.

In arranging a collection it is best to adopt some fixed classification. If the collection is a small general one it will prove more interesting if begun with your own country, followed by those next widely known and talked about, ending with those least known: but if the collection is a large one it should be classified in groups or continents, or by cities, states, periods of time, or in the case of ancient coins, by rulers.

By groups I mean all countries owned or controlled by one sovereign, such as the British Empire for instance, which comprises the British Isles, Canada, India, Australia, etc. The important point is to keep to some settled order throughout.

A well arranged collection is a pleasure to its possessor and to inspecting friends. It tells you at a glance what it includes and what it lacks, and it enables one or more easily to remember its scope and its needs. It also begets a fastidiousness in the selection of specimens that adds materially to its solid value, and should the time come for parting with it, its possible selling value will all the more be readily ascertained, for rare varieties will be found in their proper places, and consequently will not be overlooked, as they too often are in badly arranged collections.

A Cent is Not Small.

With the exception of the English penny, the cent is the largest minimum unit of money in the civilized world. Roughly speaking, our cent is worth 2 kopecs, 2 cents Mexican, Chinese, and East Indian, 2 atts or milliemes; it is two and a half times larger than the cent of the Netherlands or the kreutzer; there are 4 pies, ore, or pfennige to the cent, or 5 bani, centesimi, lepta, heller, pennia, centimes, or stotinki; a cent is worth 10 paras Turkish or 10 Japanese rin; 11 cash Chinese, or 50 paras Servian. What the trolley car conductors of Servia say when tendered a five-cent fare in paras would probably not be fit to print.

The moral is here: These small coins all have their purchasing power or they would not have been minted; the day of mining-camp prices cannot last forever, and the time will come when with our swarming hundreds of millions and our natural resources not only "developed," but robbed and exhausted, we shall be glad to keep our accounts in dimes and mills.

This may not imply poverty, but it will certainly mean curtailment of our present sense of grandeur. There are thousands of factories in our country today where the difference in cost of production, not of a cent, but of a mill, will mean the difference between profit and loss. A fraction of a cent determines the trade currents of the world.

Respect the cent, for in the aggregate he is mightier than the dollar.

MONEY-MAKING PLANT.

Many Governments Supplied by the Birmingham Mint.

Birmingham, England, has a mint which in addition to turning out millions of English coins does more in the way of supplying foreign governments with coin than any other money-making establishment in the world.

A few days ago it shipped the first installment of a huge Egyptian order for 10,000,000 plasters. The consignment weighed five tons, was conveyed in 60 cases and valued at \$15,000,000. For well over a century Birmingham has taken the lead in this literal kind of money making. As far back as 1797 one firm coined under contract for the British government 4,000 tons of copper coin, valued at about \$4,000,000. Among the countries and governments which have gone time after time to Birmingham for their money are India, Tunis, Canada, Turkey, China, Hong Kong, Haiti, Sarawak, Tuscany, Venezuela and Chile.

In some instances, notably in that of China, the coins were not made in Birmingham. As a matter of fact, no Chinese coin has, so far as is known, ever been made outside the Celestial empire. The pride and prejudice of the Chinese have to be humored, so the firm sent out a complete plant with men to operate it, and the coins were struck in China. No fewer than eight separate plants have been sent out to China in this way.

For the new kingdom of Italy the same thing was done in 1862, 1,600 tons of "blanks" being shipped to furnish the raw material. Again, in Marseilles, when the re-establishment of the empire under Napoleon III, rendered necessary a new copper coinage, 750 tons of metal were in this way turned into money on French soil.—London Daily News.

The Nickel in Coinage.

Our nickel coins are not composed of pure nickel as many suppose. The facts are that they comprise one quarter nickel and the rest in pure copper. As nickel is worth only forty cents a pound it is readily seen that the government makes a nice profit in the coinage of them. There are a few countries that use pure nickel in their coinage. Among these are Belgium and Switzerland. The smaller of the Belgian coins are of nickel with a hole through the center. It has been suggested that these coins were mainly for use in the Congo country for the convenience of the natives to string them, but this is a mistake as the perforation was intended in order that they might not be mistaken for silver coins of the higher denominations. Nickel looks like silver, but it does not tarnish and does not get black.

Hidden Money.

In 1859 a Persian named Djevad (David) paid into the postoffice at Constantinople a genuine silver dirhem, which, according to its mint mark was struck at Bassora, A. H. 40, or A. D. 61. It is now in the national collection at Paris. It is absolutely unique, and though not much heavier than an American silver dime, it is valued at several thousand dollars (Hist. Money, p. 145). A pot of coins was exhumed in Asia Minor several years ago, one of them being a gold solidus of Justinian I., struck in A. D. 705. On one side is the effigy of the emperor, on the other that of the Saviour, said to be the earliest portrait of the kind in existence. This coin is valued at \$250, there being several of them in the great collections. Quite recently a deposit of one hundred American gold dollars, issue of 1849 to 1857, was offered to the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg, Pa. These coins were sold at \$1.60 each and the depositor was credited in his account with \$160, instead of \$100. Under the state banking laws of Kansas and many other states a bank can be started with a capital of \$10,000. Since the enactment of these laws all sorts of ancient American coins have found their way into the banks, chiefly from the hoards of farmers. The strangest thing about this new departure in banking is that the deposits in these small country banks do not appear to diminish those of the city banks. The money for the former, both capital and deposits, is largely in coins and appears to arise entirely out of the earth. As some of these coins, especially the whole silver dollars of certain dates and foreign gold coins, have a very high or numismatic value, and it will be prudent for bank cashiers to ascertain this value before sending them to the mint to be melted down.—American Banker.

A PRIVATE MINT

Prior to Civil War the Coins Passed Current.

Prof. W. E. Hidden, of Newark, N. J., spent last week in Rutherfordton as the guest of M. O. Dickerson, clerk of the superior court of Rutherford county. Prof. Hidden is an eminent geologist and mining engineer and his name will be recognized as the origin of the name of the beautiful stone called hiddenite, a valuable emerald green gem found in western North Carolina. It was so named because of its discovery by Prof. Hidden about 1881, while exploring Alexander county, North Carolina.

This interesting announcement is made concerning the visit of the eminent gentlemen to North Carolina that he is here seeking data concerning the late Christopher Bechtler, who was a resident of Rutherfordton many years prior to the civil war and there coined the gold mined in the mountain region.

round about. The Bechtler one dollar and five dollar pieces were once extensively circulated in North and South Carolina and passed as their face value everywhere.

The fact is they contained a greater ratio of gold than those of the United States mintage, but under the coinage laws of the government the Bechtler mint had to close shop. Thousands of dollars meanwhile had got into circulation, but many of the coins drifted to the United States mint at Charlotte, where they were reminted, while others fell into the hands of parties who preserved them as curios. We have seen quite a number of them in upper South Carolina, but those who possess them cannot be induced to part with them. These North Carolina coins bring all kinds of prices and he is a lucky man who has one or more of them.

Prof. Hidden during his visits to North Carolina learned of Mr. Bechtler and his mint, and became greatly interested. He is gathering data to write a biography of Bechtler and a history of his coinage operations. It is stated, however, that he will get out an edition of only 250 copies of his book. Prof. Hidden has a fine collection of Bechtler coins and wants more of them, offering handsome prices for this historic North Carolina money.—Syracuse Telegram.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.

2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.

Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Librarian and Curator, Ben. G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Penn.

Supt. of Exchange—Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

781, A. S. Rowell; 782, E. P. Douglas; 783, St. Albert Severino; 784, E. C. Spader; 785, E. H. Adams; 786, Wm. Hesslein.

CORRECTIONS IN MEMBERSHIP LIST.

- 82 E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.
365 Elmer S. Sears, 521 Cherry St. Fall River, Mass.
243 W. R. Clark, 18 Bellevue St. Hartford, Conn.
432 W. H. Amberg, Box 5, Dundas, Ontario.
486 E. A. Crow, 149 Mill St. London, Ontario.
553 Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St. Columbus, O.
706 J. P. Pittman, Bushnell, Ill.

Complaints have been brought to the notice of the Secretary by several dealers that various members of the Association refuse to pay for coins bought for them at auction. In every instance investigations have been made, several of the cases have been satisfactorily adjusted while the others are still being inquired into.

For some time the Secretary has been compiling and tabulating a black list of "dead beats" "slow pays" and "coin substitutors." Fortunately but few of the names received are members of the A. N. A., too many however, for the welfare of the Society.

Several criticisms have been made concerning the method of admitting members, and the following suggestions consequently seem appropriate. Members vouching for new applicants should use a little more care in learning about whom they recommend, and members, especially dealers, should notify the Secretary at once of any objections they may have against any applicant. The rule heretofore has been to preserve an absolute silence, or if any objection was made, to wait until the applicant was admitted.

It can safely be said that the percentage of undesirable collectors in numismatic lines is far lower than in other branches of collecting, and the fact is almost axiomatic that the morale of coin collectors is very high. To keep this standard of excellence up, the nummular fraternity must be constantly on the alert.

A glance at the specialties of members recently admitted shows a more diversified line of endeavors than what was heretofore the case. Less "general collectors" are in evidence, and the aim like the age has a tendency towards specialism. This is particularly gratifying as the real advance and knowledge of the science can only be obtained from workers who devote their attention to special lines. Naturally the major part of the collectors on this hemisphere devote themselves to the study and pursuit of United States and Canadian coins, this has been especially true for the past. The tendency to-day seems to point more towards perfection in some foreign or ancient line. The days of the Octopus in coin collecting bids fair to be on the wane; the field of Numisma is too large.

A marked increase in new members is noted for the year, as may be seen by the table below.

MEMBERS ADMITTED DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	1904	1905
January	3	9
February.....	5	12
March.....	6	11
April.....	7	5
May.....	4	10
June.....	3	10
July.....	4	7
August.....	9	12
September.....	None	9
October.....	8	29
November.....	10	24
December.....	15	6
Total.....	74	144

The organization of branch societies has not received the attention it should have, but of late there seems to be an effort in different parts of the United States and Canada to form local organizations. To those that are inclined to devote a little time to the object the effort should be well repaid, as the majority of the members desire such branches, providing someone is found willing to make the first move. Let us hope before another year to see branch societies very much in evidence.

The membership certificates have proved very popular. Those that have not as yet subscribed can obtain these certificates by sending ten cents in coin or stamps to the Secretary. This charge barely covers the cost of postage and printing, the surplus money goes into the treasury.

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 16, 1905.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Rev. Father John J. Farrell has been notified by the Commissioner of Patents that his application for a patent device for the rapid counting and wrapping of coins of all denominations has been granted. The machine, in a single operation, counts and wraps coins of any denomination and of any desired size bundle in from three to five seconds.

Crooked, foreign or mutilated coins are snapped out when detected. By throwing the register into action the number of all coins is recorded or registered. When the number of coins in the hopper of the machine is insufficient to make a full package, the counting mechanism will lock and remain so until released or more coins are placed in the receptacle.

For accuracy the machine will not vary one coin in its count of a million. It will count 160,000 coins in an hour.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 23rd regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Dec. 1st, Vice President G. W. Tracy presiding.

The attendance was large and enthusiastic, there never having been more members present at any meeting, C. D. Hagberg was elected to active membership.

Additions to the library since the last report were three volumes on Russian Coins by Chaudoir. Magazines received were Spink's Numismatic Circular, The NUMISMATIST and The Coin Cabinet for Nov., and The Numismatische Correspondenz for October, also a pamphlet entitled "A Numismatic Question Raised By Shakespeare" from the author, Sir John Evans. Auction catalogues were received during the month from Lyman H. Low, Thos. L. Elder and The St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

The third annual election of officers took place and the following were elected to serve during the year 1906:

President—G. W. Tracy.

Vice President—E. C. Verkler.

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—F. Elmo Simpson.

Librarian and curator—Virgil M. Brand.

Censor W. F. Dunham.

Executive Committee—W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand and Ben G. Green.

Those present were supplied with minor sets of Philippine coins at cost, and one set was placed in the cabinet.

An informal auction was held and quite a substantial amount was added to the book binding fund.

The treasurer's report showed the finances of the society in a satisfactory condition.

Adjourned until Jan. 6th, 1906.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

"Mr. Green, in his Reference and Check Book states that there were 17,860 quarters coined in 1823, and 4,000 in 1827. Is this correct? I also noticed that he gives no figures regarding the coinage of the same denomination in 1824 though I note that several of these pieces have been sold. How is this to be accounted for?" J. F. W. Norwalk.

The figures above are as given in "Tables of Coinage," as found in our Mint Reports. We cannot place too much credence in the statistics of our coinage in these earlier years. A little we know is positively wrong. And more we are quite sure must be wrong. The probabilities are that but a very limited issue of quarters were struck in proof during these three years. How many we shall never know. Snowden, in his Mint Manual (1860) mentions the quarter of 1824 issued as patterns.

Mrs. L. Brookins, Bryon, Mich., sends us rubbings of the 50 cent round California gold of 1853, also quarter (no date) that have been in her family over fifty years. Both are in excellent condition, the latter not mentioned in Mr. Shinkles Lists.

Our readers will remember that several years since the German government purchased for the Berlin Museum the magnificent collection of Greek coins belonging to Dr. Imhoof-Blumer of Winterthur. The price paid was 400,000 marks: This collection of course contained many duplicates a large installment of which, comprising those of Hispania, Gallia, Italia, and Sicilia, were sold in October 1902. The Director of the Cabinet has now placed a second series of these duplicates in the hands of Herr Adolph Hess Nachfolger Franksurt-a-Main, for sale early in the coming year. This series will comprise about 1600 coins of Greece proper and Islands of Greece, many of them of the highest rarity, great beauty and beautiful preservation. American collectors interested in the ancient Greek series will have ample time to address the cataloguer at 49 Mainzer Landstrasse; Frankfurt A. Main, Germany, for Catalogues.

Our readers cannot help but notice the great advance in value of our private gold issues. A glance at the prices quoted in Scott's Catalogue published in 1893 and comparing with the prices these same pieces bring today in the auction room will satisfy one on this point. They have found favor with our wealthier collectors and the end is not yet from all appearances. Another pair of coins seem to be interesting many of our readers, judging from the number of queries lately received, and that is the 1823 and 1827 quarters. Where are they and who has them? We shall be glad to publish the names of the possessors or whereabouts of these pieces for general information.

We have been rather suspecting that Mr. Shinkle would ere long correct his U. S. Coin Values and Lists; that is that portion devoted to Private Gold Issues, and lo! it has been done and much sooner than we could have anticipated. His first lists were compiled from the best information at his command at the time the pamphlet was issued. Since then he has been brought into correspondence with those who make specialties of this line of

collecting and who are well informed on the subject, and the result is, a new and revised list which may be considered the most accurate of any heretofore published. Auction values have in several instances been revised; some new additions to the Bechtler list of coinages, a compilation of which we published in our October issue by Mr. Green, and the following imaginative pieces, whose ghosts have been haunting collectors these years have been all-together dropped:

Moffatt & Co. California, 1850 and 1851, Liberty head, \$10.00.

Augustus Humbert, 1853, \$10.00 and \$20.00.

Kuner Baldwin & Co., 1850, \$5.00

T. Dubosq, 1850, \$5.00.

U. S. Assay Office, 1854, \$20.00.

Wass Molitor & Co. 1854, \$20.00.

W. M. & Co., 1854 \$10.00.

The consensus of opinion among those who ought to know, is that these pieces have never been issued in gold and should not be listed. All the other private gold as listed by Mr. Shinkle are in the hands of collectors, in museums, or at the Mint, and so may be said to be known to exist.

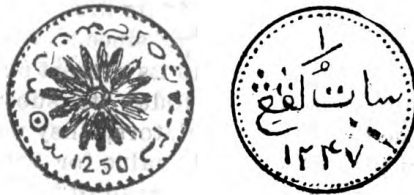
You are a collector, and we presume a collector of coins. You want to grow in your collecting and in the knowledge that pertains to the science. You want to keep in touch with the collecting world and its literature. Then remember, that THE NUMISMATIST is the only illustrated monthly magazine in the world that will enable you to do this. Its first volume was issued in 1888 and it has been regularly published ever since. From and including the volume for 1893, it has been published in its present size and form. There is not a volume from its first but is worth today its subscription price, and in the auction mart and the hands of speculators, they usually bring more. It is therefore not only of present use and value for reference, but has a permanent value as well. It is the official organ of the American Numismatic Association, which comprises the largest body of active coin collectors in the world. THE NUMISMATIST belongs to no clique or clan and its aim ever has been to promote the best interest of the numismatist and the science he stands for. That it has pleased patrons in the past and pleases them at present is evidenced by hundreds of voluntary testimonials we have received and continually reach us.

What THE NUMISMATIST has been in the past it will continue to be during the coming year. Our friends may rest assured of a magazine that will be worth their dollar, not only now but ever afterwards as well. This number may fall into the hands of some who are not yet on our books. To such we respectfully suggest, that now is the acceptable time to subscribe and join our 'goodlie companie,' and to let us be their Santa Claus every month during ,906.

We wish you, one and all, a prosperous New Year. THE NUMISMATIST will use its best efforts to make you contented and happy in your science.

Subscribers to this magazine, not members of the Association and desirous to join, should send to Secretary Wood or the Editor for Application Blanks and further information. The only extra expense is the Initiation Fee, or fifty cents payable but once, which will entitle you to a nice Membership Certificate. If for any reason you fail to connect the fee will be returned.

This number closes the year, and volume. The annual index will go out with the January issue. Many have already renewed their subscriptions for volume XIX and many more subscriptions expire with this number. There are two favors that we always appreciate; probably they are the greatest you can show us. First a prompt renewal of your own subscription; and second, the giving us of the names and addresses of your collecting friends, whom you think will be interested in the magazine and Association.



Semi-occasionally we are asked for information concerning the above coin

Obv: A star of sixteen points occupying almost the entire field. Legend surrounding in Bougi characters; "Wanoewo tana oegi sedi kepeng."

Date in exergue: 1250 A. H. (1834-5 A. D.)

Rev: (translated) "I kepeng, 1247." (1831-2 A. D.)

Millies translates this legend on the obverse as "The land of the Oegi or Boeginizen, one kepeng," and Van der Chisjs as "The Land of the West, one kepeng."

The Oegi or Bougi is the principal tribe inhabiting the island of Celebes. From this tribe we get the well known expression "Bougi Man" which strikes terror in the hearts of the undergrowth.

New Metals for Coins.

Advice from Washington, D. C., state that experiments with pure nickel and aluminum as substitutes for the present nickel pieces and one and two cent bronze pieces will shortly be made at the mints by order of Director Preston. A resolution was passed by the house of Representatives authorizing such experiments. There is some doubt whether the actual adoption of a new metal for the minor coins will be recommended at an early date by the treasury officials, even if the experiments prove successful. The objection to a change in any form of coins or notes is the disposition of the public to refuse the old forms and insist upon having the new. This would drive into the mints for recoinage \$14,000,000 in nickel pieces, which are now in circulation, and \$7,500,000 in pennies. The advantage claimed for pure nickel, instead of the alloy now used in five cent pieces, is its greater hardness, durability and distinctness of impression.

An alloy into which copper enters extensively is "German silver", which usually consist of eight parts copper, two of nickel and three to five of zinc. Increasing the quantity of nickel improves the quality, but as the nickel is more costly than copper or zinc this adds considerably to the expense. This alloy has been extensively used from the earliest times in India, where it is called "tutenague," though in the Chinese alloy there is usually a little silver or iron. An enormous amount of this alloy is used in China to make their "cash", which is a coin about an inch in diameter, with a hole in the middle, so that it can be strung on a string. When a coin has once been made, there is a penalty of death for remelting it, so that much which is in circulation is hundred of years old, having upon them the stamps of the early dynasties. The temptation to melt the coins, however, is sometimes great, because the amount of silver in it makes its intrinsic value greater than its value in exchange.

Strictly Up to Date.

An Egyptologist and an Assyriologist were disputing about the relative advancement of the two ancient people whom they were studying.

"Why, sir," said the Egyptologist, "do you know that there have been found in Egypt the remains of wires, which prove that they understood electricity?"

"Humph!" observed the Assyriologist, "We don't find any wires in Assyria, and that shows they understood wireless telegraphy."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Mr. DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass., sends us the following list of the known "Kellogg & Co." fifty dollar gold coins, with name of present owner. It is quite possible there may be more, and if any one can add to this list, Mr. Smith would consider it a favor to be advised in regard to it. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are now owned by the Kellogg family. 4 United States Mint, 5, Mr. Brand, Chicago, Ill., 6, Mr. Earle, Philadelphia, Pa., 7, Mr. Zabriskie, New York City, 8, Mr. Smith, Lee, Mass., 9, Mr. Rice, Detroit, Mich., 10, Mr. John A. Beck, Allegheny, Pa., 11, Mr. W. W. Kaufman, Marquette, Mich., 12, Mr. C. W. Cowell, Denver, Col., 13, Mr. John S. Jenks, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Earle has a bronzed proof, Mr. Low sold a piece in copper in Ulex Sale, July 8, 1902.

That good old animalitarian, Geo. T. Angell of Boston, in every issue of our Dumb Animals utters this warning to moving householders, "in your moving do not forget the cat," or words to that effect. This is all right. The interest of the feline should always be considered. At the same time in the interests of humanity and ourselves, in your moving also do not forget the NUMISMATIST. It will follow you as faithfully anywhere as the cat if you will but give it the chance. Were we a mind reader we should not mention this but telepathy is not one of our accomplishments. We mention this for it too often happens that a subscriber removes without informing us and after two or more months writes us wondering why he does not get his magazine which of course is still going to his old address. In your moving then do not forget the NUMISMATIST and rest assured the magazine will not forget you.

Scarce Silver Dollar.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Up to the present no 1905 dollars have been coined by the mints, and chances are that only a few may be struck. Their scarcity would, in a few years, boost the value of the coins to collectors, just as the rarity of 1804 dollars has made them worth from \$1,000 and upward, to numismatists. One of the few 1804 dollars in existence is owned by Joseph Kenworthy, a resident of Frankford, who has quite a collection of rare United States coins. He carries the precious 1804 dollar which is in a fine state of preservation. about with him in a chamois skin purse.

The Making of Coins.

It is difficult to realize that before B. C. 700 there were no true coins, ingots or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to cast and stamp with an official device small oval gold ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. The bright, farflashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek state, nearly every city, island, and colony, established a Mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are religious in character. They bear symbols of some god, as a pledge of good faith. The offerings, tithes, and rents of the worshippers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus became both Mints and Banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno "Moneta," the earliest Latin Mint.

The East Indian government is now considering the use of nickel for its coinage, and a few blanks with holes in the center, like the Belgian coins have been made. These coins, however, have not been put into circulation; because King Edward's head is to go on the coin, and his majesty naturally objects to having a hole punched through his face. For this reason the Indian coins will probably be solid."

The manufacture of bronze from copper and tin was common in Europe and Asia in prehistoric times. It appears extensively all over the Chinese Empire, while the museum at Minusinsk, Siberia, has a large number of elegant bronze ornaments and implements of various sorts which were buried in the mounds doubtless as much as 4,000 years ago. All over the Roman Empire of classic times bronze castings are found in great abundance, bronze being used for coins among the Greeks until 400 B. C.

A currency embarrassment has resulted in China from the rise in the price of copper. The fractional currency of that country consists of copper "cash," and these are really the standard for the great bulk of daily transactions among the people. When the rise in copper became known in the East, however, these "cash" rose to a premium, and were consequently sold and disappeared from circulation, greatly to the embarrassment of the small merchants. In some of the large commercial centres an effort was made to supply the deficiency, but it did not go very far after the authorities found out that copper needed to coin or stamp the equivalent of a silver tael in "cash" cost from 1½ to 1¾ taels. Chinese provincial authorities are not likely to do business at a loss for the benefit of the public, and so the embarrassment continues. A reduction in the weight or size of the "cash" would not be tolerated by so conservative a people as the Chinese.

Dug up Old Coins.

According to the reports from Athens certain Frenchmen who have been making excavations in the island of Delos have come upon 400 large silver coins, stamped with the heads of magistrates, dating from the time of Alexander the Great. All are in a state of excellent preservation and all examples of Greek coinage when it was at its zenith. A considerable number of smaller coins, also well preserved, were found in a house laid open by the excavators.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is under the control of our readers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate charge of one cent a word will be made. Otherwise it will be gratis and all are cordially invited to make the best possible use of the department.

FOR SALE:—Proof sets, 1879 to 1903. Lafayette Dollars; Philippine Proof sets, 1903. Address: Thomas R. Spencer, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED:—All kinds of American coins in fine to proof condition, rare varieties preferred. Have many choice duplicates, for instance half dollars, 1794, very good; 1815, extra fine and uncirculated; 1836, milled edge, extra fine; 1851 and 1852, uncirculated brilliant, '72, '73, '81, '83, '84, and '85 brilliant proofs, etc. A. J. Fink, 604 So. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

WANTED:—Oddities and Freaks in Coins. I have 18 different dates of gold dollars, half and quarter dollars, and about 150 "hard times tokens" and Store Cards to exchange for anything "freakish" in coins not in my collection. Send description, rubbing or drawing of what you have, and I will send dates of gold pieces I have and numbers according to Low of the tokens for you to choose from. I also want Colonials in fine condition. W. E. Deeds, 603 Linwood St. Evansville, Ind.

WANTED:—\$3.65 paid for three dollar gold pieces; \$2.60 for uncirculated quarter eagles; \$1.75 for gold dollars, and \$1.05 for California gold quarters and halves. I also wish to purchase a number of U. S. silver dollars of the old type and duplicate half cents in good condition. Worthy Edwards, Box 147, South Bend, Wash.

WANTED:—To receive coin and paper money catalogues from all dealers. Especially those of ancient coins. Joe Miller, 44 The Colonial Flats, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE:—Excellent duplicates in stamps at 66½ discount. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir Post cards in every locality, Mrs. Hal. A. Day, L. Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED:—Fractional Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Colonial and Continental paper money, for cash or exchange in stamps. I desire only crisp. Rev. G. W. Hawley, Samaria, Mich.

"The NUMISMATIST is a very interesting and instructive journal." Dr. Edward Plummer, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Coin Catalogues and price lists from all dealers. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE:—Stamps for coins. Also American Journal of Philately from Sept. 1887 to and including Dec. 1900, 11 volumes bound in 9 by an amateur. They contain a vast amount of reading matter and all of the Catalogues for Advanced Collectors. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

"I hope you can continue the publication of the NUMISMATIST, as I would miss it very much." Wm. A. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED:—For cash, \$4.00 gold proofs, and half dollars 1794-1815, and proofs of recent years. Will exchange rare U. S. and foreign stamps for coins and paper money catalogued from \$1 to \$50, Scotts. Send for list. Also I want to hear from collectors interested in buttons, war medals, or who have any of these for sale. Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Enclosed please find Money Order for my subscription for the NUMISMATIST for 1906. I would not be without it." Martin Anderson, Greenwood, British Columbia.

WANTED:—Half dollars, 1815-1852. Cents, 1799 and 1804. Will buy or exchange other coins. J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, O.

FOR SALE:—Cents 1799 (both 9s show) fair for this date. 1804 plain date. 1856 flying eagle, extremely fine, for best offer. A. C. Hunter, L. Box 19, West Branch, Iowa.

WANTED:—I am busy looking for Canadian varieties. Have you anything to offer? I want Bretons 867, 886, 960, 961, 997, and particularly Gibbs (No. 23 and 1012) Common varieties of above numbers not wanted. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

"The Numismatist is the best yet. No collector can get along without it." C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE:—To the highest bidder, a 1 kreutzer of 1812. Mrs. J. E. Fleming, Nebraska City, Nebr.

WANTED:—I want to buy a stamp collection and any odd lots of U. S. or foreign stamps. Will pay cash for same. Have coins, fractional currency, minerals and stamps to exchange for stamps. H. G. Bennett, 2012 First St., Louisville, Ky.

"I expect to take the NUMISMATIST as long as I am interested in coins. Have only known of it two or three years." Geo. B. Vail, Cohoes, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—I desire to exchange Canadian stamps, coins, and view cards with collectors in every country in the world (except Canada and U. S.) or will correspond without exchanging. Register all letters and I will do same. Dealers are requested to send me their lists. Oscar D. Geldart, Moncton, N. B. Canada.

WANTED:—To send every collector my 12 page exchange list. Something new. Contains U. S. gold, silver, copper, paper money, foreign coins, etc., etc. Something for everybody. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind. After Jan. 5th, L. Box 113, Pottsville, Pa.

"I was a subscriber for your magazine for a number of years, but for the past year or two my time has been so taken up that I have not given any attention to coins. It being a fad with me, however, I expect to do so in the future, and know of no better work to keep me posted in the matter." E. B. Stevens, Cashier, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED: I am in the market for Fractional Currency, R. E. Davis, 219 Main St. Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED:—Will buy at a bargain any variety of gold coins. S. D. Kiger, 2104 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE:—Souvenir post cards of Monroe for those of any other locality. Address, (Miss) Helen Heath, Monroe Mich.

WANTED:—A walnut coin cabinet of 18 drawers or more for cash. State lowest price for cash. J. A. Nordell, Carbondale, Colo.

WANTED:—The following Sous in fine condition. Bretons 685, 686, 696, 698, 705 and 706. J. Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE:—A large number of common coins for uncommon ones. Basis: Scott catalogue. So. California Stamp Co., Santa Ana., Cal.,

EXCHANGE: B. 509, 530, 661, 945, A. Kruger's pond and a number of Bouquet Sous. What am I offered for B. 934 fine? R. M. Bateman, M. D. Pickering, Ont.

WANTED:—\$1.75 paid for gold dollars; \$1.00 for gold halves and quarters. \$3.50 for three-dollar gold pieces. Geo. O. Walson, Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Colonial and Continental paper money. Will exchange bills or stamps, or will buy for cash. Only bills in fine condition wanted. F. C. Allen, Marengo, Iowa, Box 195.

TO EXCHANGE:—700 different Auction Sale catalogues many priced for others. 1904 Lewis & Clark gold dollar given for Woodward's 1st and 92nd sales. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—To purchase for cash. Masonic Medals, Badges and Mark Pennies; also Masonic Books in any language. State lowest prices. Benon Loewy, 206-208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To receive auction coin catalogues and price lists of all dealers. Also to buy for cash U. S. coins and fractional currency. C. C. Northern, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. and foreign coins, stamps, antiques, old books, minerals and bird eggs; for American coins, paper money, coin books, or Scott's three Catalogues. Irvine F. Clark, 107 2nd St., Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED: To hear from collectors who are interested in Greek and Roman coins (particularly Greek). Also English foreign coins, medals, etc. Address, E. T. Seltman, Kinghoe, Great Berkhamsted, near London, England.

TO EXCHANGE:—For other coins or cash; and 1856 eagle cent, loops removed, fine condition, almost uncirculated. \$3.00 gold 1855, fine \$1.00 gold, 1849 O mint, fine. \$1.00 gold 1853, P mint, very fine. M. P. Lyons, 3326 Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Some 127 coins, Breton's Catalogue, to complete my collection. Canadian communion tokens and medals. What have you to offer? Can offer some Canadian duplicates. Catalogues of coin sales solicited. Address full particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Prov., Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—Half cents, Fractional currency, and Gold dollars. Charles M. Clark, 448 Fourth St., Braddock, Pa.

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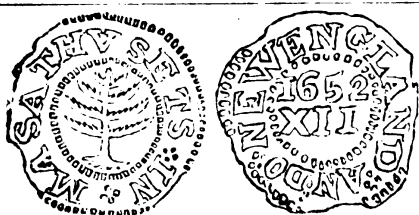
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